f.; and dress feathers, at 37,165 f. The trade in wool, oil, ostrich-feathers, and tobacco, was on the increase. The imports during the same period of five years were as follows; the European population and standing army, which might be supposed to consume a very large proportion of them, being as stated during each year:—

	European Pop.	Standing Army.	France.	Foreign States.
1840,	28,736	61,000	32,192,922 fr.	22,679,180 fr.
1841,	35,870	72,000	34,990,948	29,903,343
1842,	46,098	70,000	42,812,468	33,602,464
1843,	58,985	75,000	43,164,912	32,279,914
1844,	75,354	82,000	55,709,540	24,334,943

Among the principal items for the last-mentioned period were:—Manufactured cottons, for nearly 12,000,000 f.; grain and flour, 15,000,000 f.; woollens, 6,500,000 f.; lime, 6,500,000 f.; manufactured silks, 3,200,000 f.; refined sugar, 2,900,000 f.; timber, 2,500,000 f.; and iron and copper, 1,500,000 f. The total imports and exports in each year from 1849 to 1854 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1849,	£2,616,965	£549,163
1850,	2,907,711	410,495
1851,	2,657,725	791,711
1852,	2,615,681	862,181
1853,	2,911,521	1,251,303
1854,	3,249,278	1,687,043

In the latter years the imports from France were valued at 62,902,294 f. of French produce, and 4,235,068 f. of foreign and colonial produce, out of a total of 81,234,447 f. The imports from England amounted to 6,263,088 f.; and from Spain, which ranked next, to 2,759,140 f. The articles which find the readiest sale among the natives are calicoes of all descriptions, ordinary manufactured stuffs, common cloths, muslins, turbans, silken and woollen girdles, cotton thread, coral for chaplets and necklaces, antimony for dyeing the eyebrows, English dyewoods, spices, spectacles, ironmongery, arms, carbines, tea, mirrors, glass ware—including beads and rings,—and Spanish piastres, the latter exchangeable in Sudan for their weight in gold. The description of manufacture in use among the Arabs forms a branch of trade of growing importance, and the natives are stated to be particularly attached to the woollen as well as the cotton manufactures of Europe. The consumption of imports by the Arabs must be considerable; but the French complain that the gold and silver which fall into the hands of the Arab population seldom return in any shape. The Arab comes to the markets with horses, cattle, fowls, burnooses, dried figs, oil, &c., for which he receives French gold, in most cases no exchange of products taking place. Nature has accustomed the Arab to satisfy himself with the simplest and most scanty food and raiment; he therefore bags the hard coin, puts it into a bottle or vase, and buries it stealthily in the earth, either within or in the neighbourhood of his douar.

The amount of customs' duties received during 1846 amounted to 3,306,551 f., against 1,740,997 f. in the previous 12 months. The navigation dues in 1845 were 616,068 f., and in 1846, 866,477 f. The import duties in 1851 amounted to 1,414,908 f.; and the navigation dues to 395,164 f. The total amount of customs and navigation dues received in 1854 was 2,552,769 f., or £102,111—viz., 1,937,647 f. from import dues, 329 f. from export dues, 217,896 f. from "other customs' receipts," and 396,896 f. from navigation dues. There entered inwards at ports in A., in 1854, 6,817 vessels = 437,912 tons; and there cleared outwards 6,703 vessels = 428,240 tons. These include the vessels engaged in the Algerian coasting-trade. In 1849, 91 vessels = 12,991 tons entered from England; in 1852, 91 = 12,4.2 tons; 1854, 228 = 28,855 tons.—There are few roads in this country; nor can they be multiplied at pleasure; the commercial routes at least depend upon the springs of water, the grass which may be found along their line, and the practicability of the mountain-passes. Some of the new roads about Algiers are admirably constructed, particularly those leading towards Dowera and Buiarik.

Population.] Shaler, who was American consul-general at Algiers for ten years under the dey's regime, estimated the pop. at about 1,000,000, or 33 persons to a sq. m., taking the superficies at 30,000 sq. m. The Europeans settled in that country, on the 31st of December, 1843, amounted to 59,186. Of these 28,163 were French, 5,306 English and Anglo-Maltese, 17,270 Spanish and Portuguese, 4,994 Italians, 2,797 Germans, Swiss, and Belgians, 147 Russians, Poles, and Greeks. The native pop., residing in the cities and towns, on the same day, was 63,102 Mussulmans, 2,356 Negroes, 16,965 Israelites; total, 82,423. In an official report made in the early part of 1847, it was stated that 12 years before there were but 11,000 colonists in Algeria: there were now 110,000. The report observed, that during the first years of the French occupation there were scarcely any European women or children there; but at present the European population numbered 25,000 women and 42,000 children. —it appears from official returns that in 1855 the number of 'civil Europeans,' or rather European civilians, amounted to 155,607; and that there were 143,387 Europeans resident there in 1854, of whom 79,577 were French, 6,279 Anglo-Maltese, 39,339 Spaniards, 8,138 Italians, 5,887 Germans, 1,919 Swiss, and 2,251 not specified. The native population of the colony in the districts under military government amounted in 1854 to 2,056,298—viz., 625,296 men, 630,800 women, and 800,202 children. In the districts occupied by Europeans there were 105,865 natives, thus making a total of 249,252. In 1848, there were for primary instruction of Europeans, 71 boys' and 44 girls' schools and 10 *salles d'asile*, which received together 3,858 boys and 4,250 girls. At the commencement of 1855, there were 178 boys' and 119 girls' schools and 67 *salles d'asile*, receiving 10,672 boys, and 8,986 girls. For secondary instruction, there were at the beginning of 1855, in addition to the college of Algiers, which had 333 pupils, secondary communal institutions established at Bona, Philippeville, Mostaganem, and Oran, besides two private establishments having about 120 pupils. Primary Arab-French schools have been established at Algiers, Mostaganem, Bona, and Constantina, and receive 400 pupils.

A large part of the pop. consists of Moors, a mixed race descended from the ancient Numidians or Mauritanians, the Arabs, Spaniards, and Turks, who from time to time found their way into the country. The Moors of unmixed blood are generally above the middle stature. "They have black hair; their skin is a little swarthy, but rather fair than brown; their faces are somewhat full. They are muscular, and rather corpulent; but their carriage is grave and dignified." [*Rozet*]. The towns are peopled by Frenchmen, Moors, Turks, Jews, and other Europeans; the Arabs occupy the low grounds; the Kabyles or Berbers inhabit the Atlas and the Zab. The settled inhabitants of the Zab country, known by the appellation of Biscaris, speak a broken dialect of Arabic. The Coloris, or Kuloglus, are a mongrel race of Turkish fathers, and Moorish or Negro mothers. The Mozabis dwell in a distinct region in the south.—Of all the various tribes just enumer-

ated, the Kabyles seem to be the most remarkable. They speak a language called the Showiah, which there are many reasons to believe is of great antiquity, and which Shaler thinks may have "withstood and survived the conquests of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Arabs." It is supposed to be identical with that of the Tuaricks in the interior of Libya. "They are about the middle height, thin, but strong and robust. Their complexion is brown; and sometimes almost black, with brown and glossy hair." [*Rozet.*] The manners and customs of the Arabs of Algiers do not, according to M. Rozet's account, differ in any essential particulars from those of the Arabs of Egypt and Arabia. "The Arabs inhabiting the regency of Algiers," he says, "may be divided into two great classes: those cultivating the soil, and who occupy houses and cottages; and the Nomadic or Bedouin Arabs, who dwell in tents, and are not attached to any particular part of the country. Both belong to the same race, and speak the same language, though their manner of living is very different. They are generally tall and well-formed, their bodies fleshy, without being either fat or thin. Their hair is black, their foreheads high, their eyes quick and piercing, their mouth and nose well-made, their face oval, and their features rather long. Their skin is brown, sometimes olive; but I have seen many as black as Negroes, without, however, losing any of the other characteristics of their race."

Government.] Algiers was formerly dependent on the Porte; to whom, however, it acknowledged subjection only by sending a present to the sultan once in three years. Its government, previous to its capture by the French, was a species of "military republic, with a chief elective for life, and upon a small scale resembling that of the Roman empire after the death of Commodus." [*Shaler.*] What was called 'the Regency' was composed of the dey, the Turkish janissaries, and a council-of-state called the *dowane*, which generally consisted of 30 pashas. The dey was always chosen from the Turkish soldiery or corps of janissaries, by the predominant faction in that body,—a business conducted with much tumult, and very seldom indeed without bloodshed. Of course, the possession of the country by the French has totally altered the old regime. According to an order of the 22d July, 1834, the general command and the head administration of the French possessions in the North of Africa were confided to a governor-general under the orders of the minister-of-war. A general officer commanding the troops, a civil intendant, a general officer commanding the marine, a procureur-general, a military intendant, and a director of finances were charged, under the orders of the governor, with the different civil and military departments, and composed his council. The civil administration was intrusted, under the orders of the governor-general, to a civil intendant residing at Algiers, and to two civil subintendants resident at Oran and Bona. The civil intendant united the different prerogatives which in France are vested in the prefects and mayors: excepting so far as relates to the acts of the civil state. The municipal administration of the cities of Algiers, Oran, and Bona, was at first intrusted to the intendant, the civil sub-intendants, and, under their immediate direction, to a municipal body composed of a mayor, a French assistant, a Mussulman assistant, and, according to the locality, an Israelitish assistant, and municipal counsellors. The municipal councils were composed of French and native notables, and their number and proportion for each locality determined by a decree of the governor-general. According to an ordonnance of 1847, the municipal body of each district was to consist of a mayor, one or more adjuncts, and a municipal council. The mayor and adjuncts of districts containing 3,000 inhabitants and upwards were to be appointed by the king; those of the other districts by the governor-general. The mayors and adjuncts, named for a period of 3 years, must be Frenchmen, or naturalized Frenchmen, and 25 years of age; and the municipal councillors must also be Frenchmen, or naturalized Frenchmen; or, if they be foreigners, they must have obtained an authorization to exercise their civil rights in Algeria. They are eligible at 21. In 1852, a new organization of A. was decreed, of which the principal provisions are: that Frenchmen are to enjoy the same civil rights as in France; and that foreigners are to enjoy full civil rights; an agricultural or manufacturing establishment in Algeria, or a definitive concession, joined to a three years' residence, will confer on foreigners the same rights as Frenchmen enjoy. The division of the provinces and districts, civil and military, was maintained. The civil territory is to form a department, administered by the civil authority, and Europeans residing there are to be subject to common law. The government of A. is to devolve to the minister of war, who is to centralise all the services with the exception of the customs, post-office, and treasury. The governor-general is to have the supreme direction of the general interests, under the authority of the minister of war Near him there are to be placed a secretary-general, a council of government, and a political bureau for Arab affairs. The military territories are to be administered by the officer in command of the division, and the civil ones by a prefect, aided by a council of prefecture. The arrondissements are to be administered by prefects, and the communes by mayors, assisted by municipal councils. The prefects are to correspond directly with the minister of war, but they are to render an account to the governor-general of the state of the department.

Naval and Military force.] The naval force of the dey in 1824 consisted of 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, 2 armed brigs, 5 schooners, a polaccre, and a xebec. [*Shaler.*] The Turks, who formed the great sinew of the Algerine army, seldom exceeded 15,000; but the corps of Chiloulis and Zouavi increased it to many more; while a call from the dey could bring in all the Arabian chiefs who happened to be well-affected at the moment towards his highness. On occasion of great emergency, it is supposed a popular dey might have brought an army of 120,000 men into the field. On the 1st January, 1845, the number of French troops in the province of Algeria was 29,193; in the province of Oran, 30,849; in that of Constantine, 18,648; in all (with the addition of the staff, &c.) 82,037 European soldiers and 8,184 natives. In 1853, the strength of the army was 70,496, scattered in numerous detachments over the country. The deaths in the hospitals were 7 per cent. on the whole effective force in 1842; and 6 per cent. in 1843, exclusive of the casualties in the field and elsewhere. "I find," says the Count St. Marie, "that the average mortality during 15 years is 100 men per day, in consequence of sickness or the fire of the enemy; making an annual loss of 36,500 individuals; consequently during 15 years since the occupation, France must have lost 547,500 men."

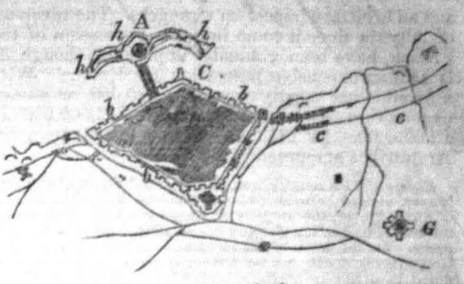
Revenue.] The public revenue under the old regime is unknown. Dr. Shaw computed the whole at only 300,000 dollars,—a sum certainly below the average amount, as the French are said to have found a very considerable sum in the dey's treasury; but whatever it may have been, its only sources were the ransom of captives, the monopoly of grain,

and an arbitrary impost on strangers. The revenues of Algeria since it came into the possession of the French, have been gradually improving, though A is still an expensive possession for France. With a revenue not greatly exceeding £80,000, an annual expenditure is incurred of some £2,500,000 or £3,000,000. In 1853, the impost levied upon the Arab tribes amounted to 10,370,152 fr.

History.] This country was, in the earliest period of authentic history, divided between two nations,—the *Massyli*, on the side of Africa Proper, the subjects of Masinissa—and the *Massæsyli* towards Mauritania, under the dominion of Syphax, a Getulian prince. On the defeat of Juba by Cæsar, the territory, once the land of heroic deeds, and the domain of powerful kings, was reduced to a Roman province, embracing *Numidia*, *Mauritania Sitifensis*, and *Mauritania Cæsariensis*. These proud conquerors of the world were driven from their African possessions by the Vandals; and these again were expelled by Belisarius, under Justinian, about the middle of the 6th cent. A hundred years afterward, another revolution was effected by the Saracens; and the subsequent history of this country, down to the 16th cent., is blended with that of Morocco. In the beginning of the 16th cent., the Spaniards, ever inveterate enemies of the Moors, encouraged by the prevalence of civil commotions, invaded Algiers; and on the 31st of January, 1510, its sultan recognized the sovereignty of Spain. In 1516, the weak sultan Selim Ben-Tehaim summoned Aroudj Barbarossa, the zealous defender of Islamism, to his aid, who speedily signalized his new career, by causing Selim to be murdered, and himself elected in his stead. Barbarossa was succeeded by his brother, Hayraslin, who, finding himself harassed by the Arabs and Moors on one side, and by the Spaniards on the other, placed his dominions under the protection of the Porte. The depredations committed by the Algerines upon the mercantile marine of Europe became so formidable towards the middle of the 16th cent., that Pope Paul III. made use of his influence with Charles V. to chastise these piratical infidels. Charles sailed against the Algerines, with 120 ships and 29 galleys, having on board 30,000 chosen men. The knights of Malta also joined him with many of their best troops. This formidable armament landed without opposition, and proceeded to attack Algiers, but a storm, which happened on the 28th of October, 1541, in one night sunk 86 ships and 15 galleys with all their crews; and Charles, who witnessed this disaster from his camp in silent agony, immediately retired by land to Metafuz, whence he embarked with his remaining troops for Carthagena. In 1585, we first find the Algerines passing the straits of Gibraltar; and about this time they obtained from the Turkish government the power of choosing their own dey, and of making laws for their own government. This allured thither numerous Moors who had been expelled from Spain in 1609. Many of these being excellent seamen, proved a valuable acquisition to a maritime state; and the Algerine fleet thus augmented, became formidable, not only to the Spaniards and Portuguese with whom they were openly at war, but even to the French and English with whom they professed to be at peace. In 1617, the French sent against them Beaulieu, who defeated the fleet of the Algerines, but captured only two of their vessels. The English too, instigated by the insults which they continually received from Moorish cruisers, in 1620 sent a squadron against Algiers, under the command of Sir Robert Mansell, who returned without being able to effect the purpose of his equipment. The Venetians also, driven to take vengeance upon a power which had become so troublesome, despatched Capello with a commission to attack the Algerines wherever he could find them. Louis XIV. fitted out a fleet under the Marquis Du-Quesne, which, in 1681, attacked the Algerine fleet near the island of Scios; and in 1682, he bombarded Algiers itself. The Algerines, by way of reprisal, ravaged the coast of Provence: whereupon Du-Quesne returned to Algiers in 1683, and bombarded the city so successfully that the dey desired to capitulate. Mezomorte, the Algerine admiral, who was to have been delivered as an hostage for the performance of the treaty, made such use of his influence that he procured the murder of the dey, and was himself invested with the dignity. This interruption of the capitulation led to a more furious attack on the part of the French; and Mezomorte, thinking only of revenge, ordered every French prisoner to be put to death, and the French consul to be fixed to the mouth of a mortar, and shot off against the bombarding fleet. Du-Quesne thereupon laid the lower town and two-thirds of the upper in ruins; and the Algerines, convinced that further resistance must terminate in their destruction, despatched an embassy to Louis to beg terms, which were granted. The English also, in 1686, effected a treaty with the Algerines on reasonable terms, which was successively renewed by James II., William III., and George II. These treaties formed the basis of all the intercourse betwixt Great Britain and the Algerine regency, until the expedition of Lord Exmouth. The Spaniards, notwithstanding their partial occupancy of the country, appear to have allowed the Turkish power to extend itself without opposition over the Moghreb territory. After having held their Algerine possessions for 283 years, a period illustrated no doubt by many a glorious struggle, but only for the possession of the coast, they were finally induced by convention to abandon Oran, their last stronghold. In 1667 the French colonies on the coast were ceded by the regency to the English; and they were not restored to France until 1816. Our establishments at Gibraltar and Port Mahon preserved our relation with Algiers more stable than any other European state; but the general peace in 1816 induced the British government to demand some permanent arrangements from the Algerines. Amongst these, the liberation of all European captives upon payment of a stipulated ransom was imperiously demanded. The terrors inspired by the presence of a British fleet compelled submission. Scarcely, however, had Lord Exmouth departed, when the treaty was violated by the massacre of a body of Neapolitan coral-fishermen at Bona. The British fleet thereupon reappeared before Algiers on the 18th of August, 1816; and on the 27th August, the Algerine fleet was reduced to ashes,—the greater part of the batteries silenced,—one-half of the town destroyed,—and no course left to the Algerine ruler but to cast himself on the mercy of the British admiral. The terms now imposed were the instant liberation of all captives without ransom,—the repayment of all sums received as ransom-money since the commencement of the current year,—and the abolition of Christian slavery for ever. The dey was also required to make a public apology to the British consul for having thrown him into prison. On the 1st of September, Lord Exmouth had the satisfaction of informing the Admiralty that all the slaves in Algiers, amounting to 1,211—amongst whom there was not one Briton—were already embarked, with 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,000 for Sardinia. Notwithstanding the infliction of such signal punishment on these barbarians, Algerine corsairs continued to commit piracies upon French and Austrian vessels; and in 1827 a public insult offered by the dey to the French consul caused a sudden rupture between the two countries. For three years the French blockaded Algiers; at last in May, 1830, an expedition was fitted out from Toulon for the purpose of bombarding the place. The total military force employed on this occasion, exclusive of the marine force, amounted to 37,577 men; and the French government professed its willingness, in the event of a dissolution of the Algerine government, "to concert with the allies of France for the purpose of deciding what should be the new order of things which might be substituted with the greatest benefit to Christendom for the system destroyed." The trenches were opened on the 29th of June, and on the 5th of July the city capitulated. Excepting the space occupied by the victorious troops around the conquered capital, between the hills of Bujeria and those of Mustapha Pasha, there was no recognised dominion acquired by the new masters of Algiers; and the native tribes now forgot their interminable dissensions to combine and fight against the infidel. Accordingly, the French have experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining their footing in Africa, and they seem to preserve it only by the constant presence of a large body of troops. M. Blanqui, indeed, is of opinion that colonization by the French is almost hopeless in Algeria. The climate, the insalubrity proceeding from the soil, the insecurity, the ill success of every attempt hitherto, have been, he says, insurmountable obstacles. To drain the land, extirpate the race, or send two French soldiers to watch each Arab, were necessary preliminaries of colonization by France. No dependence whatever is to be placed on the natives, either the Arabs of the plain, or the Kabyles of the hills. "We have no more power over them," says M. Blanqui, "than the Americans over the savages of the Ohio." There are few, however, who would not gladly see the present barbarians who occupy Mauritania replaced by or amalgamated with a community cultivating the arts and commerce, and extending the empire of knowledge and civilization over one of the fairest tracts of this earth's surface.

ALGIERS, [ARAB. *Al-Jezirah*, i. e. 'the Island,'] the capital of Algeria, is situated in N lat. 36° 47′, E long. 3° 4′ [*Berard*], in a cove on the W side of a bay to which it gives name, nearly opposite to Minorca, and 380 m. W of Tunis. "As the voyager comes in sight of the coast of French Africa he sees a low fore-ground of coast in shape like an immense alligator. Behind this rises the mountain-range of the Little Atlas. If he look far away to the left he will see, still further inland, and boldly prominent over the tops of the Little Atlas, bare precipitous peaks which shoot up to immense height in the sultry sun-glare. As he grows nearer a white triangular spot appears upon the body of our alligator, and the peaks gradually decrease behind the lower mountains: that white triangular spot enlarges until it assumes the form of the city of Algiers: these bare peaks mark the country of the unsubdued Kabyles." The city lies upon the side of a hill which rises from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; and as the houses, in general, have flat white roofs, it appears from sea "like a field covered with bleached linen," or "the top-sail of a ship," or "a chalk-mound in the midst of an amphitheatre of green mountains; a little nearer, its

square towers, mosques, and minarets become distinguishable, rising above each other like a flight of steps from the water's edge to the summit of the mountain [400 ft.]. Right and left spread undulating heights, whose luxuriant verdure, interspersed with gay kiosks, forms an agreeable contrast to the tiring glare of the white houses." But whatever attraction the city while held by the Moors might offer at a distance, much of the illusion vanished on setting foot on shore; the streets were narrow and filthy, and there were no buildings of importance, save the barracks of the Janissaries. One broad street ran through it from E to W, containing the shops of the principal merchants, the corn and other markets; but the rest of the streets, until the French got possession of the town, were so narrow that two persons had hardly room to walk abreast. The houses on opposite sides of the street moreover approached each other, and projected in proportion as they rose from the ground. The motive of this arrangement seems to have been the desire to find shelter from a burning sun. The upper part of the town is still dark, angular, and irregular; but the French have nearly rebuilt A., and the level region of the town is now well-opened and laid out. There were nine great mosques, and fifty smaller ones in Algiers. Its finest public buildings were the five *cassarias*, which serve as barracks. The French pulled down the principal mosque to make room for a new square, and have erected public offices and other edifices in European style. The houses are now numbered, and the streets have received names. The principal *places* or squares are the Place du Gouvernement, the Place de Chartres, the Place de la Pecherie, the Place d'Isly, and the esplanade of the Bab-el-Wad. The principal edifices are the governor's and the bishop's palaces, the cathedral, the prefecture, a new mosque, and a theatre. There are two new faubourgs, the Bab-el-Wad and the Bab-Azun, and a public garden. The military hospital constructed by the French is an immense establishment, beautifully situated in what was formerly the dey's garden, about a mile from the town. The *kasbah*, or dey's palace or castle, an octagonal fort, now a barrack, on the E side of the city and elevated above it, forms the apex of its triangular outline; but a castle called the Emperor's, outside the walls, commanded both the city and the kasbah; and was itself commanded by the upper part of Mount Bujeria. The mole, which forms the harbour, runs above 1,400 paces into the sea; and is built on a ledge of rocks within which the navy is all secured in case of attack. The labour of European engineers, since the siege by Lord Exmouth, has rendered this part of the fortifications unassailable, and leaves little hope of any other commander's being able to lay his vessel in the position taken up by the Queen Charlotte. The French engineers have tripled the extent of the walls, and have substituted for the ancient fortifications a continuous wall two miles long, protected by bastions. In place of a small harbour, covering a superficies of from 10 to 12 acres, which was sufficient for the Algerine corsairs, the jetty constructed by the French engineers affords an anchorage ground extending over 50 acres, and which, when completed, will enclose 250 acres, sufficient for the purposes of a considerable fleet. In the subjoined sketch of the city, previous to its occupation by the French, the Emperor's fort is at *G;* the city walls are in the line *b b b;* the line of the aqueduct, *c c;* the Jenina or dey's palace at *D;* the harbour at *C;* the lighthouse at *A;* and the mole is indicated by *h h h*. Algiers is said to have contained upwards of 20,000 houses previous to its recent bombardment and storm. A



century ago, Shaw estimated the pop. at 100,000; some authorities, however, amongst whom was Consul Shaler, rated the population as low as 50,000 souls. In February 1838, the town and suburbs contained 28,962 inhabitants, of whom 5,575 were Christians, 12,322 Mahommedans, 6,065 Jews, and about 3,000 Kabyles, Negroes, &c. On 31st Dec., 1852, the pop. was returned at 41,402, of whom 24,913 were Europeans. A. is 1,020 m. distant from Paris, and 497 m. from Marseilles.

The BAY of ALGIERS, between Cape Matifu or Temendfuz on the E, and Ras-Akonnadda or the more eastern Pescada on the W, is about 12 m. wide, and 6 m. deep. The Haratch river, descending from the mountains of Beni-Musa, in the month of December "a muddy stream, scarcely deep enough to float a yacht's gig in," discharges itself into it; and on the W side is the city of Algiers, with a lighthouse upon its mole, in N lat 36° 47′ 20″, E long. 3° 4′ 10″ [*Berard*]. N lat. 36° 48′ 16″, E long. 3° 01′ 19″ [*W. H. Smyth*]. At the entrance of the bay, the water is about 40 fath., shoaling gradually to 15 and 10 near the S shore. The anchorage is excellent, in deep water, on a bottom of stiff black mud; but the bay is exposed to all winds from ENE round northerly to NW; and the sea, which tumbles in with northerly gales, is prodigious, in consequence of the abruptness of the coast, which, from about 25 fath. depth at the anchorage, falls to 120 fath. outside of it. In the subjoined sketch, Point Pescada is designated by *a;* the city of Algiers by *B,* the mole, *c;* the Emperor's fort, *d;* batteries, *e e e;* the mouth of the Haratch, *f*, at the entrance of which the French have erected two forts; water fort, *g;* and Cape Matifu, *h*.

The eastern side of the bay forms a contrast with the western; for while the country in the immediate vicinity of the city is picturesquely studded with villas and gardens, embosomed in groves of olive-trees,—on the E side neither houses nor plantations enliven the prospect.

Authorities.] *Shaw's Travels in Barbary.—Sketches of Algiers By W. Shaler, American Con. Gen. at Algiers.* Boston, 8vo, 1826. —*Campbell's Letters from the South.—Semilasso in Africa,* 3 vols. 12mo. Stuttgart, 1836.—*Voyage dans la Regence d'Alger. Par M. Rozet.* Paris, 1833-36, 3 vols. 8vo, *with Atlas.—Algiers, with Notices of Barbary, by P. B. Lord.* Lond., 2 vols. cr. 8vo, 1835.—*Description Nautique des Côtes de l'Algerie, Par Cap. A. Berard.* Paris, 1837.—*Tableau de la Situation des Etab. Francais dans d'Algerie.* Paris, 1838.—*Statistical Journal,* vol. 24., 1839.—*Kennedy's Algeria and Tunis in 1845.—Bulletin de la Soc. de Geog.—Encyclopedie Moderne.* Paris, 1846, 8vo.

ALGEROE, an island of Norway, in the gulf of Christiania, in N lat. 60° 21′.

ALGESDORF, a village of Hesse, in the bail. of Schaumburg. Pop. 370.

ALGESHEIM, Ganalgesheim, or Ingelheim, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the circle of Mayence, near the l. bank of the Rhine, 6 m. W of Mayence. Pop. 2,000.

ALGESUR, or Aljesur, a comarca and small town of Portugal, on the W coast of Algarve, 15 m. NW of Lagos, near the mouth of a stream which flows into the sea, 10 m. S of Cape Sardao.

ALGEZARES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. from Murcia.

ALGEZIRA. See Diyarbekir.

ALGHA, one of the Andreanof group, in the Aleutian chain of islands.

ALGHERO, a city on the W coast of Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. S by W of Sassari; in N lat. 40° 33′, E long. 8° 9′. Pop. 7,125. It is built on a low rocky point, jutting out from a sandy beach, in the form of a parallelogram, with stout walls flanked by bastions and towers.

ALGINET, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Valencia.

ALGINSKOI-SYRT, a broken series of high levels, on the E frontier of Siberia, which connects the S extremity of the Ural range with the chain of Altai.

ALGIOGY, a town of Transylvania, in the circle of Karlsburg, 15 m. ENE of Deva, on a small tributary of the Maros. Pop. in 1851, 1,173.

ALGOA BAY, a large indentation of the coast of Uitenhage district, in the Cape colony of South Africa, between the low rocky point of Cape Recife, in S lat. 34° 2′, E long. 25° 41′, and Cape Padrao, in S lat. 33° 46½′, E long. 26° 24½′, 7 m. to the SW of the mouth of Boshman's river. The anchorage of Port-Elizabeth, between Rocky point and Ferreira river, is the best in the bay, presenting good holding-ground, and for six months of the year, during the prevalence of the NW winds, perfectly secure. It is somewhat exposed to SE winds, which prevail most between November and February; but is throughout the year equally safe as Table-bay, and more accessible. The tide rises from 6 to 7 ft. The new town of Port-Elizabeth lies 3 m. N of Cape Recife. Uitenhage, in S lat. 33° 46′, the cap. of the district, is about 18 m. NW by N from the port. The country around the bay abounds with game, such as bucks, pheasants, partridges, hares, quails, snipes, and wild ducks. The exports from the bay consist of ivory, gum, hides, skins, butter, soap, cheese, aloes, fat, salted meat, salt, and ostrich-feathers. Coal has been seen at many points within 10 m. of the shipping beach. See article Elizabeth (Port).

ALGODANALES, or Algonales (Los), a cluster of islets off the coast of Peru, in S lat. 21° 56′, W long. 72° 50′.

ALGODONALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. NE of Cadiz.

ALGODONES, a village of New Mexico, on the l. bank of the Rio-del-Norte, 38 m. SW of Santa-Fe.

ALGONAC, a village of St. Clair co., in Michigan, 40 m. NE of Detroit.

ALGONQUINS, a numerous family of N. American Indians, once spread over all the northern part of the continent E of the Rocky mountains and S of the St. Lawrence. Their language was "the mother tongue of those who greeted the colonists of Raleigh at Roanoke, and of those who welcomed the pilgrims to Plymouth. It was heard from the bay of Gaspe to the valley of the Des Moines; from Cape Fear, and it may be from the Savannah, to the land of the Esquimaux; from the Cumberland river of Kentucky to the southern bank of the Missinipi. It was spoken, though not exclusively, in a territory that extended through 60 degrees of long., and more than 20 degrees of lat." [*Bancroft.*] All the tribes of New England were Algonquins; the tribes in Maine claimed the same origin; and the great tribe of the Delaware Indians, the Crees in the region of Slave lake, and the Ottawas and Potawatomies in Michigan; even among the tribes of Texas, there are warriors who trace their lineage to the Algonquins. Ethnographical analogies are not wanting in support of their own tradition that at a far distant period they inhabited a remote country lying to the west, whence, migrating eastwards across the Mississippi, they drove before them a numerous and more civilized people, who finally fled down the shores of the Mississippi. Their present number probably does not exceed 600.

ALGORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 m. NE of Guadalaxara.

ALGOZO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 20 m. W of Miranda. Pop. 600.

ALGUADA REEF, a cluster of rocks in the gulf of Montaban, near the western mouth of the Irawaddi, in S lat. 15° 41′, E long. 94° 11½′.

ALGUASAY, a town of Venezuela, in the prov. of Barcelona, 50 m. SSE of Araguay.

ALGUSA, or Linosa, an uninhabited island in the Mediterranean, 24 m. N of Lampedusa. It is about 6 m. in circuit, and of volcanic origin.

ALGUTSBODA, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 30 m. SE of Wexio.

AL-HADR, a mass of ruins in the desert of Sinjár, in the pash. of Bagdad, 60 m. SW of Mosul, occupying a space of ground upwards of a mile in diameter, enclosed by a circular wall of immense thickness, with square bastions at every 60 paces, and measuring 5,460 yards. The whole is formed of a coarse brownish grey limestone, abounding with marine shells, and so closely fitted that, if cement has been used, it cannot be traced. These singular ruins are described by Dr. Ross in the 9th vol., and by Mr. Ainsworth in the 11th vol. of the *Geographical Journal.*

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Granada, 30 m. SW of Granada. Pop. 4,600. It stands on the brink of a stupendous *tajo* or fissure through which the river Marchan forces its way towards the great plain of Granada, and commands the only practicable road across the sierra in this quarter. The streets are narrow, and the houses poor. The only manufacture is that of woollen cloth. There are sulphuretted mineral baths here, which have for ages been in high repute, as indeed is indicated by the name, which is a corruption of the Moorish *Al-Hammám.* The source which supplies the baths has a temp. of 110°. The soil of the environs is stony, upon a limestone rock, and the cultivation is chiefly confined to that of grain.—Also a town in New Castile, 8 m. S of Calatayud, likewise celebrated for its medicinal springs and baths.—Also a town in the prov. of Murcia, 21 m. WSW of Murcia, likewise provided with baths. Pop. 3,800.

ALHAMBRA, or Alambra, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. E by S of Ciudad-Real.—Also a town of Aragon, on the river of the same name, 8 m. N of Teruel. The river rises on the eastern border of the prov., and flowing first to the NW, and then sweeping round to the S, joins the Turia or Albari at Teruel, whence the united streams assume the name of the Guadalaviar.—Also a celebrated Moorish palace. See Granada.

ALHANDRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the r. bank of the Tagus, 18 m. N by E of Lisbon. Pop. 1,985.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Paraiba, on the Capibari river. Pop. 1,000, chiefly Indians.

AL-HAULI. See Khabur.

ALHAURIN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on a gentle rise among more lofty eminences, 12 m. SW of Malaga. It is much frequented by the Malagarians during the hot season. Pop. 1,000.

ALHEM, a town of Sweden, in the laen of Kal-

mar, near the mouth of a stream of the same name flowing into Kalmar sound.

ALHO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the Capibaribe river, 38 m. W of Olinda.

ALHOLVEDROS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 8 m. SE of Lisbon.

ALHORN, a town of Oldenburg, in the bail. and 10 m. W of Wildeshausen. Pop. 503.

ALHUCEMAS, a Spanish presidio on the N coast of Africa, in the bay formed by Cape Quillates and Cape Moro, at the extremity of the province of Rif, the most westerly of the kingdom of Marocco, in N lat. 35° 16′, 18 leagues W of Melilla, and 30 S of Malaga, which faces it on the coast of Spain. The town is of an irregular shape, and built on a rock naturally inaccessible from the N and E; on the W side it is guarded by two batteries, which command the sea and the surrounding country as far as near the Wad-Nacer; on the S are three bulwarks protected by two curtains covered with masonry.

ALHUE, a town of Chili, in the district of Colchagua, 50 m. SW of Santiago.

ALHUNPUR, a village of Hindostan, in Sirhind, in N lat. 30° 9′, 3 m. NE of Ghazdinpur.

ALI, a town of Sicily, on the E coast, 15 m. SSW of Messina.—Also a town of Russian Georgia, 50 m. W of Tiflis.—Also a village of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the southern descent of the watershed between the streams flowing N to the Caspian, and S towards the plain of Persia.

ALIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real, 9 m. E of Guadaloupe.—Also a v. of Sicily, 30 m. SSE of Palermo.

ALIABAD, [*i. e.* 'Ali's abode,'] a village of Persia, in Azerdbijan.—Also a v. in Mazanderan, on the Talar river.—Also a v. in the prov. of Irak-adjemi, 85 m. NE of Senna.—Also a v. in the delta of the Indus, nearly opposite the New Mall branch.—Also a v. in Western Afghanistan, on the Adruscund river.

ALIABILI, an island in the Caspian, near the W coast, in N lat. 39° 5′.

ALIAGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NE of Teruel, on the Guadaloupe. Pop. 1,100.—Also a Yezedee v. of Kurdistan, 32 m. E of Elkosh.

ALIANELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 27 m. E of Potenza.

ALIANO, a town of Naples, 2 m. W of Gaeta, in the district of Lavoro.

ALIANSKOI, a fortress of Russia, in the prov. of Kholyvan, and gov. of Tobolsk, 120 m. SW of Kholyvan, in N lat. 52° 50′.

ALIASKA. See ALASHKA.

ALIBAKELL, a watering-place on the road from Tajurrah to Ankober, in Abyssinia, 3 days NE of the city of Harrar.

ALIBAUG, an elevated plain of Persia, in Azerdbijan, at the sources of the Zab. Colonel Monteith estimated its highest point at 7,500 feet.

ALIBEG, a town of Bulgaria, 24 m. E of Silistria.

ALIBEGLI, a large village of Persia, upon the Gáder river in Azerdbijan.

ALIBEI, a lake of Moldavia, near the coast of the Black sea, 30 m. S by W of Akerman.

ALI-BOGHAN, a town in Afghanistan, 10 m. E of Jelalabad, in N lat. 34° 20′; at an elevation of 1,911 ft. above sea-level.

ALI-BUNDER, a town of Sind, on the Gonni, a branch of the Indus, now nearly filled up by alluvial deposits, in N lat. 24° 18′.—Also a v. of Tuscany, 30 m. SW of Florence. Pop. 375.

ALICANIA, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Sonora, 62 NW by W of Culiacan.

ALICANTE—pronounced Alekánta or Alekánt—an administrative division of Spain, consisting of the southern district of the ancient kingdom of Valencia, and of a small portion of that of Murcia; bounded on the N by the division of Játiva; on the E and SE by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the prov. of Murcia; and on the W by the division of Chinchilla. It is about 78 m. in its greatest length from N to S; and 75 m. in its greatest width; but its superficies does not exceed 1,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1849, 369,000. The N part is traversed by secondary ranges of the Sierra-Morena, which decline towards the Mediterranean, and terminate in the capes San-Antonio and Escaletes. The S portion presents a generally level surface, intersected by low ranges of chalky hills, and streams which descend from the higher regions of the N. In the vicinity of the capital it is wild and broken. The uncultivated ground is covered with the esparto rush, junipers, pines, rosemary, thyme, mint, sage, lavender, the cistus, and the caper. The soil generally is sandy, with beds of clay and marl; that of the plains, consisting chiefly of rich clay intermingled with fine sand, is of extraordinary fertility, and rewards the intelligent industry of its cultivators with luxuriant crops of rice, oranges, citrons, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and considerable quantities of cotton and sugar. Brandy is extensively manufactured, and wines of excellent quality: those of the environs of Alicante are particularly esteemed, being "rich with a rough taste combined with sweetness." [*Ford.*] In the huerta of A. the land never rests: barley being sown in September and reaped in the end of April, when maize is put in which comes off about the middle of September; while some esculent crop is also taken from the same ground. The culture of silk-worms and bees constitutes an important branch of industry; and *grana* or kermes are gathered on the oak-trees in the environs of Buzots. Linen, fine cloth, soap, and paper, are manufactured. The fisheries of tunny and pilchard on the coast are productive.—The district is subdivided into the 16 *partidos judiciales* of Albaida, Alcoy, Alicante, Altea, Callosa-de-Ensarria, Callosa-de-Segura, Consentaina, Denia, Elche, Gandia, Jijona, Monovar, Novelda, Onteniente, Oribuela, and Pago; and these are again subdivided into 206 *pueblos*.

ALICANTE, the cap. of the above province, a maritime town of great antiquity, the principal port of Valencia, and, next to those of Cadiz and Barcelona, the most active port in the kingdom, is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, in N lat. 38° 20½′ and W long. 0° 26′ [*Espinosa*], N lat. 38° 21′, W long. 0° 27′ [*Raper*]; 72 m. SSW of Valencia, and 270 S of Madrid. The town, which stands near the centre of the bay, on the middle of a narrow neck of land running out into the sea a considerable way, and bending round in a semicircular form, is defended by a castle, which rises on an adjacent calcareous rock to the height of 400 ft. above the level of the sea. Behind this hill is an extensive plain called Las Huertas, [*i. e.* 'the Gardens,'] lying along the sea-shore, and surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains. The finer sorts of Alicante and Tent wines are made from the produce of this plain. The houses of the town are generally solidly built, with flat roofs covered with cement; their walls too are plastered, and "every thing is as white as the soil of the adjacent country." The streets are narrow and irregular. The principal public buildings are a collegiate and four parish-churches, two hospitals, six alms-houses, a naval academy, an orphans' school, and an academy for the children of indigent military officers. The port, or roadstead rather, is an open bay stretching from Cape De-la-Huerta to Cape San-Pablo—the former of which bears NE ½ E 10 m. from the latter—and varies in depth from 4 to 15 fathoms. It is entirely free of bars or shal-

lows, and without any perceptible tide or current. The usual line of anchorage is about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and is exposed to winds from ENE to S by W; but a mole, 600 yds. in length, is in progress of construction, designed to carry out into 24 ft. water, and already permitting the discharge of vessels drawing 18 ft. water. The principal manufactures of the town are cotton and linen fabrics, and soap, the quality of which is held in high repute. The export trade, which—notwithstanding the disadvantages of political misrule and prohibitory laws and assessments—continues extremely active, consists in the various articles of provincial produce, as soap, wine, wool, raisins, salt, barilla, kermes, aniseed, antimony, alum, &c., for which it forms an entrepot, and the value of which was at one time estimated at the annual amount of £2,000,000. In 1842 the foreign exports amounted to only £137,313. In the same year, of 229 vessels which entered inwards at this port, with a total tonnage of 51,958 tons, 81 vessels of a total tonnage of 9,265 tons were British, and the invoice value of their cargoes was £39,319; while that of their outward cargo was £35,218. In 1856, 109 British vessels = 20,576 tons, entered this port, and the value of their importation was £164,257. The foreign imports are hardware from England, linen from Genoa and France, with cod-fish from Newfoundland, and tobacco from the United States of America. Two extensive salt-lakes between A. and Carthagena afford, by natural evaporation in the dry season, large quantities of salt. A. is the residence of consuls-general for Prussia and Sweden, and of consuls for Austria, England, Russia, Denmark, Tuscany, and the Papal states. Its pop. in 1810 was 21,463; in 1830 it was returned at only 14,230; Ford estimates it at 25,000; but the British consul, in 1842, estimated it at only 11,000. It is now nearly 19,000. Steamers usually accomplish the voyage betwixt this port and Valencia in 12 hours. A railroad is in progress of formation between Madrid and A.—The Moorish general Abdelasis took this town in 715. In the war of succession it adhered to Philip V. In the 16th cent. it received a great accession of pop. from the number of families who took refuge in it to escape the frequent ravages of the Algerines. In 1706, its castle was taken by the English. In 1813, defended by a British fleet, it resisted the French general Suchet. *Bourgoing.—Swinburne.—Townsend.—Commercial Tariff.—Ford.*

ALICATA—contracted LICATA—a town of Sicily, situated on a promontory at the mouth of the Salso, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Girgenti; in N lat. 37° 4′, E long. 13° 55½′. Pop. 14,000. It is built partly on the beach, partly on the slope of the adjacent hills, and is protected by two forts; but its walls have gone to decay, and its general appearance is that of a neglected and decaying place. Grain and sulphur are the chief exports. Boats can pass up the river, but at its entrance is a shoal on which the surf beats heavily with S winds; and the usual anchorage, a mile to the SW of the town, in from 7 to 12 fath., is also exposed to winds from W by S round southwardly to E. This town is generally supposed to be built on the site of the ancient *Gela;* but Cluverius places that town at Terranova. *—Swinburne.—Smyth.—Hoare.*

ALICE, a recently founded town in the eastern province of Cape Colony, district of Victoria, 40 m. NE of Graham's Town.

ALICE (CAPO DELL'), a promontory of Naples, on the Calabrian coast, on the W side of the gulf of Toranto, 13 m. E of Umbriactico. It was the *Crimissan* promontory of the ancients.

ALICHEFKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 16 m. S by W of Tchernigof.

ALICIA, an island on the W coast of the gulf of Boothia, in N lat. 70° 50′.

ALICUDI, the most western island of the Lipari group, 56 m. ENE of Palermo; in N lat. 38° 32½′, E long. 14° 16½′. It is about 6 m. in circum., and rises abruptly from the sea like a conical crater. Pop. 260.

ALIFE, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, on the l. bank of the Volturno, 15 m. NW of Capua. Pop. 1,836. It occupies the site of the *Alifa* or *Alifæ* of the Romans.

ALIGANJ, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Sarun, in N lat. 26° 8′, 54 m. NW of Dinapore.

ALIGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, 68 m. SW of Ellichpur.

ALIGNAN-DU-BENT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Herault, arrond. of Beziers. Pop. 1,154.

ALIGONDI, a village of Hindostan, in the district of Deoghur, in N lat. 21° 12′, 2 m. E by N of Sunga.

ALIGUAI, a low wooded islet off the N coast of Mindanao, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 8° 40′, E long. 123° 8′.

ALIGURH, ALLYGURH, or ALIGHUR, a district of India, in the doab of the Ganges and the Jumna, lying to the S of the district of Merut. Area 2,149 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 739,856, chiefly Hindus. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile, producing wheat, millet, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and indigo.—The fort of A., 53 m. N of Agra, was taken by the British with severe loss in 1803. Its ditch was in some places 400 ft. wide, with depth enough to float a 74-gun-frigate. It has been dismantled.

ALIKA, a village of Greece, near Cape Matapan.

ALIKAWANKH, a village of Kurdistan, on the S side of Lake Van, 8 m. W of Wastan.

ALIKE ISLANDS, three small islands in the strait of Macassar, in S lat. 3° 41′.

ALIKHULIP (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 55° 12′, W long. 70° 48′.

ALIKIT, a village of Siberia, in N lat 66°, near the head of the Olenek river.

ALIMENA, a canton and town of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, 18 m. N by E of Caltanisetta. Pop. 3,376.

ALIMPAPON, a town on the W coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 7°.

ALI-MUSJID, a fort of Afghanistan, in the Khyber pass, 8 m. from its E entrance. The width of the pass is here only 150 yds.; alt. above sea-level, 2,433 ft. It was captured by the British in July 1839; but of 2,442 men who were posted here, no fewer than 243 died in 57 days, from the unwholesomeness of the water it is supposed. On the final evacuation of the country in 1842 this fort was entirely destroyed.

ALINAGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 20 m. N of Garipur.—Also a town in the Carnatic, 10 m. W of Tricolur.

ALINE (LOCH), a beautiful inlet of the sound of Mull, in the Morven district of the coast of Argyle. It is connected with the sound by a narrow channel, and penetrates about 2 m. into the country.

ALING, a village of Northern India, in N lat. 27° 59′, E long. 96° 38′, on the l. bank of the Brahmaputra.

ALINGAR, a river of Afghanistan, which rises in the Hindukush, and, running SW through a fertile valley in the district of Lughman, joins the Alishang after a course of about 100 m. The united streams, after a course of 25 m., fall into the Kabul river.

ALINGHERY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 38 m. SW of Arcot.

ALINGSAES, a town of Sweden, 35 m. SSE of

Wenersborg, on the Saveä, near its entrance into the Mioren lake. Pop. in 1833, 1,221.

ALINSKOE, a salt lake of the Crimea, near a rocky point projecting into the sea of Azof called Kafandip. It is 23 versts in circumference, and has evidently originated from a bay of the sea.—*Pallas.*

ALIO-AMBA, a market-town of Efat, built upon the crest of a scarped prong formed by the confluence of two streams, 13 m. SW of Fani, and 5 m. E of Ankober, at an alt. of 5,271 ft. above sea-level. It consists of about 250 houses, with a Mahommedan pop. of about 1,000. It occupies only one of the thousand precipitous eminences into which the entire mountain side is here broken at its junction with the plain. Wheat, barley, maize, beans, pease, cotton, and the oil-plant, are here cultivated in fields mounting in terraces to the height of 3,000 or 4,000 ft. on the mountain side.—*Harris.*

ALIPATOK, an island in Hudson's strait, at the entrance of Ungava bay, on the coast of Labrador; in N lat. 60°, W long. 67°.

ALIPI, a town of Hindostan, in Travancore, which Milburn places in N lat. 9° 30′, E long. 76° 34′, near a river which has communication with that of Quilon. Horsburgh places Porea in this position; but adds that, there is a village called Alipi 3 leagues to the N. Buckingham, on the other hand, states that the natives on this coast were unacquainted with the name Porea; but said that the town was called Alipelly or Alipee. It is about 40 m. from Cochin. Pop. 13,000.

ALIPORA, a jaghire of Bundlecund, in Hindostan, between Jytpur and Jansi, on the r. bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 25° 15′. Area 85 sq. m. Pop. 9,000.

ALIPORE, a town of Hindostan, in N lat. 22° 30′, 21 m. NW of Fulta. There is a large gaol here in which criminals sentenced to long periods of imprisonment are generally confined.

ALIPUR, a village in the Punjab, on the road from Surinkpur to Ferozepur.—Also a village of Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus.

ALIPUTA, a town of Ceylon, in N lat. 6° 54′, 53 m. SE from Candy.

ALISE-SAINTE-REINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, arrond. and 7 m. NE of Semur. Pop. 776. There are iron-mines and mineral springs in the vicinity.

ALISHA, a village of Persia, in Azerdbijan, in N lat. 38° 8′, 24 m. from Tabriz.

ALISHAN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik of Diarbekir, 4 hours ride E by S from Mezirah, 2 hours S from the Murad river. The environs are well-cultivated, and produce grain, cotton, and the *Palma Christi.*

ALISHANG, or ALISHENG, a river of Afghanistan, which, rising in the Nadjil on the S slope of the Hindukush, flows S, and joins the Alingar at Tirgaree, after a course of about 90 m. through a narrow valley.

ALISSAS, a commune and v. of France, dep. of Ardeche. Pop. 898.

ALISTRATI, a town of Turkey, in the prov. of Galipoli, 5 m. W by N of Zigna.

ALI-TA'GH, a mountain-range of Asia Minor, in Karamania, lying NNE of the Bulghár-Tágh, and rising above the line of perpetual snow. It is called ALLAH-DAGH in Kiepert's map.

ALI-TSHELEBI, a town of Greece, in the Morea, NE of Gastuni.

ALIWAL—pronounced Alewal—a village of India, in the Punjab, 17 m. W by N of Lodiana, near the l. bank of the Satledge. After the successive defeat of the Sikhs at Moodkee and Ferozepore, and their retreat upon Sobraon, Sir Harry Smith, on the 28th of January, 1846, encountered near this v. a Sikh force of 24,000 men under Runjut Singh, who had crossed the river and was threatening Lodiana. The action began about 10 A.M., and by 1 P.M. the Sikh army was driven from its entrenched position—of which A., covering the ford by which they had crossed, was the key—with the loss of their whole park of 68 guns, and from 5,000 to 6,000 men.

ALIWAL, a village of S. Africa, in the district of Albert, on the l. bank of the Orange river, 130 m. NE of Graaf-Reynet.

ALIWARRA, a village of Hindostan, in N lat. 20° 58′, 3 m. N of Ghizgur.

ALIXAN, or ALISSAN, a commune of France, dep. of La Drome, arrond. of Valence. Pop. 2,489.

ALIZAY, a commune of France, dep. of the Eure, arrond. of Louviers, intersected by the Paris and Rouen railway. Pop. 570.

ALIZYE, a village of Afghanistan, in N lat. 30° 40′, 40 m. N of Quetta.

ALJAMILLA (SIERRA DE), a range in Spain, a ramification of the Sierra-de-Filabres, in the prov. of Almeria, in Granada, terminating in Cape Gata.

ALJEZUR, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, in the comarca and 18 m. NNW of Lagos, on a small stream of the same name.

ALJIRACA, a river of Upper Peru, flowing from the Andes into the Chuquiabo.

ALJUBARROTA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 m. SW of Leiria. Pop. 1,600. John I. of Portugal defeated John I. of Castile in the environs of this town on the 14th of August, 1385.

ALJUCEN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, on a small river of the same name, which flows into the Guadiana, 9 m. below Merida.—Also a town in the prov. and 5 m. SSE of Murcia.

ALJUSTREL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 m. SSE of Leiria.—Also a town in the prov. of Alemtejo, 10 m. S of Ferreira. Pop. 1,500.

AL-KALAH, a harbour for small vessels on the coast of Tunis, in N lat. 36° 54′.

ALKAM, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile, nearly opposite to Nadir, at the point where a canal commencing at Haou, on the l. bank of the Nile near Dendera, and running parallel with the river under the successive names of Moye, Souhadj, and Bahr-Yussuff, enters the Rosetta branch of the Nile.

ALKEN, a town of Denmark, in the prov. of Jutland, at the NE end of Lake Moss, 3 m. NE of Skanderberg.—Also a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Liege.

ALKERSLEBEN, a village of Schwarzburg, 3 m. E of Arnstadt.

ALKERTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6 m. WNW of Banbury. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1851, 190.

ALKHAM, a parish in Kent, 4 m. W by N of Dover. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1851, 494.

ALKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tambov, 35 m. NNE of Koslov.

ALKMAAR, a strongly fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the Helder canal, 20 m. NNW of Amsterdam; in N lat. 52° 38′, E long. 4° 44′. It is a snug-looking, clean town, intersected with canals, the banks of which are adorned with trees. The surrounding meadows afford rich pasturage; and vast quantities of butter and cheese are disposed of in the markets of A., which has also a considerable trade in sail-cloth, cattle, corn, seeds, and flower-roots. In 1796, the pop. of A. was 8,373, of whom the greater part were returned as Catholics. In 1830 the pop. was 9,439. The Spaniards, after the capture of Haerlem in 1573, laid siege to this place but were unable to take it.

AL-KOSH, a town in Kurdistan, in N lat. 36° 54′,

E long. 42° 59′, 8 hours N of Mosul, 2 days from Amadia, and 3 from Urmiah, on a ridge of hills which runs between Akra and Dobân. It is inhabited by a sturdy tribe of Chaldean Catholics. About a mile higher up the ridge is the ancient convent of Rabban Hormuzd, "a heavy square building of a dusky colour, hanging quite over a precipice." [*Rich.*] The Tigris is visible SW from the convent, and in a NW direction from the summit of the mountain. Wolff says, the grave of the prophet Nahum is here, to which the Jews from Mosul and Bagdad perform pilgrimage.

ALKOVATKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. NE of Kursk.

ALKRINGTON, a township and village in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, 4½ m. N by E of Manchester. Pop. 338.

ALKURA, or ALCOURA, a Maronite village in the Libanus district of Syria, consisting of about 100 houses, and tributary to the governor of Jebail. It is situated at the foot of a lofty precipice; and its elevation above sea-level must be considerable, as Colonel Squire found no leaves on the mulberry trees, and silk-worms still in the egg here, on the 24th of April, while at Tripoli they were already brought into the gardens.

AL-KURIAT ISLANDS, a group of islets off the E coast of Tunis, 12 leagues S by E ½ E from Ras-al-Mahmur. They are sometimes called the CONIGLIERA ISLANDS.

ALKVETTER LAKE, a lake of Sweden, in the prov. of Oerebro, under the parallel of 59° 23′. It is 11 m. in extreme length from SSW to NNE, and of very irregular outline. It is connected with the Ullvettern to the NW; and discharges itself into the Mokeln, near Carlskoga.

ALLA, a town of Bornu, 60 m. S of Kouka, in N lat. 12° 12′.

ALLACUDDAPU, a village of Hindostan, in the pergunnah of Daverandah, in N lat. 16° 52′, 8 m. S of Nagulpad.

ALLAGASH. See ALAGUASH.

ALLAGHIR-CHAI, a considerable river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Adalia, rising between the Baraket-Dagh and the Solymbah-Dagh, in N lat. 36° 53′; and flowing first SSE, and then SSW, skirting the E flank of the Solymbah-Dagh, and then crossing the plain of Phineka, to Phineka bay. It is often impetuous and dangerous to ford.

ALLAGNA-DI-SESIA, a town of Piedmont, 18 m. NW of Varallo. Pop. 1,600. Copper-mines are wrought in the neighbourhood.

ALLAGNAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, arrond. of Clermont. Pop. 880.

ALLAHABAD, a province of Hindostan Proper, between the 24th and 26th parallels of N lat.; bounded on the N by the prov. of Agra and of Oude; on the E by Bahar; on the SE and S by the Hindu prov. of Gundwana; and on the W by Mulwa and Agra. Its length from E to W is estimated at about 270 m., and its average breadth from N to S at 120 m. The principal divisions of the prov., named *zillahs*, are the following: Allahabad, which contains the city and fortress of the same name; Juanpur; Benares; Mirzapur, each of which three districts likewise possesses towns of the same name of considerable importance; the Rewah territory; Bundelkund; Cawnpore; and the Manichpore territory. The northern portion of the prov., watered by the Jumna, Ganges, Sye, Gumti, Carammassa, and numerous smaller streams, presents, in the vicinity of the two first-named rivers, a generally level surface; towards the SW it rises into elevated plateaus, intersected by ranges of high hills, with comparatively few streams, but possessing to a considerable extent the same luxuriant fertility which characterises the plains of the N. The Jumna, previous to its junction with the Ganges in this prov., rolls on rapidly between steep banks; but the Ganges flows slowly over sand-banks which rise gradually from the water. Their point of confluence has an alt. of 800 ft. above Calcutta. A canal 75 m. in length has been executed between the Gumti and the Ganges. The temperature of the lower districts is sultry, and liable to the action of hot winds; that of the hilly region is generally more equable and genial. The principal articles exported from this prov. are cotton, cotton fabrics, indigo, saltpetre, opium, diamonds—from the formerly rich mines of Pannah or Punna, in the Bundelkund—sugar, &c. The traffic upon the Jumna is very considerable. Large quantities of cotton are shipped for the Calcutta market, and the transport of indigo and sugar also employs many vessels. The majority of the inhabitants, estimated in 1846 at 2,446,853, are Hindus, about one-eighth only of their number professing Mahommedanism. The territory which now forms the prov. of A. was subdued by the Patan emperors of Delhi; but in the 15th cent. became an independent kingdom, the capital of which was Juanpur. After the fall of the Mogul dynasty, it was appropriated by the nabob of Oude; and was ultimately ceded by Saadet Ali, at the beginning of the present cent., to the Bengal government.

The zillah or judicial subdivision of Allahabad, surrounding in its greater extent the city of A., but stretching in detached portions nearly 100 m. along the banks of the Ganges and Jumna, has an area of 2,800 sq. m., with a pop. in 1848 of 710,263, of whom five-sixths are Hindus. The soil, consisting chiefly of rich sandy loam, is extremely fertile. Barley, pease, and potatoes are grown in considerable quantities; and since 1801 the produce of opium, cotton, and indigo has very greatly augmented. In 1815 about 550,000 acres were under cultivation, and yielded an assessment of 2,793,244 rupees; large tracts have since been rendered productive. The quantity of cotton-cloths and chintzes formerly manufactured in Currah and Shahzadpur is now greatly diminished; but the *baftaes* and *sullums* of Allahabad and Futtehpur are still in considerable demand. The transit-trade from the lower provinces consists chiefly in Sambher salt, unwrought iron, cotton, and shawls.

ALLAHABAD, [*i. e.* 'the Abode of Allah,'] a fortified city in Hindostan Proper, the cap. of the prov. and zillah of the same name, is situated on the extreme point of the Doab, at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna; in "perhaps the most favourable situation which India affords for a great city," [*Heber.*] in N lat. 25° 27′, E long. 81° 50′; at the distance of 550 m. in a direct line, but 820 m. by the course of the river, from the sea, and at an alt. of only 340 ft. above sea-level; 53 m. from Benares, 127 m. from Lucknow, 296 m. from Agra, and 212 m. from Delhi. The fort, "once unequalled in beauty, and now gaining in strength what it has lost in external appearance," occupies a strong position on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the above-mentioned rivers, the navigation of which it completely commands. It is of great extent, and is defended towards the rivers by bastioned walls built of polished freestone. The fortifications of the inner side are of regular construction, and great strength. The arsenal is one of the largest in India. In the dry season, the water is so low that the fort is accessible from numerous sand-banks in the Ganges. The military cantonments, situated at a considerable distance from the fort, are beauti-

fully picturesque, having a greater diversity of hill and dale than is usually to be found upon the plains of India, and being finely wooded. The government-house, formerly the regal palace, is pleasant and commodious. The most remarkable edifices still in existence in the vicinity of A., are the serai and mausoleums of Sultan Khosru and his mother. Nine-tenths of the present native buildings of the city consist of superstructures of mud upon the ruins of former splendour. The schools established for the education of native youths are prosperous. A powder-manufactory has been erected in the environs by the government; and the city is rapidly assuming an air of business and prosperity. The commercial rank which A. once possessed, as the great mart for the cotton of the Deccan and of the districts south of the Jumna, has been transferred to Mirzapur; but the advantages of its site constitute it still the emporium of Oude, Bundelkund, and Bogalkund. The pop., exclusive of the garrison, was, in 1803, estimated at 20,000; in 1834 it was 45,021, exclusive of Europeans and of the pop. of its suburbs. The undulating surface of the country in the environs of A. affords numerous advantageous sites for bungalows, many of which are scattered about here. The Bundelkund bank of the Jumna, opposite A., is rocky, rising in towering cliffs crowned with pagodas and mouldering hill-forts; but the banks of the Ganges here have no particular beauty beyond its common features. A. is the entrepot for the traffic by steamers and the larger country-craft on the Ganges; and the navigation of the Ganges, formerly impeded by dangerous rocks, has been cleared, and boats of the largest size used in inland navigation now pass up and down in safety; but deep water ceases here, and the real difficulty, even to the smaller country-craft, begins above, between A. and Agra. This part of the navigation is also, from extended irrigation, becoming every year more precarious. Hence the importance of a line of railway for Upper India, terminating here. It is expected that A. will be connected with Delhi, by the progress of the East Indian railway, in 1859. The situation of A. is said to be healthy; but it possesses a more humid climate than any other place in the Doab. A. is the permanent station of the Sudder commission—a body of judges forming a circuit-court subordinate to the Sudder Dewany Adawlat of Bengal. A. is supposed by d'Anville and by Dr. Robertson to occupy the site of the ancient *Palimbothra*; but Rennell opposes this opinion. It was a favourite residence of the emperor Acbar, and owed to him most of the magnificence which it formerly possessed. A. holds pre-eminence in Hindu veneration as the holiest of their *prayagas*, or sacred confluences of rivers. The number of pilgrims of all castes who annually repair to A. to bathe themselves in the united streams, is estimated at upwards of 200,000; and a tax of 3 rupees formerly levied on each by the East India Company, produced an average amount of upwards of 700,000 rupees.

ALLAHABAD, a station in the Panjal pass, on the side of Kashmir. The birch begins to appear about this point; and hence downwards to Huripur, the mountains are clothed with pines, while the banks close on each side of the pass.

ALLAHABAD, a town of Hindostan, in Bhawulpur, 25 m. SW of Ahmedpur, in N lat. 28° 53′.

ALLAHDUND, a considerable town of Northern India, in the Berdurani country, in Lower Suwat.

ALLAH-KILISSA, a village of Turkey, in the sanjak and 27 m. WNW of Salonika. It is supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Pella*.

ALLAH-SHEHR. See Alah-Shahr.

ALLAINES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, arrond. of Chartres. Pop. 552.

ALLAIR, a river of Hindostan, rising in various streams under the parallel of 17° 30′ N, and flowing SE to its junction with another stream coming from the W. The united streams form the Beckullair.

ALLAIRE, a canton and town of France, dep. of Morbihan, arrond. of Vannes. Pop. of the town, 25 m. SE of Vannes, 1,975 in 1842.

ALLAIS. See Aleis.

ALLAJERRI, a village of Hindostan, in the district of Weingunga, in N lat. 21° 48′, 9 m. NNE of Rampyli.

ALLAKHYUNA, a river of Siberia, flowing NNE to the Aldan, in N lat. 60° 30′. Cutting through the Aldan range, in a deep valley about 1 m. wide, it marks the division of that chain into two great masses of different geological formation, the limestone which prevails on the W side of the river, disappearing altogether on the E. Erman found the bed of this river at the point where he crossed it to have an alt. of 1,906 ft. above sea-level.

ALLALEIN, one of the great glaciers of Switzerland descending from the Saasgrat, a lofty chain of inaccessible snowy peaks which attain an alt. of 15,000 ft. between the valley of Saas and that of Zermatt, in the Pennine Alps, in the canton of Valais. Professor Forbes has given a plan and section of it in his *Travels through the Alps*, p. 345.

ALLAMAN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the NW side of the lake of Geneva, 12 m. SW of Lausanne.

ALLAMBADY, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 74 m. ESE of Seringapatam.

ALLAMIENA, a town of the States-of-the-Church, to the NE of Civita-Vecchia.

ALLAMPS, a commune and village of France, dep. of Meurthe, arrond. of Toul, 4 m. WNW of Colombey. Pop. 451. Glass is manufactured here.

ALLAN, a river of Perthshire, flowing in a SE direction from the braes of Ogilvie to Dunblane, where it turns S, skirts the v. known as the Bridge-of-Allan, and joins the Forth 2 m. above Stirling. Its entire course is about 18 m. The Scottish Central railway runs through the most picturesque portion of the valley of the A.—Also a small tributary of the Teviot, descending from Skelfhill-pen, and flowing into that river 3 m. above Hawick.

ALLAN, a commune and village of France, dep. of Drome, 6 m. E by S of Montelimart. Pop. 1,124. Excellent red wines are grown here.

ALLAN. See Allen.

ALLAN (Bridge of), a village of Perthshire, 3 m. N of Stirling, on the post-road from Stirling to Callander, and a station of the Scottish Central railway. It is a rising place, in consequence of its proximity to the mineral well of Airthrie.

ALLAN (Mount), a hill in SE Australia, a little to the N of the Goobang creek, a branch of the Lachlan, in S lat. 33° 9′.

ALLANBURG, a village of Upper Canada, in the co. of Welland, 7 m. from St. Catherine's. Pop. 600.

ALLANCHE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, arrond. of Murat, on a stream of the same name, a branch of the Alaguon, 10 m. NNE of Murat. Pop. in 1842, 2,605.

ALLAND, a town of Austria, in the circle of the lower Enns, to the W of Heiligen-Kreuz. Pop. 751.

ALLANUR, a village of Hungary, 12 m. NW of Hermannstadt.

ALLARI, or Allariz, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Arnova river, 12 m. SSE of Orense, at the N base of the Sierra-de-Penagache. Pop. 1,500.

ALLARMONT, a commune and village of France dep. of Vosges, arrond. of Saint-Dié. Pop. 754.

ALLAS (STRAIT OF), a channel through the Sunda chain of islands, formed by the E coast of the island of Lombok, and the W coast of that of Sumbawa, of which the central part is in S lat. 8° 30′, E long. 116° 30′. It extends about 46 m. in a NNE and SSW direction, and contracts to 6 m. in breadth at its narrowest part. It is preferred by navigators to any of the straits E of Java, the tides being moderate, with soundings in from 64 to 90 fath., along the Lombok side, which is also low land, and affords ample supplies from the plantations and villages which are scattered over it. It receives its name from the town of A., at the western extremity of Sumbawa.—*Horsburgh.—Jukes.*

ALLASSAC, a commune and village of France, dep. of Corrèze, arrond. and 8 m. NE of Brives. Pop. 4,049.

ALLAUCH, a commune and town of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, arrond. and 6 m. E by N of Marseilles, near the source of the Jaret. Alt. above sea-level 972 ft. Pop. 3,711. Excellent white wines are made here.

ALLAVAGNA, a town of Dalmatia, 15 m. NNE of Zara-Vecchia.

ALLAYARTAKANDA, or ULYARTANDO, a town of Sind, 20 m. E of Hyderabad, in N lat. 25° 21′, E long. 68° 41′. Pop. 5,000. It has some trade, and manufactures of cotton.

ALLCANNINGS, a parish in Wiltshire, 4 m. E by N of Devizes. Area 5,483 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,160; in 1851, 1,109.

ALLE, a river of East Prussia, in the reg. of Konigsberg, flowing into the Pregel on the l. bank, at Wehlau, after a course of 136 m. in a general NE direction, in which it passes Allenstein, Gutstadt, Heilsberg, Schippenbeil, Friedland, and Allenburg. It is navigable to Friedland.—Also a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, an affluent of the Doubs, on which a Catholic v. of the same name is situated.

ALLEEAHABAD. See ALIABAD.

ALLE'E-BLANCHE, an elevated valley in the Pennine Alps, lying to the SE of Mont-Blanc, intersected by the Doire flowing from the Lac-de-Combal in a NE direction.

ALLEGAN, a county in the SW of Michigan, U. S., on Lake Michigan. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,783; in 1850, 5,125.—Its capital, of the same name, is built on both sides of the Kalamazu river, 161 m. W by N of Detroit. Pop in 1850, 752.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, ALLEGHANIES, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a great mountain-system in N. America, which, extending in a general direction from SW to NE, from the northern confines of Georgia and Alabama, in N lat. 34°, and terminating in a series of granitic mountain-ranges on the southern shores of the St. Lawrence, has a total length of 1,200 m., with a varying breadth of from 90 to 150 m. It is known as the Alleghany range N of the Potomac; as the Appalachian S of that river. It consists of a succession of nearly parallel ridges, bearing different names, and running in their greater extent nearly parallel to the coast of the Atlantic, and at a distance of from 50 to 130 m. from it, but retiring farther into the interior as they proceed southwards, irregularly intersected by rivers and separated by generally narrow valleys with "basins, gaps, and even peaks innumerable;" and is divided into two principal ranges,—the Alleghany mountains, properly so called, and the Blue mountains, or Blue ridge. The former, which is the more westerly, preserves throughout its entire course a distance of from 240 to 300 m. from the Atlantic, and a nearly uniform elevation of 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Its rise commences near the great bend of the Tenessee river, in the S of Alabama; whence it runs in a NE direction, till it reaches the northern frontiers of Virginia, when it turns towards the NW. In Pennsylvania, it resumes a NE course, and spreads over all the central part of that state. Near the source of the southern branch of the Susquehanna it divides into two ramifications, the principal of which bends in an easterly direction, and after crossing the Susquehanna terminates in the mountains of Catskill. The principal rivers which issue from this chain are the Gohiogany, the Monongahéla, the Greenbriar, Kanhava, and Cumberland, on the W; and the Delaware, the Susquehanna, Potomac, and James-river on the E. These rivers rise in small streams which, after creeping silently and quietly along the bases of the mountains, by many and intri ate windings, gather themselves at length into rivers. The eastern chain, called the Blue ridge or Blue mountains, is considerably narrower than the Alleghany; but runs in a generally parallel direction. It passes off from a culminating point on the western range in N. Carolina called Clingman's Peak, 6,701 ft. high, and bifurcates in Virginia, sending off one branch through the NE states as far as Quebec, and another to the W as far as Kingston in Upper Canada. The next summits in point of alt. in this part of the chain are, according to the recent admeasurements of Professor Guyot: Balsam-cone or Guyot's Peak, alt. 6,661 ft.; Sandoz-Knob, 6,612 ft.; Hairy Bear, 6,597 ft.; Cat-tail Peak, 6,595 ft.; Gibbe's Peak, 6,586 ft.; all exceeding Mitchell's Peak, till recently reputed the highest in the system, the alt. of which, as determined by Prof. Guyot, is 6,576 ft. The low country between these two branches, called the Appalachian valley, is composed of the older limestones. From Upper Canada the western bifurcation ranges round to the NW and joins the Rocky mountains. The average height of the Blue mountains is about 1,500 ft., rising from a base not exceeding 9 m. in breadth. The most important rivers which take their rise in the Blue mountains are the Roanoke, the Pedee, Santee, Savannah, and Alatamaha on the E; the Alabama and the Mobile on the S; and on the W the Tenessee. The beautiful and fertile valley which separates the two great divisions of the Alleghany chain is intersected by several ramifications, of which the principal are the Northern and Southern mountains of Virginia. The Laurel mountains lie on the W of the Alleghany, and run in a parallel direction to that range. The principal ramifications to the E of the Hudson are the Green mountains, with their adjunct the Taghconnuc, and Mount Tom, which rise near Newhaven in Connecticut. The former intersects Vermont, and extends in isolated summits to the extremity of Cape Gaspe; the latter runs through N. Hampshire into Canada. To the E of Mount Tom are the White mountains, a group of dome-shaped summits, the highest of which, Mount Washington, rises 6,285 ft. above the level of the sea. All of these ramifications are distinguished from the ridges commonly called Appalachian, to the S and W of the Hudson, by their line of direction being parallel to that of the principal water-courses, and perpendicular to the coast. These ridges rarely present naked summits, but are generally wooded to the top. They consist of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, and primitive limestone. The loftier portion in the N is composed chiefly of primitive rocks, and contains vast stores of iron, with valuable marbles. The country intersected by this vast range, Rafinesque supposes to have been "once a region of lakes, which have burst their barriers and left many large basins."—The orthography ALLEGHANY is that of Virginia

and the southern states; in New York the name is commonly written ALLEGANY; in Pennsylvania, ALLEGHENY. The pronounciation is Al-le-gá'ni.

ALLEGHANY, a river of the United States of America, which rises on the W side of the Alleghany mountains, about 30 m. E of Lake Erie, near the northern confines of Pennsylvania. Its general direction is at first NE, until it enters the state of New York, when it bends to the NW, and, after a brief circuit, returns to Pennsylvania. It then pursues its course with numerous sinuosities towards the S, receiving on its right the Conewago, which conveys the waters of Lake Chalangue and French Creek, which forms a direct communication with Canada, and on the left Toby's Creek and the Conemaugh. At Pittsburg, in N lat. 40° 28′, W long. 80° 8′, at an elev. of 1,138 ft. above tide-water in the Atlantic, it unites with the Monongahela, and forms the Ohio, here a quarter of a mile broad. The entire length of the course of the A. is 400 m. It is navigable as far as Hamilton, 270 m. above its junction with the Ohio. Its banks are generally fertile, presenting tracts of fine cultivation and meadow-land, interspersed with ridges covered with white oak and chestnut; and its waters are remarkable for their limpidness.

ALLEGHANY, a county in the WSW of New York, U. S., on the Genesee river, which intersects it from S to N. Area 1,185 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 40,975; in 1850, 37,808. The E and W parts of the co. consist of an elevated table land, from 1,500 to 2,500 ft. above tide-water in the Hudson. The Genesee valley canal, commencing at Olean, on the Alleghany river, passes through the co. from S to N, and forms a communication from the Erie canal at Rochester to Pittsburg. The cap. is Angelica.—Also a co. in the WSW of Pennsylvania, in which the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers unite to form the Ohio, which runs 14 m. within the co. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 81,235; in 1850, 138,290. Its cap. is Pittsburg, of which the town of A., on the NW side of the A. river, may be regarded as a suburb.—Also a co. in the extreme W of Maryland. Area 800 sq. m. The great Baltimore and Ohio railroad commences at Cumberland, the cap. of this co. Pop. in 1840, 15,690; in 1850, 22,769.—Also a co. in Virginia, drained by the head-waters of James river. Area 521 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,839; in 1850, 3,515.—Also a township in Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 1,839; in 1850, 2,506.—There are several other townships of the same name in the state of Pennsylvania: in Venango co. with a pop. of 1,174; in Somerset co. with a pop. of 948; in Westmoreland co. with a pop. of 3,329; in Cambria co. with a pop. of 1,488; and in Blair co. with a pop. of 2,352.

ALLEGRANZA—pronounced Alagrantha—the northernmost of the Canary isles; in N lat. 29° 25½′, W long 13° 30′ 45″; 7 m. N of Graciosa. It is a mass of lava and cinders, rising to an alt. of 939 ft. The only landing-place is on the S side. About 40 persons find employment on it in collecting orchilla.

ALLEGRE—pronounced Allaig'r—a commune and v. of France, dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. and 16 m. NW of Le Puy. Pop. in 1851, 2,048.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Gard, arrond. of Alais. Pop. 1,020.—See also ALEGRE.

ALLEINS, a commune of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. of Eyguieres. Pop. 1,261.

ALLEMAGNE, a commune of France, dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Caen. Pop. 976.

ALLEMAND-ROMBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, arrond. of Colmar. Pop. 1,992.

ALLEMANS, a commune of France, dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Riberac. Pop. 1,423.

ALLEMANS (LES), a commune of France, dep. of Ariège, arrond. of Pamiers. Pop. 891.

ALLEMOND-EN-OYSANS, a commune of France, dep. of Isère, cant. of Bourg d'Oysans, on the Romanche. There is an argentiferous lead-mine in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1,546.

ALLEN, a small river in Cornwall, which, uniting with the Kenwyn, falls into a branch of Falmouth harbour.—There is a river of the same name in Flintshire, which disappears for a short distance under ground near Mold, and finally falls into the Dee below Caergwrle. Also a stream in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour near Blandford.—Also two streams, distinguished as the East and the West A., which, rising on the border of Durham, flow N through Northumberland for about 8 m., and uniting between Hexham and Alstone, fall into the South Tyne, about 2 m. above Haydonbridge.—Also a small stream of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, flowing S into the Tweed a little above Melrose.

ALLEN, a township in Northampton co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,156.—Also a township in Cumberland co. in the same state. Pop. 2,122.—Also a co in the WNW of Ohio, on the height of land between Lake Erie and the Ohio. Area 405 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,079; in 1850, 12,109. Its cap. is Lima.—Also a co. in the NE of Indiana. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,942; in 1850, 16,109. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through this co., of which the cap. is Fort Wayne.—Also a co. on the S border of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,329; in 1850, 8,742. Its cap. is Scottsville.—Also a township in Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 1,053.

ALLEN (BOG OF), a large morass, or rather a series of morasses, in the prov. of Leinster in Ireland, comprising nearly all the morasses N of the Slievebloom mountains, S of the parallel of Mullingar, and E of the Shannon. That portion which lies in the NW of Kildare co. has a superficies of 56,430 acres, with an average elevation of 270 ft. above low tide. The W portion, sometimes called the Barrow bog, is about 41,075 acres in area, with an average elevation of 266 ft.—Near the S extremity of the bog is a cultivated tract of land 4½ m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth, known as the island of A., on the SW of which rises a conical hill of 300 ft. alt.

ALLEN (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, in the co. of Leitrim and of Roscommon, variously regarded as the source of the Shannon, or as the first of a chain of lakes into which that river expands. It extends N and S 6½ m. Its greatest breadth is 2½ m. On its E side the Slievenerrin and Dowhally mountains rise respectively to the height of 1,400 and 2,000 ft. above sea-level.

ALLEN (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 4½ m. N by W of Truro. Area 3,501 acres. Pop. in 1841, 652; in 1851, 790.

ALLENBACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Siegen. Pop. 284.—Also a v. in the reg. of Treves, circle of Berncastel. Pop. 585.—Also a v. in Nassau, bail. of Hilchenbach. Pop. 258.

ALLENBURG, a town of East Prussia, in the circle and 30 m. SSE of Königsberg, on the Alle river. Pop. 1,974.

ALLENC, a commune and village of France, dep. of the Lozère, cant. of Blaymard. Pop. 1,700.

ALLEN-CENTRE, a township in Alleghany co., state of New York, U. S., 7 m. N of Angelica. Pop. 867.

ALLENDALE, a large parish in Northumberland, ecclesiastically divided in 1811 into four rec

tories and parishes. Area 37,267 acres. Pop. in 1841, 5,729; in 1851, 6,383.—The market-town of A. is 9¾ m. SW by W of Hexham. Pop. 1,217.

ALLENDE. See MIGUEL-EL-GRANDE (SAN).

ALLENDORF, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Röhr river, 9 m. SSW of Arensberg. Pop. 585.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Lower Hessen, on the r. bank of the Werra, 21 m. W of Muhlhausen. Pop. 2,300. In its vicinity are extensive brine-pits and salt-works.—Also a town of Hessen, on the Lumda, 9 m. NE of Giessen. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn. Pop. 370.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Wetzlar. Pop. 485.—Also a v. of Hanover, in the bail. of Iburg in Osnabruck. Pop. 385.—Also a v. in Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. of Salzungen, on the Werra. Pop. 240.

ALLENDSTEIG, a town of Austria, on the Manhartsberg, NW of Krems. Pop. 814.

ALLENKOURTZ, a village of Moravia, in the circle and 7 m. N of Hradisch, near the r. bank of the March and the line of the Kaiser-Ferdinand railway.

ALLENSBACH, a town of Baden, on the N bank of the lower Bodensee, on the line of railway from Constanz to Radolfzell. Pop. 624.

ALLEN'S ISLE, a low island near the bottom of the gulf of Carpentaria, in Australia; in S lat. 17° 5′, E long. 139° 25′.

ALLENSMORE, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. SW of Hereford. Area 2,007 acres. Pop. in 1841, 668; in 1851, 617.

ALLENSTEIN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 65 m. S of Königsberg, on the Alle river. Pop. 3,596. It has manufactures of potash, glass, linen, and woollen. The circle of A. has an area of 23·86 German sq. m. Pop. 39,940.

ALLENSTOWN, a township in Merrimac co. New Hampshire, U. S., 10 m. SE of Concord. Pop. 526.

ALLENTON, a parish of Northumberland, on the Coquet river, 19 m. W by S of Alnwick. Area of p. 31,940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 812; in 1851, 853.

ALLENTOWN, a village in Monmouth co. New Jersey, U. S., 12 m. E by N of Trenton. Pop. 600.—Also the cap. of Lehigh co. in Pennsylvania, 87 m. ENE of Harrisburg, on the Jordan, an affluent of the Lehigh. Pop. in 1840, 2,493; in 1850, 6,000.—Also a v. in Allen co. in Ohio, 6 m. W of Lima. Pop. 200.

ALLER, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. W of Somerton. Area 3,651 acres. Pop. in 1851, 552.

ALLER, a river of Germany, which rises to the W of Magdeburg in Prussia, flows NNE into Hanover, and falls into the Weser 2 m. below Verden, after a course of 150 m. Its tributaries on the l. are the Ocker, Wietze, Fuhse, Innerste, Ruhme, and Leine; on the r. the Ise, Oertze, Lahse, Mieste, and Bohme.

ALLERBY, a village in the p. of Aspatria, in Cumberland, on the line of the Maryport and Carlisle railroad. Pop. with Oughterside 555.

ALLEREY, a village of France, dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Verdun-sur-le-Doubs, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. of com. 1,117.

ALLERHEILIGEN, a town of Austria, in the circle of the Mühl, 14 m. E of Steyereck.—Also a village of Styria, on the l. bank of the Murz, and on the railway from Bruck to Neustadt, 6 m. NNE of Bruck.—Also a village of Styria, 10 m. S by E of Grätz.—Also a village of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, in the vicinity of which was a celebrated Præmonstratensian monastery. Pop. 407.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Oels. Pop. 240.

ALLERHEIM, a village of Bavaria, prov. of Suabia, bail. of Harbourg. Pop. 740.

ALLERSBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Pfalz, 16 m. S by E of Nuremberg. Pop. 1,300.

ALLERSBURG, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, bail. of Konigsee. Pop. 324.

ALLERSHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Zusammen. Pop. 346.

ALLERSTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E by S of Pickering. Area 10,012 acres. Pop. in 1841, 414; in 1851, 450.

ALLERTHORPE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire. Area 2,355 acres. Pop. in 1841, 199; in 1851, 209.—The township of A. is 1½ m. SW by W of Pocklington.—There is a township of the same name 1 m. NE of Wakefield.

ALLERTON, a manufacturing township in the parish of Bradford, W. R. of York, 4 m. WNW of Bradford. Area 1,970 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,041.

ALLERTON. See NORTHALLERTON.

ALLERTON-CHAPEL, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. SW by S of Axbridge. Area 1,169 acres. Pop. in 1841, 331; in 1851, 294.—Also a chapelry in the p. of St. Peter, in the W. R. of Yorkshire.

ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E by N of Knaresborough. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1841, 277; in 1851, 300.

ALLERTSHAUSEN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, bail. and 5 m. NW of Grünberg. Pop. 245.

ALLERY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, arrond. of Abbeville. Pop. 951.

ALLESLEY, a parish in Warwickshire, 2 m. N of Coventry. Area 4,225 acres. Pop. in 1851, 916.

ALLESTAR, or ALLISTAR, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, on the Queda river, inhabited by a mixed race from different parts of India and from China. In 1823 it contained 2,000 houses.

ALLEUR, a commune and village of Belgium, prov. of Liege, 4 m. SSW of Glons. Pop. 575.

ALLEUZE, a village of France, dep. of Cantal, cant. of St. Flour. Pop. 602.

ALLEVARD, a canton and village of France, dep. of Isère, on the Ozeins river. The com. and v., which is 23 m. NE of Grenoble, had a pop. in 1842 of 2,690. There are considerable iron-works and furnaces in the neighbourhood.

ALLEX, a commune and village of France, dep. of Drome, cant. of Crest. Pop. 1,442.

ALLEXTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 14 m. SE of Leicester, on the Eye, a branch of the Welland. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 78.

ALLEYRAS, a commune of France, dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. of Puy. Pop. 880.

ALLFELD, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 4 m. SE of Mosbach. Pop. 840.

ALL-HALLOWS, a parish in Cumberland, 6 m. SW of Wigan, on the Ellen river. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 235; in 1851, 255.—Also a parish in Kent, 7½ m. NE of Rochester. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1841, 268; in 1851, 261.

ALLHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. of Minden, 2 m. NE of Friburg. Pop. 345.

ALLI, a river of Naples, in Upper Calabria, rising in Mount Calistro, and flowing into the gulf of Squillace, after a SSE course of 25 m.

ALLIANCE, a village of Lexington township, in Ohio, U. S., 82 m. NW of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad.

ALLIAS, a town of Hungary, 15 m. SSE of Arad.

ALLIBUNAR, a village in the Banat of Temesvar, 30 m. NNE of Pauksova.

ALLICHAMP, a commune of France, dep. of

Haute-Marne, arrond. of Vassy, on the Blaise. Pop. 309.

ALLIER, one of the central dep. of France, composed of the eastern section of the ancient Bourbonnais, and of a small portion of Auvergne; bounded on the NE by the dep. of the Nièvre; on the E by that of the Saône-et-Loire; on the SE by the dep. of the Loire; on the S by that of Puy-de-Dôme; on the W by the dep. of the Creuse; and on the NW by that of the Cher. It comprises a superficial area of 723,981 hectares. The dep. is intersected from N to S by two low ranges of granitic mountains, whose highest summits do not exceed 2,300 ft., and which separate the basin of the Allier from that of the Loire on the E, and the Cher on the W. The first of these rivers—which gives its name to the dep.—divides it into two nearly equal parts. The Loire, to a considerable extent, forms the eastern boundary line of the dep. The climate is variable; the winter is often severe, and the summer sometimes extremely warm. The prevailing winds are S and E. The SW wind is in spring very cold. The numerous marshy lakes with which the entire dep. is studded are said to produce malaria. The soil of the level districts is alluvial and generally fertile. About three-fifths of the entire area are employed in the culture of grain; about a fortieth in that of the vine; about a third of the latter proportion is occupied with orchards, nurseries, and gardens; an eleventh consists of meadow-land, while more than a thirtieth of the total superficies is still entirely waste. Although A., compared with other districts of France, has made little progress in the arts of agriculture, its production of grain considerably exceeds its consumption; lint and hemp are also extensively cultivated. Besides horses, mules, and asses, to the number of 20,000, about 140,000 cattle and 80,000 sheep are maintained. The white wines of the dep. are generally esteemed good, but the red are inferior. The cultivation of the mulberry and silk-worm is engaging attention. Iron, copper, antimony, manganese, granite, porphyry, marble—of the finest description—freestone, quartz, potter's-clay, lime, and coal, occur in this dep. The manufacture of iron constitutes one of the most important branches of trade in this dep. The forges of Tronçais alone produce the annual quantity of 500,000 kilogrammes, or 1,102,500 lbs. of iron. There are paper-mills, glass-works, manufactories of cutlery, pottery, porcelain, and quilts and cloths of various kinds, and spinning-mills, tanneries, and rope-works. The dep. is divided into four arrondissements, named after their principal towns, Moulins, Montluçon, Gannat, and La Palisse; and is subdivided into 26 cantons and 317 communes. It forms the diocese of a suffragan of the archbishopric of Sens. Besides the three principal rivers by which it is intersected, it is navigated by the canals of the Loire and of the Cher, and is traversed by nine royal roads and seven belonging to the dep. Pop. in 1801, 248,864; in 1836, 309,270; in 1856, 352,941.

ALLIER, a considerable river of France, which rises near the hamlet of Chabalier, in the forest of Mercoire, on Mount-Lozère, 18 m. NE of Mende, at an alt. of 4,668 ft. above sea-level; and flows in a N by W direction, through the dep. of Lozère, the Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dome, Allier, and Cher, in the latter of which it joins the Loire, on the l. bank, at Bec-d'Allier, 3 m. below Nevers, at an alt. of 550 ft. above sea-level, and after a course of 250 m., of which 96 m., from Saint-Arcons to Mariol, are fit for the transport of timber, and 87 m., from Mariol to the Loire, are navigable. Coal, charcoal, and wine, form the chief articles of transport on this river. Its principal tributary on the r. is the Dore; and on the l. the Sioule.

ALLIERES, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Friburg, 7 m. S of Gruyere. Pop. 245.

ALLIGATOR, a village in Columbia co., in Florida, U. S., 120 m. E of Tallahassee.

ALLIGATOR, a river of North Australia, flowing into Van Diemen's gulf, in S lat. 12° 20′, by several large mouths, one of which has 8 fath. water for 9 m. up, and shoals gradually to 15 ft. at 36 m. from its mouth, where it is 150 yards in breadth.—*King.*

ALLIGATOR BAY, an inlet at the SW end of the isle of Floris, in the Indian archipelago.—Also a bay on the S coast of Jamaica, in which is a kay or low islet of the same name, rising just above the surface of the water, and seated on a reef which extends 2 m. in an E and W direction.

ALLIGATOR POINT, a headland on the western coast of Africa, between Tumbo point and the mouth of the Sangaree river, forming the W extremity of the Soomba ridge of mountains.—Also a cape on the W coast of Florida, in N lat. 29° 20′.

ALLIGATOR ROCK, a rock off the coast of China, in N lat. 26° 9′, E long. 130° 16′.—*Raper.*

ALLIGATOR SWAMP, a marsh in North Carolina, U. S., between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and to the S of the great Dismal swamp. It gives rise to a small stream of the same name.

ALLIGNY, a commune and town of France, dep. of Nievre, 14 m. NE of Chateau-Chinon. Pop. 2,361.—Also a commune in the same dep., in the arrond. of Cosne. Pop. 1,746.

ALLINENC, a commune and village of France, dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, arrond. of Loudeac. Pop. 2,533.

ALLINGE—pronounced A'llingheh—a port of Denmark, on the NE coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. 350.

ALLINGES, a village of Savoy, in the prov. of Chablais, 2 m. S of Thonon. Pop. 1,000.

ALLINGTON, a parish in Dorsetshire, adjoining Bridport. Area 994 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,545; in 1851, 1,748.—Also a parish in Kent, on the Medway. Area 612 acres. Pop. in 1841, 49; in 1851, 61. A castle, one of the most perfect remains of the feudal age in the co., is 1½ m. NNW of Maidstone.—Also a parish in Wiltshire, 3½ m. ESE of Amesbury. Area 936 acres. Pop. in 1851, 98.

ALLINGTON (Cape), a rugged point on the W coast of the gulf of Boothia, forming the N boundary of Eclipse harbour.—*Ross.*

ALLINGTON (East), a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. NE of Kingsbridge. Area 3,646 acres. Pop. in 1841, 729; in 1851, 640.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1841, 276; in 1851, 280.

ALLINGTON (West), a parish in Devonshire, 1 m. WSW of Kingsbridge. Area 4,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 998; in 1851, 1,008.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. NW of Grantham. Area, with that of E A., 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1851, 136.

ALLIOS, a village in the Banat and 30 m. NNE of Temeswar.

ALLIPUR, a village of Hindostan, in N lat. 29° 10′, 7 m. NW of Chaudpur.—Also a v. in N lat. 28° 47′, 6 m. E of Boanuth.

ALLISON (Point), a cape on the NW coast of Chatham island, in the S. Pacific, 15 m. WSW from Cape Young, in S lat. 43° 42′.

ALLISON BAY, an inlet on the coast of Baffin's bay, in N lat. 74° 42′, W long. 57° 50′.

ALLISONIA, a village of Franklin co. in Tennessee, U. S., on Elk river, 77 m. SE of Nashville.

ALLMANNS, a name sometimes given to a chain of mountains in Switzerland, which traverses the canton of Zurich, and skirts St. Gall and Thurgau-

and in which the Horndly attains an alt. of 3,824 ft. above sea-level.

ALLMANNSDORF, a village of Baden, 3 m. NE of Constanz, on the shore of the lake, opposite the islet of Mainaus. Pop. 683.

ALLMANNSHOFEN, a village of Bavaria, prov. of Suabia, bail. of Wertingen. Pop. 480.

ALLMANNSWEILER, a village of Wurtemberg, circle of the Danube, bail. of Biberach. Pop. 210.

ALLMANNSWEYER, a village of Baden, circle of the Middle Rhine, 6 m. NW of Lahr. Pop. 625.

ALLMENDINGEN, a village of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. SSE of Bern.

ALLMERSBACH, a village of Wurtemberg, circle of Neckar, bail. and 3 m. SE of Backnang. Pop. 750.

ALLOA, a parish and port on the N coast of the frith of Forth, in the shire of Clackmannan. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 5,214; in 1841, 7,921; in 1851, 9,493. The town is 7 m. below Stirling, and 27½ m. above Leith; in W long. 3° 46′, N lat. 56° 7′. Coals form the great article of exportation. It has frequently been proposed to build a bridge across the Forth at this point, which may be regarded as the lowest point of the river across which a bridge is practicable. A railway from A. to Dunfermline, by Kincardine, was opened in Aug. 1850; and from A. to Stirling, 7 m. in length, in July 1852.

ALLOMAKEE, a county in the NE of Iowa, U. S., intersected by the Upper Iowa. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 777. Its cap. is Columbus.

ALLONBY, a fishing-village of Cumberland, on a small bay opening to the Solway frith and the Irish sea; 9 m. NNW of Cockermouth, and 3½ m. from the Aspatria station on the Carlisle and Whitehaven railway. Pop. 749.

ALLONE, a village of France, dep. of Eure-et-Loir, arrond. of Chartres, 3 m. NNE of Voves. Pop. 416.

ALLONES, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which forms a large estuary in N lat. 43° 14′. Pop. 875.

ALLONNE, a commune and village of France, dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. of Secondigny. Pop. 1,522.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Beauvais, on the l. bank of the Therain. Pop. 1,520.

ALLONNES, a commune and town of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Saumur. Pop. 2,049.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. of Le Mans. Pop. 850.

ALLONS, a commune and village of France, dep. of Basses-Alpes, arrond. of Castellanne. Pop. 488.

ALLOR. See Ombay.

ALLOS, a town of France, dep. of Basses-Alpes, arrond. and 10 m. S of Barcelonnette. Pop. 1,525.

ALLOSTOCK, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 5 m. S by W of Nether Knutsford. Area 2,924 acres. Pop. in 1841, 427; in 1851, 474.

ALLOUAGNE, a commune of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Bethune. Pop. 1,111.

ALLOUARN ISLANDS, two rocky barren islets, 3 or 4 m. SE from Cape Leeuwin, the SW extremity of New Holland.

ALLOUE', a commune and village of France, dep. of Charente, arrond. of Confolens. Pop. 1,659.

ALLOUR, a village of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 12 m. N of Nellore.

ALLOUVILLE-BELLEFOSSE, a commune and village of France, dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Yvetot. Pop. 1,250.

ALLOW, a stream in the county of Durham, flowing into the Tyne near Gateshead, and distinguished by the appellation East, from that of another stream called the West A., in Northumberland, which joins the Tyne between Hexham and Newcastle.—There is a stream of the same name in Anglesea.

ALLOWAY, or Alloway-Kirk, a village in Ayrshire, on the E bank of the Doon, 1½ m. from Ayr. Burns, the peasant-bard of Scotland, was born in the vicinity of this v., on the 25th of January, 1759.—Also a v. in Wayne co., New York, U. S., 183 m. WNW from Albany. Pop. 300.

ALLOWAY'S CREEK, an affluent of the Delaware, rising in Salem co., New Jersey, U. S., and falling into that river, 6 m. S of Salem, after a course of 20 m., 12 of which are navigable for wood-boats.

ALL-SAINTS, the name of a number of parishes in different cities and towns of England; and of a few rural parishes, which are generally distinguished by an additional appellative.

ALLSCHWEILER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. W of Basle. Pop. 1,100.

ALLSTADT, or Allstedt, a district and village of Saxe-Weimar, on the Rohne, 10 m. NNW of Querfert. Pop. 2,470.—Also a town of West Prussia, 8 m. SE of Lobau.

ALLUFATI, one of the Fiji isles, NE of Tacanova, in S lat. 14°.

ALLUMETTES (Lac-des), a lake-like expansion of the Ottawa river, in Canada, immediately below the island Des Allumettes, or Black river island. The river is here 10 m. in length, by 2 m. or 3 m. in breadth, and after contracting into a narrow rapid for a mile again expands into another lake.

ALLUMPARVA, a town of India, in the Carnatic, 25 m. N by E from Pondicherry.

ALLUY, a commune and village of France, dep. of Nievre, cant. of Chatillon-en-Bazois. Pop. 1,255.

ALLUYES, a village of France, dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. of Bonneval. Pop. 780.

ALLWINDEN, a village of Switzerland, cant. of St. Gall, 1 m. N of Uznach. Pop. 375.

ALLY, a commune and village of France, dep. of Cantal, arrond. of Mauriac. Pop. 1,190.—Also a com. and v., dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. of Voulte. Pop. 860.

ALLYGURH. See Aligueh.

ALLYN, a river of New South Wales, in Durham co., descending from a range of hills which attain an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 ft., and flowing in a S by E course into the Hunter river on its l. bank.

ALM, a small river of Austria, an affluent of the Traun, which, rising in the Alm-see, a small mountain-lake to the NE of the Great Rothenstein, flows N, and joins the Traun on the r. bank, SW of Wels.—Also a small stream of Sweden, flowing into the Waster-Dal-Elfven, 7 m. below Lima.

ALMA, a river of Russia in the Crimea, rising in several streams on the SW declivity of the Chatyr-dagh, within a little distance of the E coast of the peninsula, and flowing through a deep cut channel, in a W by N but meandering course, through an open fertile country, into the Black sea, at a point 2 m. ENE of Cape Lukul, which is 13 m. N of Sebastopol. The allied forces of England, France, and Turkey, defeated the Russian forces under Prince Menschikoff on the banks of this river, on the 20th of Sept. 1854. The opposing forces were nearly equal, and amounted in all to about 120,000 men; but the Russians were strongly entrenched on heights overhanging the river on its S side, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik of Acre, 12 m. N by E of Acre.

ALMACEN-DEL-REY, a port of Peru, at the mouth of the Chincha river, 115 m. S by E of Lima.

ALMADA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, on the l. bank of the estuary of the Tagus, nearly opposite Lisbon. Pop. 5,000. Alt.

above sea-level 280 ft. It is an entrepot for wines.

ALMA-DAGH, a mountain-range of Asiatic Turkey, branching off in a SW direction from Mount Taurus towards the gulf of Iskenderun, and forming a boundary between the pashaliks of Marash and Aleppo, or between Cilicia and Syria, which is penetrated by two narrow passes, the one towards the Euphrates, called the Almanian defiles; the other close by the sea, and known as the Gates of Syria.

ALMADEN, or ALMADEN-DEL-AZOGUE, [*i. e.* 'the Mine of Quicksilver,'] a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the district of La Mancha, 59 m. N of Cordova. It consists chiefly of one long narrow street, built on a scarped ridge of quartz rock, which is rich in cinnabar; and the inhabitants, 8,000 in number, are chiefly supported by the profits of the quicksilver workings which exist here, and are supposed to have been known in Roman times. The mines are a royal monopoly, and were for a long series of ages wrought only by criminals. The chain-labour system has been abolished within the last 40 years, and the mines now furnish employment to about 5,000 free hands of all ages. Their produce, which only averaged 2,500 quintals in the years intervening between 1646 and 1700, has now risen to 22,000 quintals. About £180,000 are available in the shape of revenue from this source to the government.

ALMADEN-DE-LA-PLATA, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the Colar river, 32 m. N of Seville, also celebrated for its quicksilver mines. Pop. 1,100.

ALMADEN (NEW), an important rising village of California, about 13 m. from San-José. A remarkably rich quicksilver mine is wrought here by a company. In 1850 the yield was about 1,000 flasks of 75 lbs. each per month. Bartlett in his *Personal Narrative* [vol. ii.] has given a full account of the mine, and a sketch of its locale.

ALMADIES, "a flat of blackish rocks awash with the water's edge," and in a few places rising from 8 to 10 feet above the sea, forming the extreme point of Cape Verde. The highest and westernmost of these rocks is in N lat. 14° 44′, W long. 17° 35′. The point in which they join the mainland is called ALMADIA POINT.

ALMADRONES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NE of Guadalaxara.—Also a village of Marocco, midway between Cape Spartel and Arzilla.

ALMAGELL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 2 m. S of Saas. Pop. 290.

ALMAGREIRA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the road between Coimbra and Leiria, 20 m. SW of the former place.

ALMAGRERA (SIERRA DE), a ridge of hills between Almazarron and Cartagena, in the Spanish prov. of Murcia, in which, in April 1839, a lode of galena or argentiferous lead was discovered, which is now wrought by a joint-stock company.

ALMAGRES (PUEBLO-DE-LOS), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Vera-Cruz, on the r. side of the Coatzacoalcos, 20 m. above Minatillan. Pop. 400.

ALMAGRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. SE by E of Ciudad-Real. It conducts a considerable traffic in wines, asses, mules, and agricultural produce. Pop. 8,000. There is a fine convent here.

ALMAGUER, a town of Ecuador, 50 m. S by W of Popayan, on a plateau of the Andes of Quito, in N lat. 1° 54′, at an alt. of 8,030 ft. above sea-level. It enjoys a mild and pleasant temperature. There are some gold-workings in the neighbourhood.

ALMAJALOS. See BLAAMANDS-FIELD.

ALMALI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Tekieh, at the foot of a high rocky peak, 42 m. SW of Adalia, at the NE end of an extensive upland valley. It contains about 1,500 houses, and has several mosques and a bazaar, being the entrepot of extensive and fertile districts. Grain and leeches are the chief exports for district markets. It is resorted to by Frank merchants or their agents, especially from Smyrna, whose purchases here are generally sent to Makri or to Phineka for exportation. Sir C. Fellores estimated the pop. in 1842 at 20,000; but Messrs. Forbes and Spratt suppose that 8,000 may be nearer the truth.—Also a town of European Turkey, 26 m. N by E of Gallipoli.

ALMALIYAH, a large village of Kurdistan, belonging to Bitlis, near Lake Van. It is in a level district, and surrounded by orchards.

ALMAN, a river of South America, rising in the Andes, and flowing into the sea opposite Chiloe isle, in S lat. 42° 32′.

ALMANSA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 60 m. ESE of Albacete. Pop. 6,000. The railroad between Madrid and Alicante has been nearly completed to this point; and a branch-line uniting A. with Valencia is in rapid progress. Near this town, on the 25th of April 1707, the French, commanded by the duke of Berwick, a natural son of James II., defeated the allied forces under Ruvigny, earl of Galway.—There is another town of the same name in the prov. of Leon, on the l. bank of the Coa.

ALMANSOR, a river of Portugal, rising in Alemtejo, and after being joined by the Cantra, entering Estremadura, and falling into the Tagus, 1 m. below Corvera, after a course of 20 m. from SE to NW.

ALMANSORA, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, rising in the Sierra-Nevada, and flowing into the sea a little to the SW of Point Villa-Ricos, after a course from W to E of about 36 m.

ALMARAIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. S by E of Soria, near the Duero.

ALMARAZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Caceres, near the r. bank of the Tagus, on the road from Truxillo to Talavera-de-la-Reina. Pop. 1,000. The Tagus is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, built in 1552 to open a communication with La Mancha. Lord Hill took his Spanish title from this place where, on the 18th of May, 1812, he achieved one of the most brilliant actions in the war.

ALMARS, a town of Sweden, on the S side of a small lake formed by the Nuirunda river, 12 m. SW of Sundswall.

ALMAS, a town of Austria, near the confluence of the Drave with the Danube.—Also a town of Hungary, on the r. bank of the Danube, 8 m. E of Comorn.—Also a village in the com. of Beregh, 12 m. SE of Munkais.—Also a village on the Slavonian frontier, on the r. bank of the Danube, 6 m. below the junction of the Drave.—There are several villages in Transylvania which bear this name with some adjunct, such as *Kis* or *Nagy*.—Also a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Toccantines, in the prov. of Goyaz.

ALMAS (MONTES-DE-LAS), a mountain-range in Brazil, a continuation of the Serra de Manguira, running from N to S through the prov. of Bahia and Minas Geraes, and in which the Rio Pardo, the Rio Grande, and the Rio Verde have their sources.

ALMAZAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Soria, on the l. bank of the Douro, 16 m. S by W of Soria. Pop. 2,000.

ALMAZARRON, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near the coast, 21 m. W of Cartagena. Pop. 2,000. Silver ore is wrought in the adjacent Sierra, and alum, and *almagra*—a kind of red earth used for polishing mirrors and other purposes—are extracted from the adjacent hill of San-Cristobal.

ALMAZORA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 2 m. SSE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mijares.

ALME, a river of Prussia, in the Sauerland, in

Westphalia, and flowing into the Lippe on the l. bank, 2 m. WNW of Paderborn.—There are two villages of the same name, but distinguished as Upper and Lower A. on this stream, 4 m. NW of Brilon.

ALMEIDA (Villa-Nova-de), a village of Brazil, founded by the Jesuits on elevated ground near the mouth of the Rio-dos-Reys-Magos, 12 m. N of Espiritu-Santo.—Also a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the frontier of Bolivia.

ALMEIDA, a town and frontier-fortress of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the Coa river, 213 m. NE of Lisbon. Pop. 1,200. Its citadel has six bastions, is flanked by wide trenches, and contains bomb-proof magazines. On the 25th of August, 1762, it capitulated, after an heroic resistance, to Count O'Reilly, at the head of 40,000 Spaniards and French. In the following year it was restored to Portugal. In 1810 it was captured by the French; but was evacuated by its captors after the action at Fuentes d'Onoro. The surrounding region is bare, and fertile only in acorns.

ALMEIRIM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 4 m. SE of Santarem. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, at the mouth of the Paru.

ALMELEY, a parish in Herefordshire, 5¾ m. W of Weobley. Area 3,352 acres. Pop. in 1851, 638.

ALMELOO, a town and district of Holland, prov. of Overyssel, on the Regge, a branch of the Vecht, 24 m. ENE of Deventer. It has some trade in linen and cotton goods. Pop. 3,200.

ALMEN, a village of Holland, prov. of Gueldres, arrond. of Zutphen, on the Berkel, 6 m. E of Zutphen. Pop. 2,350.

ALMENARA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Castillon, near the coast, 8 m. N by E of Murviedro.—Also a village in the prov. of Lerida, 12 m. N of Lerida, on the r. bank of the Negera-Ribagorzana. On the 27th of July 1710, the army of Philip, having entered Catalonia, and been repulsed by the allies, were in retreat upon Lerida, when they were attacked at this place and defeated by Stanhope.

ALMENDINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. S of Berne. Pop. 420.

ALMENDRAL (El), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 16 m. S by E of Badajoz.—Also a suburb of Valparaiso.

ALMENDRALEJOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. W by S of Badajoz.

ALMENECHE, a commune of France, dep. of the Orne, cant. of Mortru, 18 m. N of Alençon. Pop. 1,005, chiefly linen-weavers.

ALMENGAL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, between the Fletschhorn mountain and the Saas-Rosa river, 21 m. SE of Lenk.

ALMENHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, bail. of Ebeleben. Pop. 640.—Also a village in East Prussia, 15 m. SSE of Konigsberg.

ALMENING, an island of Norway, in the bail. of Sondre-Trondheim, near the island of Hitteren. The cathedral of Drontheim is built of stones quarried in this island.

ALMENO-SANTO-BARTOLOMEO, a village of Austrian Italy, 6 m. NW of Bergamo.

ALMENO-SANTO-SALVATORE, a village of Austrian Italy, 7 m. NW of Bergamo.

ALMER, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SSE of Blandford. Area 1,161 acres. Pop. in 1851, 185.

ALMERIA, a province of Spain, forming the eastern portion of the kingdom of Granada; bounded on the NE by Murcia; on the SE and S by the Mediterranean; on the W and SW by Granada, from which it is separated by the Sierra-Nevada. Its length from N to S is about 90 m., and from E to W 80 m. The surface is covered with lofty mountain-ridges, amongst which occur large and fertile valleys. The coast is rocky on a few points, but elsewhere low and sandy; and forms between Cabo-de-Gata and Punta-Santa-Elena a large bay. To the E of the city of A., an extensive flat borders the Mediterranean as far as the Cabo-de-Gata, distant 18 m. The open tract contiguous to A. rises gradually, and by a series of terraces, towards the N, terminating at the southern base of the Sierra-de-Alhamilla, which is composed of mica-slate; and the Mediterranean has probably, at some remote epoch, washed the base of this sierra. The principal rivers are the Almansora, the Almeria, and the Adra, all of short course, and discharging themselves into the Mediterranean. The soil is fertile in corn, and produces also cotton and saffron; citrons, figs, almonds, grapes, pomegranates, and olives, are abundant and of great perfection. Among the mineral productions are copper, lead, iron, antimony, marble, and jasper. Bees and the silk-worm are profitably reared. The principal manufactures are those of soda and saltpetre. The pop. was estimated in 1836 at 235,000. The chief towns are Almeria, Mujucar, Dalia, and Purchena.

The city of Almeria, the cap. of the above prov., is situated near the mouth of a small river of the same name, at the bottom of the bay of A., in N lat. 36° 51½′, W long. 2° 31′. It is an agreeable, cheerful place, with a good port; and conducts a considerable commerce in fruits, barilla, saltpetre, lead, and grain. Pop. 19,000. It was the *Murgee* or *Portus magnus* of the Romans, and the Al-Meryah [*i. e.* 'the Conspicuous'] of the Arabs. While held by the Moors it was a seat of pirates; but was wrested from them by the united efforts of the Spaniards and Genoese in 1147.—Also a town on the coast of Mexico, 60 m. N of Vera-Cruz, in N lat. 20°.

ALMERODE, a town of Hesse-Cassel, circle of Wetzenhausen, 13 m. ESE of Cassel. Pop. 2,100.

ALMERSWIND, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. of Eisfeld. Pop. 240.

ALMESE, a commune and village of Sardinia, 20 m. S of Susa. See Ala.

ALMESEGO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhy, on the r. bank of the Gorgues, in S lat. 9° 30′.

ALMETEVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 34 m. NNW of Burgulma.

ALMEYDA. See Almeida.

ALMINHAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 11 m. NNW of Castello-Branco.

ALMIRANTE, a town of Peru, on an affluent of the Moyobamba, in S lat. 6° 45′.—Also a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Paraiba, on the Aracai river.—Also a river of the United States, rising in Alabama, and flowing SE into Pensacola bay.

ALMIRANTE BAY, the western part of an extensive bay on the coast of Colombia, between Point Valencia, in N lat. 9° 13′, and Punta-Gorda de Tiribi, 14 leagues to the NNW, which is separated into two parts by a chain of kays.

ALMIRANTE ISLANDS. See Amirantes.

ALMISSA, a town of Dalmatia, situated on a level point of land bathed by the river Cettina on one side, and the Adriatic on the other, 20 m. NW of Macarsca, in N lat. 43° 26′. Pop. 1,200. The territory of A. extends 15 m. along the shore, as far as Brella. It produces excellent wine. A. is called Omish by the Slavonians; and is perhaps the *Onæum* of ancient geographers.—*Fortis.*

ALMKERK, a village of Holland, prov. of N. Brabant, 12 m. SW of Bois-le-duc. Pop. 1,250.

ALMO, a town of Sweden, in the district of Ko

parberg, 20 m. S by W of Mora.—Also an affluent of the Tiber, flowing into it, by a N course, a little below Rome.

ALMODOVAR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 12 m. SW of Ourique. Pop. 2,600.

ALMODOVAR-DEL-CAMPO, a town and partido of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Ciudad-Real, near the l. bank of the Veja. Pop. 3,000.

ALMODOVAR-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. W by S of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir.

ALMOFALO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 8 m. SE of Castel-Rodrigo.

ALMOGUERA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, 6 m. WSW of Almonacid.

ALMOLONGA, a village of Guatimala, about a league to the SW of Old Guatimala. It contains a splendid church, and a Franciscan convent.

ALMONACID, a river of Spain, in Aragon, rising on the border of the prov. of Teruel, and flowing into the Ebro at Romana.

ALMONACID-DE-TOLEDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Toledo. Pop. 900.

ALMONACID-DE-ZORITA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalaxara, on the l. bank of the Tagus, 34 m. W of Madrid.

ALMONASTER-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Huelva, 16 m. SSW of Aracena.

ALMOND, a stream of Mid Lothian, rising in the muir of Shotts, and flowing into the frith of Forth near Cramond. Near Clifton-hall, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union canal is carried over this river by a noble aqueduct; and within sight of this work, a little lower down, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railroad crosses it by a viaduct consisting of 36 arches of 50 ft. span, and varying from 60 to 80 ft. in height, which is connected by a lofty earthen embankment with another viaduct of 7 arches of 60 ft. span.—Also a river of Perthshire, rising at the head of Glen-Lednock, and falling into the Tay, a little above Perth, after a SE course of 20 m. The Scottish Midland Junction railway crosses this river, by a viaduct, at a point nearly opposite Scone palace.

ALMOND, a village in Alleghany co., New York, U. S., 14 m. E of Angelica. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village of Portage co., in Wisconsin.

ALMONDBURY, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 28,092 acres. Pop. in 1841, 37,315, chiefly engaged in the woollen manufacture; in 1851, 41,804. The town of A., 1½ m. SE of Huddersfield, is supposed by Camden to be the *Campedonum* of the Romans. The pop. of the town and township, which includes several hamlets, in 1801 was 3,751; in 1851, 9,749.

ALMONDSBURY, a parish in Gloucestershire. Area 6,927 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,584; in 1851, 1,680. The village of A., 4½ m. S by W of Thornbury, had a pop. in 1851 of 599.

ALMONT, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, at the foot of the Demawend, 90 m. SW of Farabad.

ALMONTE, a town of Spain, prov. of Huelva, 14 m. E by S of Moguer.—Also a small river in Estremadura, rising in the Sierra-de-Guadelupe, and flowing into the Tagus a little above Gorovillas.

ALMORADI, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 m. SW of Elche.

ALMORAH, a city of Northern India, the modern capital of Kumaon, in N lat. 29° 35′, E long. 79° 40′, 90 m. N by E from Bareilly, and 106 m. NE from Moradabad. Pop. 6,000. It is built on the ridge of a micaceous schist mountain, 2 m. E of the l. bank of the Kosila, at an elevation of 5,400 ft. above sea-level; and is backed by an immense snowy range of mountains, in which Rammi, nearly 26,000 ft. in alt., appears due N of A. It is a well-built town, forming a single street nearly a mile in length, and about 50 ft. in width. The houses are of stone and slated. They "all stand on a lower story of stone, open to the street, with strong square pillars where are the shops. Above, the buildings are of timber, exactly like those of Chester, in one, or sometimes two very low stories, and surmounted by a sloping roof of heavy grey slate, on which many of the inhabitants pile up their hay, in small stalks, for winter-consumption." [*Heber.*] A. was taken by the British in 1815; and the hon. company have here a garrison of sepoys, two corps of artillery, and two provincial corps of Gorkhas. The lines for the provincial troops are in the valley at the N foot of the ridge, 2,500 ft. below the town. A. is much resorted to by Europeans for the benefit of their health. The mountainous district of A. is separated from Bareilly by the Kumaon hills.

ALMORAIMA, a forest-district of Spain, in Andalusia, between San-Roque and Ximena, intersected by the Guadarauque river. It consists principally of cork, oak, and ilex; but in the marshy parts of it, the ash, willow, and other trees grow luxuriantly. Immense herds of swine and cattle are pastured in it; and it abounds in deer, wild boars, and wolves.

ALMSFORD, or ANSFORD, a parish of Somersetshire, 1 m. N of Castlecarey. Area 844 acres. Pop. in 1841, 293; in 1851, 296.

ALMSLOCH, a village of Oldenburg, in the circle of Delmenhorst. Pop. 120.

ALMSTADT, a town of Sweden, 4 m. E of Christianstadt.

ALMSTEDT, a village and district of Hanover, in the principality of Hildesheim.

ALMUDEBAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Huesca, 22 m. NNE of Saragossa.

ALMUNECAR, a port of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. S of Granada, in N lat. 36° 45′, W long. 3° 45′. Cotton and sugar are raised in the neighbourhood; but the only commerce is that of a few coasting-vessels. Pop. 2,450.

ALMUNIA (LA), a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the frontier of Aragon, 18 m. NE of Calatayud, near the confluence of the Grio and the Xiloca. Pop. 3,000.

ALMURADIEL, a town of Spain, 30 m. SE of Almagro, on the road, across the Sierra-Morena, between Madrid and Cordova.

ALMUZAFES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, on the Albufera lake, 15 m. S of Valencia.

ALNA, a township in Lincoln co., state of Maine, U. S., 10 m. N of Wiscasset. Pop. 916.

ALNAMBO, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, at the mouth of the Jubo.

ALNE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW by S of Easingwold. Area 9,947 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,703; in 1851, 1,659.—Also a p. in the co. of Warwick, 3 m. NE by E of Alcester. Area 1,753 acres. Pop. in 1841, 404; in 1851, 391.—Also a stream in the same co., which rises near Beardmore, and joins the Arrow at Alcester. See also ALLEN.

ALNESS, a parish in the shire of Ross, stretching along the Ness and the Alt rivers. Pop. in 1841, 1,269, of whom 202 were in the v. of A.; in 1851, 1,240.

ALNHAM, a parish of Northumberland. Area 12,389 acres. Pop. in 1841, 256; in 1851, 291. The township and v. of A. is 12 m. W of Alnwick. Pop. 141.

ALNO, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 62° 25′. Pop. 700.

ALNWICK, a parish and borough of Northumberland. The parish, which is in the east division of Coquetdale ward, and comprises six townships, has an area of 16,250 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,719;

in 1841, 6,626; in 1851, 7,319.—The town stands on a declivity near the Alne river, which is navigable up to the town by small vessels, 34 m. N by W, by coach-road, from Newcastle, and near the Berwick and Newcastle railway, by which it is 31¼ m. from Berwick, and 38¼ m. from Newcastle. It is well-built, and has a considerable local trade as the principal market of a wealthy agricultural district. A castle, on the S side of the Alne, and closely adjoining to the town, a seat of the duke of Northumberland, is one of the finest baronial residences in the kingdom.

ALOFA, one of the Tonga islands, in S lat. 19° 59′, W long. 174° 27′.—*Raper.*

ALOI, a river of Siberia, flowing into the Omolon, on the r. bank, 30 m. below Kolimsk.

ALOISBOURG, a village of Bohemia, near Leitmeritz. Pop. 800.

ALONDI, a small island of Africa, in the bay of Zeyla, off the coast of Adel, in N lat. 11° 50′.

ALONG, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, 30 m. NNW of Ligor.

ALONIA, or ALONI, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the sea of Marmora, lying to the S of Afzia, and W of Cyzica. It is included in the sanjak of Biga, and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks, who cultivate corn, cotton, and vines.

ALONI'STENA, a village of the Morea, in the district and 8 hours from the town of Karitena, finely situated on either side of a ravine, at the foot of one of the highest summits of the Mænalian ridge. It probably marks the site of the ancient *Helisson.*—*Leake.*

ALOPEKI, a town of the Morea, on the l. side of the Dogano, 32 m. S of Vostitza.

ALOR, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, off the coast of Finland, in N lat. 63° 35′.

ALORA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. WNW of Malaga. It is seated on the steep declivity of a mountain, overlooking a rich vale, through which the Guadaljore meanders amidst orange and lemon groves. Pop. 4,000. It was the municipal town *Iluro* under the Romans.

ALORE, a ruined town, now a hamlet, on the banks of the Indus, 4 m. SSE of Rori in Sind, of which it was once the cap. A low bridge of three arches, named 'the bund of A.,' thrown across a deserted bed of a branch of the Indus, alone remains of all its former greatness.—*Burnes.*

ALORIE, a large city of Yarriba in Western Africa, 3 days' journey SW of Katunga, the existence of which was reported to the brothers Lander. It was represented to them as being of recent origin, but as already two days' journey in circuit, and as being by far the largest and most flourishing city in Yarriba. It is said to be governed by twelve rulers, each of a different nation, and all of equal power.

ALOS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. of Saint-Girons, on the Souladet. Pop. 1,210. There is an iron-forge here.—Also a v. in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Tardet. Pop. 223.—Also a v. in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Montmirail. Pop 300.

ALOST, AALST, or ALOST, a city of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde, on the Dender river, 9 m. S of Dendermonde; 15 m. WNW of Brussels; 30 m. S of Antwerp; and 3 m. S of the Audegham station on the railroad from Ghent to Mechlin; in N lat. 50° 55′, E long. 4° 1′. Pop 15,000. The river is navigable up to the town, which conducts a considerable commerce in corn, flax, hops, and oil of colza. Its manufactures consist of soap, hats, lace, pins, thread, pipes, snuff, and leather. Originally founded by the Goths, A. was known in history so early as 870. In 1360 it was destroyed by fire. In 1667 it was taken by Marshal Turenne.

ALOUPKA. See ALUPKA.

ALOWERE-EL-KEBIR, a high ridge of hills in the Tibbu country in Africa, under the parallel of 24° N. There is a lower range to the W called ALOWERE-SEGHRIR.

ALOXE, a commune of France, dep. of Cote-d'Or, arrond. and 3 m. NW of Beaune. Pop. 264.

ALOYSTHAL, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 12 m. NNE of Schömberg. Iron is wrought in the neighbourhood.

ALP, a generic name given in geographical nomenclature to the different mountain-ranges which form the great system of the Alps. In Switzerland, the term is applied to those pasturages which are found on the most elevated terraces or plateaus: as the Blumlis-Alp, the Ober-Alp, the Unter-Alp, and which, of course, lie under the line of perpetual snow. The name is derived by some from the Celtic *alp, ailp,* or *all,* signifying *a verdant height* or *green mountain;* while others regard it as a corruption of the Latin *albus,* or the Greek αλφος, *white,* and as having been originally given to mountains whose tops soared above the line of perpetual snow. Cluvier says the Celts called all high mountains *alpes* or *albe;* and, in the Gaelic, *ailp* signifies generally *a huge mass,* or *lump.* In Tuscany, the term is applied to the outlying masses of the Apennines; and a few rocky hills in the neighbourhood of the Rhone near Beaucaise, are called *Alpines.* Geographers are accustomed to apply it to any high mountain; and the term *alpine* is synonymous with *mountainous.*

ALPAMARCA, a mining-village of Peru, on the eastern descent of the Cordilleras, near the extreme sources of the Amazon, 6 leagues from Banos. There is a silver-mine here.

ALPAR, a town of Hungary, on the r. bank of the Theiss, 40 m. N of Szegedin.

ALPE, a village of Austrian Italy, in the Valteline, 5 m. W of Bormio.

ALPE (CASTELL-DELL') a village of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, district of Premilcuore. Pop. 215.

ALPE (SAN-PAOLO-IN), a village of Tuscany, in the district of Premilcuore. Pop. 235.

ALPEDRINHA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 19 m. N of Castello-Branco. Pop. 1,450.

ALPEDRIZ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 m. SW of Leiria.

ALPEN, a town of Prussia, in the Rhenish prov. of Cleves, 8 m. SW of Wesel. Pop. 779.

ALPENWIL, a village of Nassau, 4 m. SE of Hachenbourg. Pop. 680.

ALPERSTADT, a village of Saxe-Weimar, bail. of Gross-Rudolstadt. Pop. 408.

ALPES (BASSES), or LOW ALPS, a department of France, consisting of a portion of the ancient Haute-Provence, and of the valley of Barcelonette, on the SE frontier, between the parallels of 43° 35′ and 44° 40′ N; bounded on the N by the dep. of Hautes-Alpes; on the E by the Piedmontese Alps, by which it is separated from the Sardinian states; on the S by the dep. of Var; on the W by that of Vaucluse; and on the NW by Drôme. Its length from NE to SW is 96 m.; and its medium breadth 50 m. Its superficial area is estimated at 682,643 hectares, or 1,686,810 Eng. acres,—an area exceeding that of Lincolnshire by 20,000 acres. It stretches along the western declivity of the Alps, and is nearly throughout its whole extent within the basin of the Durance. The mountains of Lure and Aiguines, branches of the Alpine chain, whose minor ramifications pervade its entire surface, divide it into two districts,—the southern and the northern; but it is characterized throughout its whole extent by a mingling of sterility and cultivation,—districts of the utmost wildness, or clothed in the rude grandeur of Alpine regions, being intermingled with landscapes of great softness and beauty, enamelled with all the luxuriance of a southern soil. The culminating points are the Grand Rubren, 10,983 ft.; the Grand

Bérard, in N lat. 44° 27′, 10,000 ft.; and Mont Pousène, in N lat. 44° 28′, 9,524 ft. The high lands are clothed with excellent pasturage, and higher still with forests of great extent. The valley of the Ubaye or of Barcelonette, on the NE extremity, rivals in magnificence of scenery the finest of the valleys of the Central Alps. The principal and only navigable river which the dep. possesses, is the Durance, which intersects this dep. in a S by W course, and discharges itself into the Rhone near Avignon. The Buech, its principal tributary, enters the dep. a little above its confluence with the Durance, on the r. bank. The Var, with its affluent the Colon, flows through the SE extremity of the dep. Of the numerous lakes or tarns which this dep. contains, that of Allos, at an alt. of 7,300 ft. above sea-level—the circumf. of which is about 4 m. —is the largest. The climate combines all the varieties incident to the southern position and the mountainous character of the dep. The extent of arable land scarcely amounts to one-fourth of the superficies of the dep.; nearly a 6th is covered with wood; while uncultivated tracts of heath and barren mountains occupy an extent twice as great as that of all the arable district. The principal productions of the soil are grain, potatoes, and wine. Oranges, almonds, olives, figs, and grapes, are cultivated in the southern districts; and chestnuts, nuts, plums —which in a dried state form an important article of commerce—and the mulberry plant are abundant. Silver has been worked in this dep., besides lead, iron, copper, barytes, and bismuth. The principal industrial occupations of its inhabitants are the culture of the olive, and the rearing of bees and silkworms. Some districts possess manufactories of skins, cutlery, delft-ware, ropes, common cloths, hats, silk, oil, paper, distilleries of brandy, and tanneries.—The dep. is divided into 5 arrondissements, of which the names and chief towns are Digne, Barcelonette, Castellane, Forcalquier, and Sisteron. These are subdivided into 30 cantons and 255 communes. The cap. is Digne. The dep. is within the jurisdiction of the royal court of Aix; and forms the dio. of the bishop of Digne. The pop. in 1801 was 133,966; in 1821, 149,340; in 1831, 155,895; in 1836, 159,945, of whom 22,212 were collected in towns of a pop. of 3,000 and upwards, viz., Digne, Forcalquier, Manosque, Sisteron, and Valensolle. In 1841, the pop. was returned at 156,055; in 1853, at 152,156. In 1846, the proportion who could read and write in the pop. of this dep. were returned at 56·74 in every 100,—a proportion which ranked this dep. in respect of education 35th in the 86 dep. of France.

ALPES (Hautes), or High Alps, a department in the SE of France, consisting of the SE district of ancient Dauphiné, and a small part of Provence, situated between the parallels of 44° 6′ and 45° 8 N, on the frontiers of Piedmont, from which it is separated on the E by the lofty mountain-chain from which it takes its name; on the S, W, and N it is bounded consecutively by the dep. of Basses-Alpes, of the Drôme, and of the Isère. Its length from NE to SW is 92 m.; its medium breadth 30 m. Its superficies is estimated at 553,264 hectares, or 1,367,115 acres. The entire surface of the dep.—the general inclination of which is towards the Rhone or the SW—is covered with mountain-ranges, forming some of the loftiest ramifications of the Alpine chain. Of these ranges the most important separates the basin of the Durance from that of the Isère, and divides the dep. into the two natural divisions of the basin of the Isère on the N, and that of the Durance on the S. The Romanche and Drac, which after their junction fall into the Isère, water the former of these natural divisions; the other is intersected from NE to SW by the Durance, which receives on the r. the Claret, the Guisance, the Gironde, the Alp-Martin, the Biouse, the Vence, the Luie, and the Buech, which latter river waters the SW district of the dep.; and on the l. bank the Servières, the Guil, the Crévoux, and the Vachère. The principal mountain-summits are the Pic-des-Ecrins or des-Oursines, in N lat. 44° 56′, E long. 1° 40′, the alt. of which is said to exceed 14,000 ft.; the Merdje, in N lat. 45°, E long. 1° 38′, 13,704 ft.; Mont-Viso, in N lat. 44° 40′, E long. 2° 25′, 12,688 ft.; and the Roche-Brune, in N lat. 44° 40′, E long. 2° 7′, 10,905 ft. Of 36 lakes or tarns which the dep. contains, the mountain-lakes of Cristaux, Montier, Lerien, and Orciers are the principal. The dep., in all its physical aspects, is characterized by extreme variety. The mountain-regions of the S present extensive weather-rifted surfaces, totally devoid of vegetation; while those towards the N are covered with wood to a great height. The lower elevations of the Alpine groups are generally clothed to the summit with pasturage or copsewood; and even, in fine exposures, admit of the culture of the vine. The extent of arable land which the dep. comprises scarcely amounts to two-elevenths of its entire superficies. About one-third of the surface is covered with wood; the remaining portion, amounting to two-fifths of the whole superficies, consists of tracts of heathy pasture-land, and barren wastes. The Alpine region presents the three distinct vegetable zones of Lapland, and Central and Southern Europe. The *bise* or N wind prevails here, and from the excessive cold acquired by it in its passage over the glaciers, is often productive of much injury to vegetation. The W wind—called from its violence *le gros vent*—generally occurs after rains. The principal productions of the soil are grain, of which rye is the staple, hemp, lint, rape, madder in small quantities, and potatoes. The number of sheep reared is estimated at 271,000; of cattle, 33,000; of goats, 18,000; and of pigs, 10,000; besides 150,000 sheep belonging to neighbouring districts, which are annually brought to the mountain pasturages in this dep. The goats of the Alps are said to resemble those of Cashmere, in the length and softness of their hair. Bears, wolves, lynxes, deer, and marmots, inhabit the mountain-forests. The principal mineral productions of the dep. are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, asbestos, gypsum, marble, rock-crystal, slate, alabaster, sulphur, freestone, chalk, granite, porphyry, lithographic stones, and coal. The manufactures and trade of the dep. are almost exclusively limited to the supply of local wants, and consist in fabrics of linen, cotton, silk, and wool, paper, thread, iron, and ironmongery. It exports nut-oil, timber, wool, cheese, and cattle.—The dep. is divided into the three arrondissements of Gap, Embrun, and Briançon; and subdivided into 24 cantons, containing 187 communes or parishes. Its principal town is Gap. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Gap. The pop. of the dep. in 1801 was 112,500; in 1821, 121,418; in 1841, 132,584; of whom only about 15,000 were collected in towns whose pop. exceeded 3,000 souls; in 1853, 132,038, of whom 5,000 were Protestants; in 1856, 129,536. Upwards of 4,000 of the inhabitants emigrate periodically towards the end of autumn to the surrounding departments, and spend the winter in giving instruction in the various handicrafts and occupations to which they are addicted. The proportion in every 100 of the pop. who could read and write in 1846 was returned at 77·37, a proportion which places this dep. 15th in rank in educational respects.

ALPES. See Alps.

ALPH, a town of Central Africa, in Bornu, in N lat. 11° 30′, S of Lake Chad, and W of the Shary.

ALPHAMSTONE, a parish in Essex, 5 m. NE of Halsted. Area 1,557 acres. Pop. in 1851, 324.

ALPHAO, or ALPALHAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 15 m. NW of Portalegre.

ALPHEIUS, a river of Greece, the largest in the Morea, called by the modern Greeks TRANO POTAMO, or 'the Long river.' The Upper Alpheïus, usually called the river of Karitena, rises on the eastern border of Arcadia, in the vicinity of Vervena, near Mount Málevo, and flows in a SW course past Asea, to a little above its junction with the Karaion descending in a NNW course from the extreme southern mountain-border of Arcadia. Both above and below Asea, the A. sinks into the earth several times, reappearing again after having run some distance, thus authenticating ancient tradition. It then turns NW, and passing to the W of Megalopolis receives the Helisson on its r. bank, and at a short distance to the N of Karitena, the Gortynius or Gortyna, a rapid mountain-stream, bearing the modern name of Kachikolo or Atchikolo. Pursuing a NW course between Karitena and Andrizena, a distance of 10 m., it flows through a deep, narrow, rocky ravine, in some places "below such tremendous precipices as to be wholly invisible" [*Gell*], and descends into a broad uneven valley, in which, after turning W and passing Agios-Joannes on the site of the ancient *Herœa*, it is joined on the r. by the Ladon, which Anderson, who saw it in June, says is the larger of the two, and enters the A. "with a narrow but rapid, deep, and turbid stream" [*Leake*], and a little lower down by the Erymanthus, also on the r. bank, and by the Diagon on the opposite bank. From its junction with the Ladon it assumes the modern name of the Rufea or Ruffa. Throughout the remainder of its course, as far as Olympia, where it receives the Claudeus, "descending from a retired pastoral dell to the N" [*Mure*], it separates Triphylia from Elis; but after receiving the Selinus on the l. bank, it pursues a meandering course from NW to SW, through a low rich plain, from half-a-mile to a mile in breadth, and falls into the Cyparissian gulf. Forming the grand drain of the plain of Megalopolis, and a great proportion of the interior districts of the Morea, the A. frequently occasions extensive and rapid inundations; and as it overflows the plain at its mouth every year, the soil has here risen by constant deposits of alluvium, 10 or 15 ft. above its original level. Leake found it, immediately above its mouth, in the end of February, a "full and rapid but turbid stream;" Mure, who saw it in April, describes its waters as of "a yellowish cream colour;" and Anderson, who saw it so late in the season as June, calls it "a rapid muddy stream."—*Leake.—Gell.—Anderson.—Mure.*

ALPHEN, a canton or parish and town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, district of La Haye, 6½ m. E of Leyden. Pop. of town in 1852, 2,944. The principal manufacture carried on in the town is that of pottery and pipes. Pop. of the p. in 1835, 13,117 in 1,982 houses. Area 17,256 bunders, or 43,150 acres, of which, in 1835, 10,528 bunders were under pasture and hay land; 3,392 were arable land; 1,666 were occupied with canals and other waters; 460 were under wood; 438 were reed and rush-land and marshes; 261 were returned as heritable property; 233 as dykes, wastes, and low lands; 145 as orchards; and 113 as gardens. These statistics afford an idea of the division and employment of land generally throughout South Holland. The butter and cheese made in this district are esteemed. —Also a village in North Brabant, arrond. and 9 m. SE of Breda. Pop. 431.—Also a village in Guelderland, on the Meuse, 14 m. W of Nimeguen. Pop. 913.—Also a village in East Flanders, 4½ m. SE of Alost.

ALPHETON, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. N by E of Sudbury. Area 1,202 acres. Pop. in 1851, 370.

ALPHINGTON, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. S of Exeter. Area 2,471 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,293.

ALPHONSE, an island in the Indian ocean, in S lat. 7°, E long. 53°, 804 m. N ¾ NW from Mauritius, and 36 m. to the S of the Amirantes.

ALPINES. See ALP.

ALPINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. SE of Norwich. Area 630 acres. Pop. in 1851, 204.

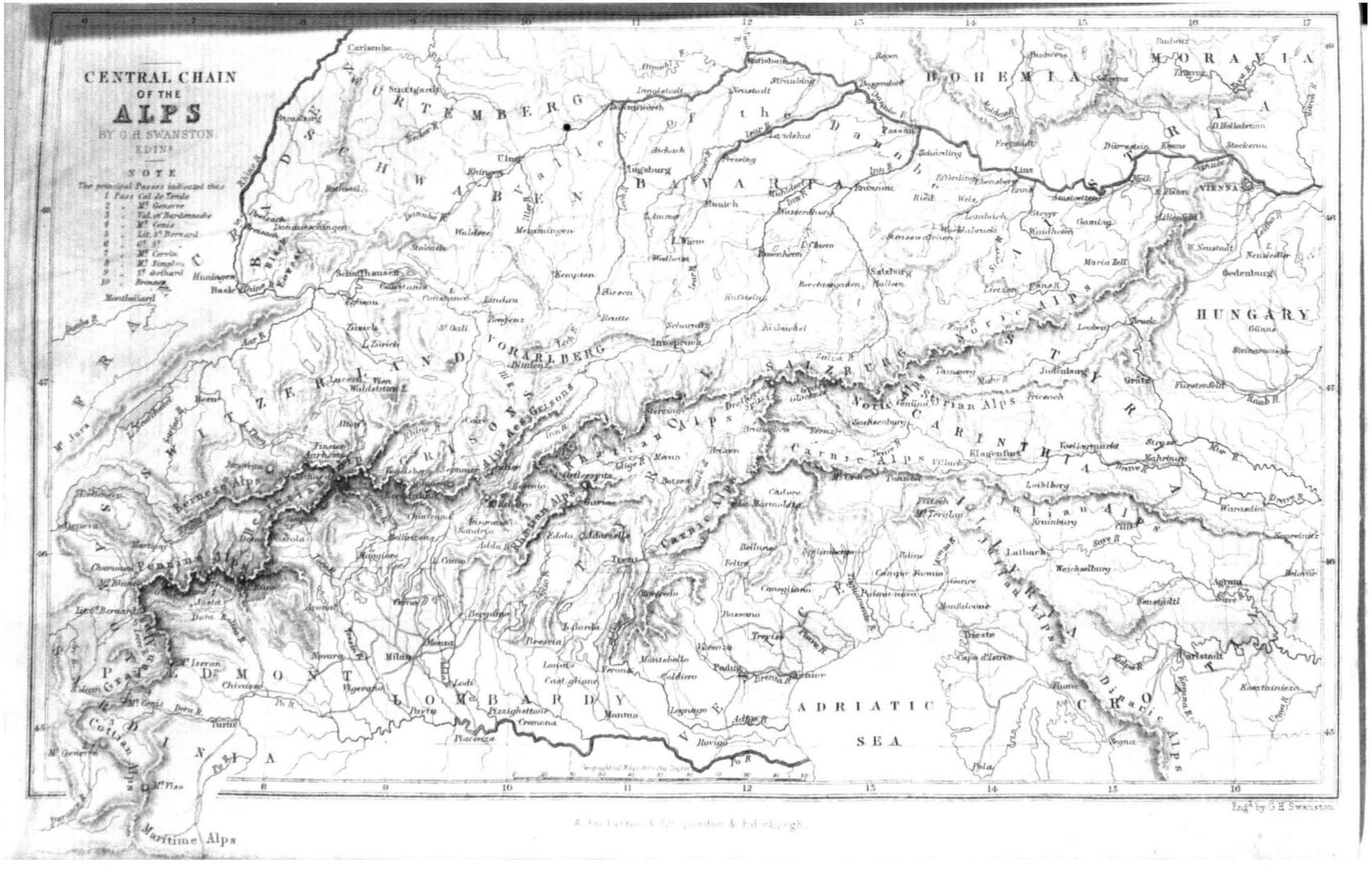
ALPIRSBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Kinzig, in a deep valley of the Schwarzwald, 7 m. S of Freudenstadt, in N lat. 48° 20′. Pop. 1,715. Silver and cobalt are mined in the neighbourhood.

ALPNACH, or ALPNACHT, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Unterwalden, at the foot of Mount Pilate, near the confluence of the Aa with the lake of Lucerne, or with that arm or reach of it which is known as the lake of A. Pop. 1,400, many of whom are engaged in cutting and dressing timber in the extensive spruce-fir forests which clothe the rugged flanks and deep gorges of the Pilatus. The medium height of this forest is about 2,500 ft.; and a German engineer contrived a wooden trough or slide, about 6 ft. broad, from 3 ft. to 6 ft. deep, and 44,252 ft. or 8 m. 3 furl. in length, by which the trees, when felled and lopped, were slid down into the lake. Inglis states that a tree 90 ft. long, and 2 ft. in diam., laid on this slide, would accomplish its journey in 2½ minutes. The trees thus brought down were formed into rafts, conducted to Lucerne, and floated down the rapid Reuss, first into the Aar to near Brugg, and then into the Rhine, so as to reach Basle in a few days. From Basle they were navigated down the Rhine in rafts, to Holland; and were afloat in the German ocean in less than a month, from having descended from the side of Pilatus, an inland mountain not less than 1,000 m. distant. This magnificent and ingenious work was completed in 1812, but taken down in 1819, after the demand for timber had so greatly fallen off as to render the working of it unprofitable. In 1833 a cut-road was formed into the centre of the forests of the Pilatus, by which the timber, after being dressed into planks, is conveyed to the lake.—*Professor Playfair's Works*, vol. i. Edin., 1822.—*Edinburgh Phil. Journ.*, No. iii., 1820.

ALPONE, a river of Austrian Italy, which rises to the SW of Valdagne, and flows, in a N course of 24 m., to the Adige.

ALPRECK (POINTE-D'), a headland on the French coast of the Channel, 2¼ m. SSW of Boulogne, in N lat. 50° 41′ 57″, E long. 1° 33′ 52″.

ALPS (THE), a lofty mountain-chain, or continuous succession of mountain-ranges, constituting, in a crescent-like form, the central and most elevated portion of the great mountain-system which intersects the entire extent of Europe from Gibraltar to the straits of Constantinople, and from the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula to the Baltic; traversing Provence and Dauphiné in France, all Savoy, a great part of Piedmont, the Milanese, all Switzerland, the Tyrol, Salzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, Croatia, Slavonia, and the southern part of Bavaria, of Suabia, and of Austria. This chain, notwithstanding its vast extent of more than 1,100 m., forms but a moiety of that continuous succession of highlands or uplands by which, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Bosporus of Constantinople, all the tributary streams of the Mediterranean are in Europe separated from those which, by opposite slopes, run to the Atlantic ocean, and the German


CENTRAL CHAIN
OF THE
ALPS
BY G.H. SWANSTON.
EDIN.R
NOTE
The principal Passes indicated thus
1 Pass Col de Tende
2 . Mt Genevre
3 . Val. or Bardonnesche
4 . Mt Cenis
5 . Lit. St Bernard
6 . Mt St
7 . Mt Cervin
8 . Mt Simplon
9 . St Gothard
10 . Bernina
Montblanc
Mt Rosa
Maritime Alps
Cottian Alps
Graian Alps
Pennine Alps
Lepontine Alps
Rhetian Alps
Bernese Alps
Carnic Alps
Julian Alps
Dinaric Alps
Noric Alps
PIEDMONT
LOMBARDY
VENETIA
SWITZERLAND
BAVARIA
WURTEMBERG
BADEN
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
CARINTHIA
CARNIOLA
ILLYRIA
ADRIATIC SEA
VORARLBERG
SALZBURG
Lago Maggiore
L. Como
L. Garda
L. Constance
L. Zurich
L. Wallen
L. Neusiedler
Turin
Milan
Verona
Padua
Venice
Trieste
Fiume
Munich
Vienna
Augsburg
Ratisbon
Passau
Linz
Salzburg
Innspruck
Basle
Zurich
Berne
Geneva
Coire
Trent
Brescia
Mantua
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Ferrara
Ravenna
Udine
Gratz
Klagenfurt
Laibach
Agram
Carlstadt
Segna
Pola
Lit. St Bernard
Mt Genevre
Mt Viso
Mt Cenis
Mt Iseran
Mt Blanc
Mt Cervin
Mt Simplon
St Gothard
Splugen
Bernina
Brenner
Pontebba
Tarvis
Semmering
Radstadt
Tauern
Gloggnitz
Mariazell
Leoben
Bruck
Judenburg
Steyer
Amstetten
Melk
St Polten
Krems
Freistadt
Budweis
Prague
Pilsen
Ratisbon
Donauwerth
Ulm
Stuttgardt
Carlsruhe
Freyburg
Schaffhausen
Constance
Coire
Innspruck
Salzburg
Munich
Augsburg
Ingolstadt
Landshut
Passau
Linz
Vienna
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Klagenfurt
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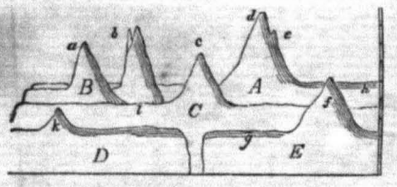
Ravenna
Udine
Engd by G.H. Swanston

and the Euxine seas. The system of the Alps, in respect both of its mass and its elevation, holds the first rank amongst the different mountain-chains which rise on the surface of Continental Europe. From the knot or culminating point in which the St. Gothard, the Vogelsberg, the Bernardine, the Splugen, and the Septimer—the group known to the ancients under the name of *Mons Adula*—meet as in a common centre, diverge branches by which a connexion is established with the Apennines, the Pyrenees, the Vosges, the Hartz, the Sudetes, the Carpathians, and the Balkan. The Alpine chain presents, in its general aspect, a continuous line of snow-capped mountain-groups, varying in breadth, and in the length and direction of their ramifications, and graduating in alt. from the average height of 7,700 to 15,750 ft. [*Humboldt.*] It stretches through 12 degrees of longitude, or between 6° and 18° E, and has a varying breadth, between the parallels of 44° and 48° N, of from 50 to 150 m. The whole system is supposed to cover an area of 120,000 sq. m., and to be inhabited by a pop. of at least 7,000,000, of whom the greater part are of German origin.

Comparative height.] The following diagram may serve to convey to the mind of the reader a comparative view of the height of the crest and culminating points of the Alps and the other great mountain-chains of our globe. Baron Humboldt has calculated the mean elevation of all Europe at 670 ft.; and that of the crest of the Alps, represented by the line *g*, in section *E*, at 7,700 ft. The highest point in the Alpine chain, Mont Blanc, [15,732 ft.] will then appear as *f*.



The Pyrenean system, *D*, has 8,000 ft. average height of crest; and its highest point the Pic-de-Nethou, *k*, is 11,168 ft. The Andes of Quito, represented by *C*, have their average crest-line, *l*, at 11,800 ft.; and their summit in Chimborazo, *c*, at 21,420 ft. The Andes of Bolivia, *B*, have their western crest at 14,900 ft.; their eastern at 15,200 ft.; the summit of their western section, Gualatieri, *a*, 21,997 ft.; and the two summits of their eastern section, Aconcagua and Illimani, *b*, respectively 23,200 ft. and 24,000 ft. The crest of the Himalaya system, represented by the line *h*, has an average of 15,700 ft.; and its two summits, Juwahir, *e*, and Dawalagiri, *d*, have an elevation of 25,749 ft. and 28,000 ft. respectively.

The principal subdivisions of the mountain-system of the Alps are the following:

1st. The Maritime or Ligurian Alps, the *Alpes Maritimæ* of the Romans, which consist of two sections, the first extending in a semicircle from the SW extremity of the Alpine chain, to the Col-de-Lauzania in the SW angle of Piedmont; the second, distinguished as the Upper Maritime Alps, 30 m. in extent, terminating in the lofty summit of Monte-Viso, on the SW frontier of Piedmont. In this chain we have the following altitudes:

Peak to the W of the v. of Maurin,	13,107 ft.
Monte-Viso, in N lat. 44° 40′, E long. 7° 5′	12,582
Monte-Pelvo, in N lat. 44° 30′, E long. 6° 58′,	9,958
Col-de-Maurin, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes,	9,784
Col-de-Roburent, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes,	9,718
Mont-Parpaillou, near Barcelonette,	8,931

2d. The Cottian Alps, which stretch in a triangular form from Monte-Viso to Mont-Cenis; between the prov. of Turin on one side, and France and Savoy on the other; and give rise, in their range of about 75 m., to the Durance, the Po, and several minor streams. This chain, the *Alpes Cottiæ* or *Cottianæ* of the Romans, is sometimes known by the appellation of Mount Genevre. Its principal summits are:

Mont-Olan, to the NE of Godemard,	13,831 ft.
Mont-Pelvoux-de-Vallouise, to the SW of Briançon,	13,440
Mont-Galeon-de-la-Grave, N of Briançon,	12,467
Mont-Genèvre, to the E of Briançon,	11,785
Col-del-Agnello, between Piedmont and France,	10,646

3d. The Graian Alps,—a name derived from one of its summits, the Little St. Bernard, which D'Anville identifies with the *Alpe Graia* of the ancients; but this chain is by German geographers called the Graue Alpen or 'Grey Alps'—extend a distance of 60 m. from Mont-Cenis to the Col-du-Bonhomme; giving rise to the Northern Stura and the Orca rivers in Piedmont, which flow into the Po, and to the Arc and the Isère, which pour their united waters into the Rhone. The most elevated summits in this chain are:

Mont-Iseran, in N lat. 45° 31′, E long. 7° 16′,	13,274 ft.
Aiguille-de-la-Sassiere, in N lat. 45° 30′, E long. 6° 59′,	12,346
Rocca-Melone, in N lat. 45° 12′, E long. 7° 4′,	11,569
Mont-Cenis, in N lat. 45° 14′, E long. 6° 45′,	11,457

4th. The Pennine Alps, 75 m. in length, run between Savoy and the Valais on one side, and Sardinia on the other; from the Col-du-Bonhomme to Monte-Rosa; and include the three loftiest mountains in Europe, Mont-Blanc, in N lat. 45° 50′, E long. 6° 51′, 15,732 ft.; Monte-Rosa, in N lat. 45° 56′, E long. 7° 52′, 15,150 ft.; and Mont-Cervin, in E long. 7° 43′, 14,835 ft. Among the other summits are:

Le-Geant, to the NE of Mont-Blanc,	13,800 ft.
Aiguille-du-Midi,	12,743
Mont-Velan, in N lat. 45° 53′, E long. 7° 15′,	11,063
Pic-Blanc, E of Monte-Rosa,	11,190

5th. The Lepontian or Helvetian Alps take a NE direction, and extending along the southern frontiers of the Grisons, terminate at Monte-Bernardino. Among the principal summits in this range are:

Mont-Furca, 10 m. W of St. Gothard,	14,037 ft.
Monte-Leone, or the Simplon,	11,541
Pesciora, the highest summit of the St. Gothard group,	10,595
The Moschelhorn or Vogelsberg, in the Rheinwald,	10,870

This is the most visited of all the chains of the Alps, being the most remarkable for magnificent scenery.

The Bernese Alps diverge, under the appellation of Luckmanierberg, from this central ridge of the Alps; and running along the southern frontier of the canton of Berne, form a junction with the Jura range to the N of the lake of Geneva. This, and the lofty range which forms the southern side of the basin of the Rhone, constituted the *Summæ Alpes* of the Romans. In this secondary chain of the Alps we have many conspicuous summits, amongst which are:

The Finsteraarhorn, 11 m. W of the Grimsel pass,	14,026 ft.
The Jungfrau, in N lat. 46° 32′, E long. 7° 57′,	13,671
Le-Monch, between Mount Eiger and the Jungfrau,	13,045
The Schreckhorn, N of the Finsteraarhorn,	13,394
The Eiger, W of the Schreckhorn,	13,045
The Blümlis Alp, in N lat. 46° 49′, E long. 7° 43′,	12,013
The Galenstock, in N lat. 46° 37′, E long. 8° 25′,	9,936

6th. The Rhætian Alps, in which the Alpine chain becomes more complicated, commence at Monte-Bernardino, extend 225 m. along the frontiers of Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and terminate at the Dreyherrn-Spitz in the NE extremity of Tyrol. In this chain we have:

Mont Juller, to the N of the sources of the Inn,	13,855 ft.
The Ortlerspitz, in N lat. 46° 28′, E long. 10° 32′,	12,855

Monte-Adamello, 10 m. W of Trent,	11,075
Monte-della-Disgrazie, S of Monte-del-Oro,	12,060
Monte-Gavio, 11 m. SE of Bormio,	11,754

From Mont-Septimer, one of the SW summits of this range, and the N extremity of the curve of the ridge which terminates at Monte-del-Oro, in N lat. 46° 25′, E long. 9° 42′, a branch called the ALPES-DES-GRISONS runs to the NE, and on reaching the Arlebergs, subdivides into two ramifications, one of which, extending in a NW direction, separates the waters of the Ill from those of the basin of the Danube, and terminates near the sources of the Naab and the Mayn, in the lofty Fichtelberg; while the other, bending to the E, in the direction of the course of the Inn, terminates at the junction of that river with the Danube.

From Monte-del-Oro, the Rhætian Alps take a NE direction parallel to the course of the Inn in the Upper Engadine. About midway to Gebatsch or the Kœnigspitz,—alt. 12,276 ft., one of the principal sources of the Adige,—they send off another branch, which, passing the lofty Ortlerspitz, runs to the E, and terminates on the great bend of the Adige, directing the course of that river to the south. A corresponding ramification encloses the basin of the Adige on the left. At Dreyherrn-Spitz, in N lat. 47° 5′, E long. 12° 15′, the principal chain of the Alps forms two great ramifications. The first of these, under the name of

7th. THE NORIC ALPS, stretching through Salzburg, Styria, and Upper and Lower Austria, forms the dividing line of the basins of the Salza and the Drave. In this range are:

The Gross-Glockner, in N lat. 47° 7′, E long. 12° 43′,	12,016 ft.
The Wisbachhorn, in the N of Carinthia,	11,518
The Hohenwart, in Carinthia,	11,075
The Gross-Kogel, in Carinthia,	9,718
The Thorstein, in Upper Austria,	9,630
The Winfeld, in Styria,	8,581

At Schwartzborn this range divides into two branches, one of which bends to the NE, and terminates on the northern confines of Styria; the other, distinguished by the name of THE STYRIAN ALPS, separates the basins of the Muhr and the Drave. The other great bifurcation of the central Alpine ridge bends in a southerly direction until it reaches Monte-Croce, in N lat. 46° 35′, E long. 13° 2′, whence, under the name of

8th. THE CARNIC ALPS, or BIRNBAUMERWALD of the Germans, it runs towards the SE, separating the waters of the Gail from those which flow into the gulf of Venice. From the vicinity of the sources of the Save, Isonzo, and Tagliamento, a branch diverging from this range runs between the basins of the Drave and Save, and unites with the Styrian Alps on the confines of the province from which that range derives its name. The leading summits of the Carnic Alps are:

La Marmolata, in N lat. 46° 26′, E long. 11° 55′,	11,568 ft.
Le Grand-Nabois, in the NE of Lombardy,	9,593
Cima-d'Asta, the source of the Brenta,	9,198

From Terglou, the Carnic Alps are prolonged through Illyria to Mont-Kleck, a distance of 120 m., under the name of

9th. THE JULIAN or PANNONIAN ALPS, which send one branch northwards into Slavonia, separating the basins of the Save and the Drave; the other, or southern branch, THE DINARIC ALPS, forms a range of bare and rocky mountains, rising almost perpendicularly on the NW shores of the Adriatic, and stretching thence to the confines of Servia and Macedonia; thus constituting the eastern extremity of the Alpine chain, and completing its stupendous range, or linking it to the Slavo-Hellenic mountain-system. In the northern branch of this range we have:

The Steiner-Alp,	10,950 ft.
The Terglou, in N lat. 46° 22′, E long. 13° 51′,	10,866
The Welikistal, to the SE of the Keppas,	7,930
The Keppas, 10 m. NNE of the Terglou,	6,887
The Leobelberg, 15 m. SE of Klagenfurt,	7,173

The course of the Julian Alps is in many cases very sinuous; but it is generally to the SE, and along the shore of the Adriatic.

The connexion of the Alps with the Balkan or Hæmus, is formed by the Dinaric mountains, or the southern branch of the Julian Alps. This range is the *Mons Albanus* of Ptolemy, and the *Mons Albius* of Strabo. The particular summit, called Dinari, or Dinara, which gives name to the chain, is 10 m. ENE of Krim in Austrian Dalmatia. From Mount-Kleck it runs uniformly SE through Illyria, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Albania, a space of 120 leagues.

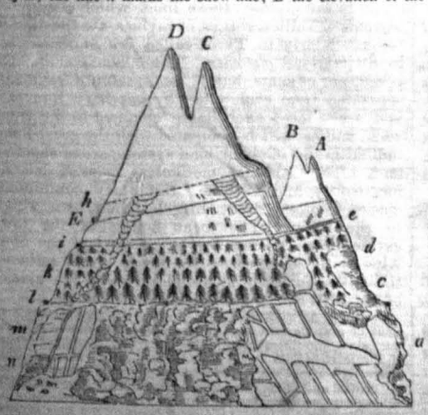
Such is an outline of the successive ranges of the Alps,—so many continuous mountain-links which mark the division of the waters, and which consequently form the crest of the Alpine system. From this crest-line we see the lands of Central Europe declining on one side towards the Atlantic ocean, the North sea, and the Baltic, and on the other towards the Mediterranean and the Adriatic; but that declension, slow and gentle on the north side, is very rapid on the south side. The St. Gothard, the culminating point of all these chains of the Alps, is 52 leagues of direct distance from the Mediterranean, 75 from the Adriatic, 175 from the Atlantic, 168 from the North sea, and 185 from the Baltic.

Snow-line and Glaciers.] The line of permanent snow, which of course descends as the latitude approaches either pole, is in the Swiss Alps between 8,900 and 9,000 ft. In South America it is 18,500 ft. It is to be remarked, that in the Alps the snow-line is between 600 and 700 ft. lower on the northern than on the southern side. If from an elevated point, such as the Rigi, we contemplate the Alps, we may distinguish the region of cultivation; higher up that of forests; still higher that of meadows; and finally the region of perpetual snow, whose lower limit is a straight line, sensibly horizontal. In certain spots, however, white trains are seen to descend to the plains: these lines, which occupy the bottoms of vallies, gorges, or ravines, are the glaciers —vernacularly in Tyrol called *firn* or *ferner*, and in Switzerland *gletscher*. These glaciers are composed, not of snow, but of ice in minute fragments, separated from each other by capillary intervals; and are almost exclusively confined to the transverse vallies, which, compared with the great longitudinal basins of the Alpine system, are of short extent. They are not motionless masses, but are incessantly and with a "rigorously continuous" motion [*Forbes*], descending by their own weight to the plain. The mean height of the lower extremity of the four lowest glaciers of the Swiss Alps is 3,690 ft. above sea-level. Ebel estimates the entire extent or superficial area of the glaciers of the Alps at 130 sq. leagues, or 1,400 sq. m.

Geology.] In their geological features the Alps present a nucleus of granitic structure, intercalated with masses of gneiss, mica slate, and talcose slate. The declivities consist of deposits of the intermediate epoch, containing organic remains, which gradually become scarcer in proportion to the declinature from the central altitude of the formation in which they are imbedded. The calcareous formation characterizes all the mountains of medium elevation which form the outer ranges of the Alps, throughout Switzerland, Swabia, Bavaria, Saltzberg, Styria, Carinthia, Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, and Dalmatia, and all the more isolated ridges on the southern declivity of the Alpine chain.

Vegetation.] In the plains at the foot of the Alps a rich and beautiful vegetation prevails, in which we may often distinguish the plants of the higher Alps, which have sprung from seeds con-

veyed down by the torrents. Ascending 1,600 or 1,700 feet, we find the *Primula auricula* or bear's ear covering the rocks with its light yellow flowers; the stemless gentian, *Gentiana acaulis*, whose large petals of ultramarine blue incline towards the earth; the *Aconitium napellum* or wolf's bane, the *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, the *Trollius Europæus*, &c., &c. At the height of 3,500 ft. the soldanelle, *Soldanella alpina*, frames the melting snow in a violet border. The *Crocus vernus* is also found in the same locality; and the *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, and *R. hirsutum*, adorn the declivities with their red hues, often ornamenting large surfaces. At the height of 6,500 ft. the greater part of the vegetation of the plain has disappeared. In North Switzerland, the vine does not rise higher than about 1,800 ft.; on the S declivity of the Alps, it attains 2,150 ft.; and in some favourable localities, such as Val-Sesia, at the foot of Monte-Rosa, it is cultivated even at the height of 3,300 ft. In the north of Switzerland the cereals rise as high as 3,600 ft., but they do not calculate on a sure harvest beyond 2,900 ft. Maize, however, ripens at 2,850 ft.; and it has been observed that the peasant of France, Switzerland, Piednont, or Savoy, does not fear to carry the hoe to the utmost limit of cultivation. On the N side of St. Bernard the cultivated region reaches 5,530 ft.; on the S side 5,400. On the N side of Mont Cervin it is even pushed up to 6,400 ft.; and on the S side to 6,490 ft. On the N side of Monte-Rosa, barley ceases at 5,260 ft.; on the S side, it ascends at certain points to 6,400 ft. Cherry-trees are forced as standards on the Rigi at Unter Dachli, at 3,120 ft.; and the Capuchins of Marie-à-la-Niege occasionally ripen them at 4,290 ft. Walnut-trees disappear at about 2,622 ft. The chestnut does not exist beyond 2,560 ft. On the S side of Monte-Rosa, the larch, the alder, and the birch, ascend as high as 7,420 ft. On the N side of the Alps, the fir attains the highest elevation; on the S side, it is the larch. On Ararat, in Armenia, the birch ceases at 8,280 ft.; and on the Caucasus at 7,720 ft. In Lapland, the dwarf-birch ceases to grow at 1,910 ft. Above the region of forests, on the Alps we find the region of stunted pines, *Pinus mugho*, of rhododendrons, herbaceous willows, alders, and junipers. The region of forests, and that which immediately succeeds, constitute the productive part of the higher Alps: nourishing during summer numerous flocks, which ascend as the snow disappears. The mugho pine ceases at the height of 7,450 ft.; but pasturage extends to 8,530 ft. At this latter elevation we observe the *Androsace alpina*, *A. Helvetica*, and *A. Pennina*, the *Silene acaulis*, *Saxifraga muscoides*, *S. bryoidii*, *S. aizoides*, and *S. stellaris*, besides various gentians, alchemillas, and ranunculuses. The higher we ascend, the more do the phænogams diminish in proportion to the cryptogams. On Mont Blanc, Saussure gathered the *Silene acaulis* at 3,469 metres, or 11,379 ft.; and M. de Welden gathered on Monte-Rosa, in the middle of the glacier of Lys, at an elevation of 3,683 metres, stunted *Pyrethrum Alpinum*, and *Phyteuma pauciflorum*. At the summit of the Jungfrau, M. Agassiz found, on the gneiss rock in which it terminates, five species of lichen; *Lecidea conglomerata*, *L. confluens*, *Parmelia elegans*, *Umbilicaria atropruinosa*, and *U. virginis*. On the chain of the tropical Andes beautiful phænogamous plants, such as the *Calcitium rufescens* and *Saxifraga Bonssingaulti*, present isolated flowers at elevations of 15,000 ft. [*M. Kunitz.*] In the subjoined diagram the comparative limits of vegetation on the Alps and Pyrenees are represented. Representing the elevation of Mont Blanc by *D*; that of Monte-Rosa by *C*; the Pic Nethou in the Pyrenees by *B*; and Mont Perdu by *A*; the line *h* marks the snow-line; *E* the elevation of the



Hospice of Great St. Bernard; *i* the elevation of *Pinus cembra*; *k* the mean elevation of the glaciers; *l* the elevation of Briançon, 4,284 ft., and the southern border of the pine zone; *m* the region of the beech; and *n* of the oak. The cultivated tracts are represented as running up the sides of the mountains to the region of pines. On the Pyrenean side the extreme limit of the *Pinus uncinata* is at *e*; of the *Pinus pilea* at *d*; of the *Quercus* or oak at *c*; of the chestnut at *a*.

Authorities.] De Saussure and Bourrit are the first who examined the system of the Alps with a philosophical eye; and the *Voyage dans les Alpes* of the former is still our best authority on all that belongs to this department of geographical science. M. Bourrit, in his *Description des Vallées de glace*, &c. [1782] led the way to those investigations of the subject of glaciers which have been so ably and profoundly followed out by De Charpentier, Agassiz, Rendu, and our own Forbes, whose *Travels through the Alps of Savoy*, &c. [Edin. 1843, 8vo.] is the ablest monograph we yet possess in connexion with the Alpine system.—The following books will all be consulted with advantage on the subject of the geography and natural history of the Alps. *König, Reise in den Alpen*, 1814.—*Necker, Etudes geologiques dans les Alpes*. Paris, 1841.—*Agassiz, Travail sur les glaciers de la Suisse*, 1841.—*Bakewell's Travels* in 1820-22, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Ebel, Manuel du Voyageur en Suisse.*—*Eschmann.*

ALPS (DINARIC), a mountain-chain which, although generally treated separately, in reality appertains to the vast system of the Alps. It extends from 42° 8′ to 45° 30′ N lat., and from 14° 40′ to 21° 14′ E long., through the Austrian states of Croatia, Illyria, and Dalmatia, and the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Albania. On the NW it is connected with the Julian Alps; on the SE with the Balkan. Its crest separates the rivers which flow into the Danube, by means of the Save, from those which furrow the NE coast of the Adriatic. This chain may be divided into five parts. The first, commencing in Illyria with Mount-Kleck, [alt. 6,900 ft.] near the sources of the Kulpa, detaches itself from the Julian Alps, and runs in a SE direction across Military Croatia, and along the boundary separating that territory from Dalmatia. It is composed of two chains nearly parallel, of which the one to the SW under the name of Merslavodicza and Wellebit [4,610 ft.] ranges the sea-coast, while the other bears the names of the Great Kapella, Little Kapella, and Plissivicza [5,900 ft.]. These two chains enclose a considerable plateau, watered by the Lyka and the Gacska, whose waters are lost in the middle of the country.—From the sources of the Titius, or Kerka, to those of the Verbas, a second chain containing Monte-Dinario [alt. 7,500 ft.], extends from W to E, across Turkish Croatia, under the names of the Chator and the Salliava.—The third chain, or rather third prolongation, reaches, in a SE direction, from the sources of the Verbas to those of the Bosna.—The fourth division also runs SE, from the sources of the Bosna to those of the Drin, and contains Mount-Zamora.—The fifth follows the same direction as the former, separating Bosnia from the pashalik of Scutari, covering the NE part of that sanjak, and uniting with the Balkan, by Mount-Perserin, to the S of Pristina. This last, throughout its great extent, bears the names of Baba-Dagh, Rashka-Bora, and Jamus-Dagh. From its southern flanks numerous tributary torrents descend to the White Drin, which flows near it in a deep valley. The Great Kapella runs for 12 leagues from NW to SE, and terminates in the Little Kapella. The Plissivicza runs NNW and SSE, separating the Lyka from Turkish Croatia, for a space of 5 leagues

ALPS (AUSTRALIAN). See AUSTRALIA.

ALPS (SWABIAN). See ALB.

ALP-SEE, a small lake of Switzerland, in the cant. of Appenzell, to the SE of Ebenalp.—Also a small lake of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, SW of Kempten.

ALPSEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, NW of Waldshut.

ALPTHAL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. NW of Schwitz. Pop. 325.

ALPUENTE, a town and partido of Spain, prov. of Valencia, 25 m. W by N of Jenia. Pop. 1,800.

ALPUJARRAS — pronounced Alpuhárras — a mountain-range of Spain, in Andalusia, between and running parallel to the Sierra-Nevada on the N,

and the Sierra-de-Gader on the S, extending from E to W, between the provinces of Granada and Almeria, from Montril to Almeria, a distance of 50 m., with an average breadth of 30 m. Their most rapid descent is towards the S. The loftiest heights are the Pichacho-Mulahacen, 12,762 ft.; the Pichacho-de-la-Valeta, 12,459 ft.; the Cerro-de-la-Alcazaba, 12,300 ft.; the Cerro-de-los-Machos, 12,138 ft.; the Cerro-de-la-Caldera, 10,908 ft.; the Cerro-de-Tajos altos, 10,890 ft.; and the Picon-de-Jerez, 10,100 ft. The rivers Olgiva, Almeria, and Almanzor, have their sources in the A.

ALQUILQUA, a bay in the strait of Magalhaens, between Cape Upright and Point Echinique.

ALQUIZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of San-Sebastian.

ALRESFORD, a parish in Essex, 5½ m. SE by E of Colchester. Area 1,583 acres. Pop. in 1841, 289; in 1851, 458.—Also a parish in the hund. of Fawley, in Hampshire. Area 3,608 acres. Pop. in 1841, 502; in 1851, 523.—Also a parish and market-town in the same co., 6½ m. NE by E of Winchester. Area of p. 683 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,578; in 1851, 1,618. The town is seated on the Itchin. It has suffered greatly from fire, having been nearly consumed in 1690, in 1710, and in 1736.

ALREWAS, a parish and village in Staffordshire, 5 m. NE by N of Lichfield. Area 4,329 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,173; in 1851, 1,649. The v. is 4½ m. W of the Walton-on-Trent station of the Birmingham and Derby railway.

ALROE, an island of Denmark, in N lat. 55° 50′, E long. 10° 5′.—There is a village of the same name upon it, with a pop. of 250.

ALS, a town of Denmark, on the E coast of Jutland, in the bail. of Aalborg, N of the Mariager fiord.

ALSA, a stream of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, flowing into the Araxes on the r. side.

ALSACE—pronounced Alsáss—an obsolete prov. of France, now constituting the modern departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin. It was bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and the archbishopric of Speyer, and stretched along the side of the Queiche to its junction with the Rhine which bounded it on the E and separated it from the districts of Ortenau and Brisgau. On the S it skirted the Swiss cantons of Basle and Soleure; on the SW it had the principality of Porentruy and the county of Montbéliard; on the W it was coterminous with Lorraine. It was divided into Upper and Lower A. by the Eckenbach, a tributary of the Ill; and the southern part of Upper A., from the small river Thure to the Swiss frontier, was distinguished as the Sundgau. Fredigaire, Latinizing the German name, *Elsaze* or *Elsassen*, [*i. e.* 'Dwellers on the Ill,'] called it *Elsatia*, *Elsatium*, or *Alsatia*. Clovis dispossessed the Germans of it; and at his death it formed a province of the kingdom of Metz. By the treaty of Verdun it was included in the kingdom of Lorraine. It subsequently became part of the German empire, and was given to the dukes of Swabia —styled dukes of Swabia and Alsace—who committed the civil administration of A. to two provincial counts who took the title of landgraves, and upon the extinction of the house of Swabia became masters of the province. In 1648 a considerable part of A., then incorporated with the empire, was ceded by Austria to France. In 1673 Louis XIV. took possession of the principal fortified places in A., viz., Haguenau, Colmar, and Schelestadt, and ultimately, by the treaty of Ryswick, added the city of Strasburg, and the whole of the prov. to his dominions. In 1815 the principality of Porentruy was ceded to Berne; and that of Montbéliard was annexed to that of Doubs. By the treaty of Paris, a considerable portion of the dep. of the Lower Rhine was ceded to Bavaria.

ALSACE, a township in Berks co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,607.

ALSADAMUM (Mount), a mountain of Syria, in Jebel-Haouran, in N lat. 32° 40′. The name is often applied to the entire range extending from N lat. 32° 30′ to 33° 12′.

ALSA'LI, a small town near the S coast of Arabia, 10 m. NE of Ras Seilan. It contains 200 houses, and a pop. of about 500.—*Haines.*

ALSANO-MAGGIORE, a town of Austrian Italy, 2 m. NE of Bergamo. Pop. 1,870.

ALSBACH, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the circle of Heppenheim. Pop. 615.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Blieskastel. Pop. 410.—Also a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 156.

ALSBIERG, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 21 m. W of Aalborg, on the Lym river, in N lat. 57° 2′.

ALSCHAUSEN, or Altschhausen, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of the Danube, 6 m. S of Saulgau. Pop. 1,660.

ALSCHEID, or Altscheid, a commune of Belgian Luxemburg, 2 m. E of Wiltz. Pop. 424.

ALSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 8 m. NNE of Aachen. Pop. 980.—Also a village in the reg. of Coblenz, 9 m. SW of Siegen. Pop. 420.

ALSEMBERG, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 6 m. S of Brussels. Pop. 740.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, off the coast of Schleswig; central lat. 54° 58′ N. It is 20 m. in length from NW to SE; and from 3 to 9 m. in breadth, and of very irregular outline. Its highest point is the Hügelberg, alt. 256 Danish ft. It is separated from the main by a narrow sound which may be crossed in a few minutes but is deep enough to float the largest ships; and from the island of Funen on the NE and E by a channel varying in breadth from 10 to 15 m. The pop. amounts to about 23,000, of whom 3,300 are collected in the cap. Sonderborg on the SW coast. Its soil is good, producing grain, fruit, potatoes, and flax.

ALSENS, or Alsenz, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the l. bank of a stream which falls into the Nahe, 6 m. below the town. Pop. 1,520. Coal is wrought in the neighbourhood.

ALSENZHORN, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, bail. of Kaiserlautern. Pop. 935.

ALSETTE, a river of Belgium, rising 6 m. E of Longroy; passing Luxemburg, and flowing N to the Mamer.

ALSFELD, a town of Hessen, on the Schwalm, 32 m. NNE of Giessen, on the Schwalm. Pop. 3,800.

ALSH (Loch), a narrow arm of the sea, stretching between the SE point of the island of Skye and the mainland of Ross-shire.

ALSHEIM, a town of Hessen, in the prov. of the Rhine, 5 m. S of Oppenheim. Pop. 1,600.

ALSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the l. bank of the Saale, 7 m. SW of Bernburg. Pop. in 1837, 1,731.—Also two towns in Anhalt-Dessau, though environed by Prussian territory, between Magdeburg and Halberstadt, one of which, distinguished as Great A., has a pop. of 1,100; the other, and smaller town, is within a little distance.

ALST, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Kempens, 2 m. N of Bruggen. Pop. 360.

ALSTADDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg and 5 m. SSW of Cologne. Pop. 294.

ALSTAHOUG, a town of Norway, on the S coast of the island of Alsten, in N lat. 64° 55′; the seat of the bishop of Nordland and Finmark.

ALSTEAD, a township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, U. S., 14 m. N of Keene. Pop. 1,425.

ALSTEN, or ALSTENÖE, an island of Norway, in N lat. 65° 44′, E long. 11° 50′. It is a small rugged mountainous island, at the entrance of the Vefsenfiord, in which the rugged mica-slate peaks of the Syv Systern, or Seven Sisters, attain an alt. of 4,380 ft.

ALSTER, a river of Germany, rising in two streams in the district of Stormarn in Holstein, and flowing into the r. bank of the Elbe at Hamburg after a course of about 30 m. It skirts the W side of the city, and supplies two basins called the Inner and the Outer Alster.

ALSTOED, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, 5 m. S of Soroe, in N lat. 55° 24′.

ALSTON. See ALDSTONE.

ALSTONFIELD, a parish of Staffordshire. Area 21,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,701; in 1851, 4,523.

ALSVIG, an island of the Hebrides, on the NW coast of Skye, about 2 m. in circuit.

ALT, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Irish channel, at Altmouth, 8 m. WSW of Ormskirk. —Also a village in the cant. of St. Gall, Switzerland, 13 m. NE of Appenzell.

ALT-VATER, a mountain of Silesia, the culminating point of the Sudeten-gebirge, rising to an alt. of 4,896 ft.

ALTA, a town of Peru, 60 m. NW of Arequipa. —Also a river of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava.

ALTA-GRACIA, a town of Guayana, on the r. bank of the Orinocco, in N lat. 7° 40′, W long. 66° 6′.—Also a village of Venezuela, on the E coast of the lake of Maracaybo, near its entrance.—Also a town of La Plata, on the Segundo river, 30 m. S of Cordova. Pop. 4,000.

ALTAI, an extensive mountain-system in Central Asia, which extends from 48° to 52° N lat., and from 82° to 103° E long. of Greenwich. The term has been used by some geographers in a far more extensive application than that now indicated; giving it more than 100 degrees of longitudinal extent, and inducing the idea that a continuous uninterrupted range of lofty mountains forms the southern boundary of Western as well as Eastern Siberia, than which nothing can be more remote from truth. Erman has shown that a totally different geological formation commences at the S extremity of the Baikal lake, and characterizes the mountain-ranges of Kingan to Jablonoi-Krebet, in which Pallas and others trace the prolongation of the Altai to the shores of the sea of Okhotsk. Humboldt also denies the existence of any mountain-chain connecting the Altai and the Ural on the other side of the continent, as the Krasnoyarsk chain is by some represented to do. In fact, the name *Altai* should be restricted to the great range which, running from W to E, separates Siberia from Mongolia; and which, in ancient times, formed a great political as well as physical boundary in the northern part of the great central plateau of the Asiatic continent. The most prominent masses of the system thus defined are found between the parallels of 49° and 51° N. The Altai range was almost unknown to the ancients, and is still but very imperfectly known: little has yet been determined respecting its extreme height, or the limit of vegetation upon it, or that of perpetual snow. The Chinese—by no means very accurate geographers—usually comprehend under the name *Altai*, the chains which extend to the SW of Central Asia, towards the boundary of the two Bokharas, between the sources of the Kashghar river, the Sirr, the Jihun, the Ili, and the Tekes rivers. According to the nomadic tribes, the Altai is the northern prolongation of the Bogdo-Ula, or Bokhdaula, a name which Pallas gives to the whole chain of the Teenshan or Tianshan; but a deep depression is known to exist between these ranges, in which is comprehended the basin of the Ili. The Kalmucks, who inhabit the west bank of the Irtish, do not consider the mountain-ridges of their cantons as a part of the Altai, but as the western branches of the Zungarian mountains, known to them under the general name of *Tagh* or *Tau*. The Saratau, which forms in some measure the border of the highest of the Altaian summits towards the west, lies at a small distance from the entrance of the Irtish into the Saisang lake; and joins the Tarbagatai on the south. Its highest summit, to the E of the sources of the Irtish, is the Savra, which is covered with snow at the beginning of July. It is clothed with larches in the lower half of its height; but the Altai proper is entirely bare. From the meridian of Ust-Kamenogorsk the Altai system is prolonged towards the W under the parallel of 49° or 50° over an extent of 160 leagues. Its highest part is towards the sources of the Irtish and Obi, allowing the Shabekan, the most SE branch and commencement of the latter, to pass through a narrow gorge. On the N, a valley comes between it and the Metallic mountains of Kolyvan; on the E it joins the Tangnu mountains. It comprehends all the country from the Irtish towards the Baikal lake, and the Angara. This range forms three ramifications more or less high, whose plateaus are partly fertile and cultivated.—1st. The mountains of Kolyvan, between the Irtish and the Ob, declining northward to the level of the steppe of Baraba, and rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.—2d. The mountains of Kutsnetz, or Kusnetzk, running from SSE to NNW, and striking off from the Altai under the meridian of 87° 20′ E, between the Ob and the Jenisei. Of these, the Sabina-Dabau is the highest.—3d. The mountains of Sayan or Sayansk, which prolong themselves from the banks of the Jenisei to those of the Lena and to the Baikal lake. These three subdivisions are sometimes known by the common name of the Ore mountains of the Altai. At its eastern extremity towards the Angara this range joins the mountains of Tangnu, from the northern declivities of which the numerous head-streams of the Jenisei descend northwards. Mr. Atkinson has ascertained that the mountains, commonly marked in our maps as the Great Altai, have in fact little elevation above the plateau. The highest summit of the Altai that has yet been measured is the Bychicha, 10,998 ft.; the Ilatilzkoikanun has an alt. of 10,735 ft. above the sea. It would appear from the observations of Renovantz, Herman, Laxman, Pallas, Patrin, Atkinson, and others, that the geognostic relations of this vast range of mountain groups correspond with those of other Alpine countries. The centre and highest parts of the groups are in general composed of the first or oldest granite formation, on which rest, with lower and lower levels corresponding to the age of the formation, gneiss, mica slate, and clay slate. Along with these rocks, beds of trap, serpentine, and limestone, are observed; and the whole series are frequently covered with the second porphyry, second serpentine, and sienite formations. Metalliferous repositories, containing gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron, occur in different places, and Mr. Atkinson observed prodigiously thick beds of coal on the banks of the Tom. Obscure and broken legends of the riches of the *Kinshan*, or Golden mountain, as the Altai is called by the Chinese, tempted Peter the Great to frequent but unprofitable military expeditions to the Upper Irtish. The total value of the gold and silver yielded annually by the mines of the A. is about £190,000 sterling, of which nearly 75 per cent. is

clear profit. They also yield about 220 tons of copper, and 360 of lead.—The only known hot springs of the A. are near the sources of the Berel, in the valley of Rachmanowka. They rise in crystalline slate rock.—*Humboldt, Fragmens Asiatiques*, 1833, and *Asie Centrale*, 1843.—*Ritter's Erkunde.*—*Klaproth's Tableau Historique de l'Asie.*—*Reise nach dem Ural, dem Altai, &c., von Humboldt, Ehrenberg, und Rose.*—*Oriental and Western Siberia. By T. W. Atkinson.* Lond. 1858.

ALTAICH (Ober), a village of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 6 m. NE of Straubing. Pop. 900.—Nieder A., with a pop. of 270, lies 6 m. SE of Deggendorf.

ALTAMAHA. See Alatamaha?

ALTAMIRA, a town of Spain, in Gallicia, on the Tamara river, 15 m. W of San-Jago-de-Compostella.—Also a town of Mexico, in the district of Potosi, on the N bank of a lake near the mouth of the Panuco or Tampico river, 18 m. NW of Tampico. It consists of a few houses and a collection of thatched cottages, overlooking a desolate prospect of swamps and lagunes, and of course very unhealthy.—Also a town of Venezuela, near the source of the Chivata, 50 m. NE by N of Alta Gracia.

ALTAMONTE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 15 m. NW of Bisagnano. Pop. 3,000.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Bari, 26 m. SW of Bari, in N lat. 40° 47′, at the foot of Monte-Lupolo. Pop. 15,000. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has the title of a principality.

ALTANKA, a village of the Swiss cant. of Tessin, 2 m. E of Airolo. Pop. 350.

ALTAN-NOR, a large saline lake in the Russian gov. of Saratof, 60 m. NE of Zarizyn.

ALTAN-SOME', [i. e. 'Temple of Gold,'] a trading-town in the district of Geshekten in Mongolia, near the frontier of the Chinese prov. of Shan-si, whence a highway proceeds N across the Khalkhas country, the river Kerulan, and the Khing-gan mountains, to Nerchinsk in Siberia. It was originally a great *lamaserai* or monastery of lamas, but by degrees Chinese have settled here for purposes of trade, and in 1843 it was a considerable town.

ALTAR, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, on the Ascension river.

ALTARE, a town of Sardinia, in the territory of Genoa, on the border of Piedmont, in N lat. 44° 21′, E long. 8° 20′. Alt. 1,368 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,100.

ALTARNUN, a parish of Cornwall, in Lesnewth hund. Area 15,014 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,382.

ALTA-VELA, a rocky islet off the S coast of Hayti, in N lat. 17° 28′, W long. 71° 40′. It rises to an alt. of 500 ft.

ALTA-VILLA, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, in the district and 8 m. S of Campagna. Pop. 3,713.—Also a town in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 9 m. N of Avellino. Pop. 2,956.—Also a village in Sicily, 8 m. SSE of Palermo.

ALTBETSHE, a town of Hungary, on the l. bank of the Theiss, N of the Betshea canal. Pop. 800.

ALTBUIMBOURG, a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 2 m. S of Creutznach. Pop. 400.

ALTBURG, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Schwarzwald, in N lat. 48° 44′. Pop. 1,500.

ALTCAR, a parish of Lancashire, on the Alt, 6½ m. W by S of Ormskirk. Area 4,284 acres. Pop. in 1841, 490; in 1851, 501.

ALTDAMM. See Damm.

ALTDORF, or Altorf, a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the cant. of Uri, near the junction of the Staubi with the Reuss, 20 m. SE of Lucerne, at an elevation of 1,631 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 46° 55′, E long. 8° 37½′. Pop. 1,650. It is on the high road to Italy by Mount St. Gothard; but is a place of little trade, and appears never to have recovered from its desolation by fire in 1799.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the prov. of Central Franconia, on the Schwarzach, 12 m. ESE of Nuremberg. Pop. 2,700. A university, founded here in 1570, was united to that of Erlangen in 1809. Coal and zinc are wrought in the neighbourhood.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Plers. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, circle of the Boden-see, on the Schussen, 5 m. NE of Ravensburg. Pop. 2,120.—Also a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 1,391; and a village in the bailiwick of Engen, in the circle of the Lake. Pop. 389.—Also a town of Hungary, in the district of Zips, near the r. bank of the Dunajec, 4 m. SW of Kroscienko. Pop. 1,100.

ALTEA, a town and partido of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Alicant. Pop. 5,592. Cotton, lint, silk, honey, and wine, are produced in the surrounding country.

ALTEBURON, a village and parish of Switzerland, cant. of Luzern, bail. of Willisau. Pop. 1,180.

ALTEFAHR, a town of Prussia, on the W coast of the isle of Rugen, 12 m. WSW of Bergen. It was at one time strongly fortified, for the defence of the strait which separates Rugen from the main.

ALTE-LAND, an administrative division of Hanover, in the landrost of Stade, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Area 45,000 acres. Pop. 15,693. Its soil is fertile though marshy; and it is watered by the Schwinge, the Este, and the Lube. As a part of the ancient duchy of Bremen, the inhabitants enjoy peculiar laws and privileges. The cap. is York.

ALTEN, a town of Norway, in N lat. 69° 50′, E long. 23°. Pop. 2,200. It owes its existence to the formation, in 1833, of a company for working the copper mines in its vicinity. The mean height of the barom. at A. from Oct. 1837 to Sept. 1838, was 29·771 inches; the mean temp. 32°.

ALTEN, Altenaa, or Altenelf, a river of Norway, in Finmark, flowing into the Alten-fiord, after a course of 80 m. in a N direction, in which it separates Nordland and Finmark, and passes Altengaard, or Alten, in N lat. 69° 54′. It is a fine river, flowing with a rapid current, and widely overflowing its banks in spring.

ALTENA, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. of Arnsberg, on the Leine and Nette rivers, 30 m. NNE of Cologne. Pop. of the town in 1837, 4,295; in 1850, 4,889; of the circle in 1831, 34,172, of whom 724 were Catholics. The principal manufacture of the town is that of needles, thimbles, buckles, and small iron wares.—Also a district and village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 10 m. SW of Gorcum.

ALTENAHR, a town of Prussia, reg. of Coblenz, 3 m. WSW of Ahrweiler, on the Ahr. Pop. 500.

ALTENAU, a town of Hanover, in the prov. of Grubenhagen, in the Harz district, 4 m. E of Klausthal, at an elev. of 1,455 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,620. Silver, lead, iron, and copper, are mined in the vicinity of this town.—Also a small river of Brunswick, which, rising near Badeleben, flows from E to W into the Ocker, to the S of Wolfenbuttel.

ALTENBACH, a village of Saxony, in the bail. of Wurzen. Pop. 225.

ALTENBECKEN, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 m. ENE of Paderborn. Pop. 900.

ALTENBERG, a village of Styria, in the circle of Bruck. Pop. 325.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 10 m. NW of Munster. Pop. 300.—Also a village in the reg. of Coblenz, 2 m W of Wetzlar. Pop. 200.

ALTENBERGA, a small mining-town and district of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge, near the sources of the Muglitz, at an alt. of 2,559 ft., in N lat. 50° 46′. Pop. of the town in 1801, 1,374; in 1837, 2,036. Iron, alum, and tin, are extensively wrought in the environs. The mean temp. of A. is 40° 40′; extreme of cold 21°; of heat 82°.—Also a village of Saxe-Gotha, bail. of Georgenthal. Pop. 350.

ALTENBRAAK, a village of Brunswick, on the Bode, in the bail. of Blankenburg. Pop. 400.

ALTENBREITUNGEN, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, 15 m. NNW of Meiningen, on the Wirra. Pop. 800.

ALTENBRUCH, a village of Hanover, in the landrost of Stade, 6 m. W of Ortemdorf, on the l. bank of the Elbe, at its embouchure, in N lat. 49° 33′. Pop. 2,500.

ALTENBURG, or SAXE-ALTENBURG, a duchy of Saxony, consisting of two portions,—the eastern lying on the Pleisse river, and the western on the Saale: the principality of Gera or Reuss interposing betwixt them. The eastern part is bounded on the NW by Prussian Saxony; on the NE and E by the kingdom of Saxony; on the SW by Weimar; and on the W by Reuss. The western has Prussian Saxony on the N; Reuss on the E; Weimar on the SE; and Coburg and Schwarzburg on the S and SW. The area of the eastern division or circle is 11·5 German, or 247·25 English sq. m., and the pop. in 1846 was 82,816. The area of the western division or circle of Saal-Eisenberg is 12·5 German, or 268·65 English sq. m., with a pop. in 1846 of 46,000. The total area of the duchy, therefore, is 24 German, or 566 English sq. m. The surface of both divisions is mountainous, or hilly rather; but less so in the eastern than in the western. The most elevated summits, viz., the Dolenstein and the Buchberg, do not exceed 1,000 ft. The rivers are all tributaries of the Elbe. Those of the eastern circle are the Pleisse; of the western, the Saale, with its tributaries the Orla and Roda. The soil is generally fertile, producing good crops of rye and wheat, besides potatoes, pulse, flax, hemp, and rape-seed. There is little mining; and manufacturing industry is nearly confined to coarse woollens, stockings, and wooden ware. The pop. is chiefly Protestant of the Lutheran confession. The Catholics do not exceed 300.—On the extinction of the house of A. in 1672, the larger portion of this principality became vested in the family of Saxe-Gotha, which expired in 1825, when the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen resigned his duchy to the duke of Meiningen, receiving in lieu of it the duchy of A., with the exception of some small districts. In 1831, the late duke granted a constitution to his subjects, according to which 12 delegates, who are elected every five years, form a legislative chamber, under a president nominated by the duke. The estimated revenue of this little state for four years, from 1845 to 1848, was 631,940 thalers. The debt in 1848 was 930,687 thalers. The military force consists of four companies of infantry. The contingent to the army of the confederation is 992 men.—The principal towns are Altenburg, the cap., Schmöllen on the Sprotta, Gössnitz on the Pleisse, Meusel-witz on the Schnauder, Ronneburg, Eisenberg, Roda, Orlamunde, and Sahla.

The town of ALTENBURG, the cap. of the above, once an imperial city and the cap. of the duchy of Pleissen, is situated in N lat. 50° 50′, near the l. bank of the Pleisse, 16 m. S of Leipzig, on the Saxo-Bavarian line of railway, which, running up the valley of the Pleisse, skirts the town on the N and E sides, passing between it and the river. It is a well-built town, and conducts a considerable trade in cattle, timber, and corn. Its manufactures are linen, ribands, gloves, sealing-wax, pottery, and tobacco. Pop. in 1822, 10,604; in 1842, 14,500.

ALTENBURG, a village of the archd. of Austria, 3 m. W of Hainburg, on the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 780.—Also a village of Lower Austria, 25 m. N of Krems, on the l. bank of the Kamp. Pop. 249. A celebrated abbey of Benedictines was founded here in 1144.—Also a town of Hungary, the cap. of the co. of Weisselburg, on the Leitha, 20 m. SSE of Presburg. Pop. 3,500. It conducts an active commerce in grain and cattle.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the circle of Alsfeld, on the Schwalm. Alt. above sea-level, 1,179 ft. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Baden, bail. of Jetstettin. Pop. 400.

ALTENDORF, a village of Bavaria, 10 m. SSE of Bamberg, on the Regnitz. Pop. 234. The French under Kleber defeated the Austrians in the neighbourhood of this v. on the 9th of August, 1796. On the 15th of June, 1816, it suffered greatly from an inundation of the river.—Also a v. of Brunswick, in the circle of Holzminden.—Also a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 15 m. NNE of Neustadt. Pop. 2,000.—Also a v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwytz, on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 1,200.—Also a v. of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Kahla. Pop. 193.—There are several villages of the same name in Prussia, the principal of which, in the reg. of Arensberg, circle and 8 m. SW of Bochum, has a pop. of 820; another in the prov. of Saxony, circle of Sangerhausen, has a pop. of 725.

ALTENESCH, a village of Oldenburg, on the r. bank of the Weser, 10 m. below Bremen.

ALTENESSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg of Dusseldorf, 4 m. NE of Essen. Pop. 680.

ALTENFELD, a town of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Oelze river. Pop. 800.

ALTENFELDERDUCHT, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, bail. of Steinbourg. Pop. 325.

ALTEN-FIORD, a gulf on the N coast of Finmark, under the 70th parallel, at the mouth of the Alten river. Its shores are thickly wooded. Some barley is grown on sheltered sites, which form the limit of cultivation in the N of Europe. The head of the bay skirts the base of mountains exceeding 2,000 ft. in height. The interior of the fiord, within Bosekop, is known as the Kaa-fiord.

ALTENGAARD. See ALTEN.

ALTENHAGEN, a village of Hanover, in the bail. and 2 m. SW of Springe. Pop. 560.—Also a v. of Prussian Westphalia, circle of Bielfeld. Pop. 819.

ALTENHEIM, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 6 m. W of Offenberg. Pop. 1,670.

ALTENHOFEN, a town of Austria, in Illyria, on the Metzruth, 4 m. N of St. Veit.

ALTENHUNTORF, or ALTERHUNDORF, a village of Oldenburg, 9 m. ENE of Elsfleth.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a town and circle of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, on the Wied. Pop. of town 1,200; of circle in 1831, 31,274, of whom 16,244 were Protestants, and 14,843 Roman Catholics. Near this town, on the 1st of June, 1796, the French under Kleber defeated the Austrians under the prince of Wurtemberg; and on the 9th of September following, the French were defeated, and their commander Marceau killed, by the Austrians under Hotze.—Also a v. in the prov. of Rhine, 8 m. SSE of Gueldres.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 6 m. N of Freiswig. Pop. 590.

ALTENLOHM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Haynau-Goldberg, 4 m. WNW of Haynau. Pop. 820.

ALTENMARKT, a village of Austria, in Styria, on the r. bank of the Ens river, 34 m. NW of Brug. Pop. 300.—Also a v. of Austria, on the Triesting

thal, at the foot of the Hochecks. Pop. 260, chiefly employed in making cutlery.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the prov. of Upper Bavaria, at the confluence of the Alz and the Traun. Pop. 500.

ALTENOTLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the prov. of the Lower Danube. Pop. 1,500.

ALTENOYTHE, a village of Oldenburg, in the Saterland, 10 m. SSW of Oldenburg.

ALTENPLATON, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, 1 m. NW of Genthin, on a canal joining the Havel and the Elbe. Pop. 1,200.

ALTENS, a village of Oldenburg, in the Butgading district, near the mouth of the Weser, 4 m. SSW of Bremerhafen.

ALTENSALZE, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, 5 m. NNW of Calbe. Pop. 500.

ALTENSTADT, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Nidder, 12 m. NE of Offenbach. Pop. 901.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Bavaria, on the Iller. Pop. 630.—Also a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, on the Zusammen. Pop. 786.—Also a com. and village of France, dep. of Bas-Rhin, on the r. bank of the Lauter, 2 m. SE of Wissembourg. Pop. 1,442.

ALTENSTEIG, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, 5 m. W by N of Nagold, on the Nagold river, at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,950.—Also a v. of Lower Austria, 55 m. NW of Vienna, on the road to Budweis.

ALTENSTEIN, a hamlet of Saxe-Meiningen, 10 m. S of Eisenach, in the neighbourhood of which is the ducal castle, and several spots ennobled by their historical association with the great German reformer. Pop. 150.—Also a v. of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Franconia, at the confluence of a small stream with the Bausach, 23 m. NNW of Bamberg. Pop. 400.

ALTENWAHLEN, a village of Hanover, 12 m. SE of Verden, near the r. bank of the Aller.

ALTENWERDER, a village of Hanover, in Luneburg, on an island of the same name in the Elbe, between Hamburg and Harburg. Pop. 1,100.

ALTERADO, a river of Upper Bolivia, flowing in a ESE course to the Rio-San-Juan, which it joins on the l. bank, 40 m. above Sipacha.

ALTER-DO-CHAO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, 20 m. S by W of Santarem on the Amazon, at the embouchure of the Tapajoz.—Also a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 m. W by S of Portalegre, on the Avis river. Pop. 2,250.

ALTERSWEILEN, or ALTENSWYLEN, a village of Switzerland, cant. of Thurgau, 3 m. SSW of Constanz, celebrated for the victory which the Swiss obtained in its neighbourhood, in April 1499, over the forces of Maximilian I. Pop. of parish 2,075.

ALTFAEHR, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the W coast of Rugen. Pop. 430.

ALTGEBIRG, a village of Hungary, 9 m. N of Neusohl. Pop. 800. Copper is mined in the vicinity.

ALTHAMMER, a village of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N of Soleure. Pop. 345.

ALTHART, a town of Moravia, on the Taja, 4 m. SW of Jamnitz.

ALTHEIM, a village of Austria, in the circle of the Inn, 6 m. E of Braunau. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1,080.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 7 m. N of Albech. Pop. 1,200. Count Eberhard defeated the forces of the Imperial towns in the neighbourhood of this town in 1322.—Also a v. of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, NE of Ueberlingen. Pop. 274.

ALTHENGSTATT, a village of Wurtemberg, in the bailiwick of Merklingen. Pop. 600.

ALTHOF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Konigsberg, circle of Eylau. Pop. 480.—Also a v. in the reg. and circle of Bromberg. Pop. 390.—Also a v. of Hesse, prov. of Starkenburg. Pop. 800.

ALTHOFCHEM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, 4 m. SW of Schwerin. Pop. 426.

ALTHOFEN, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 18 m. NE of Klagenfurt. Pop. 800.

ALTHORNE, a parish in Essex, 4 m. NW of Burnham. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. 450.

ALTHORP, an island on the NW coast of America, in N lat. 58° 6′, in King George Third's Archipelago.

ALTHORPE, a parish in Lincoln, in Manley wapentake. Area 5,460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,347. The township of A. is 4 m. SE from Crowle.—Also a manor in the p. of Great Brington, Northampton shire, from which Earl Spencer derives the title of viscount; and the manor-house of which has European celebrity for the magnificent library it contains.

ALTHORPE'S ISLES, a group of three islets in Spencer's gulf on the S coast of Australia. The largest is about a mile in extent.

ALTHUTTEN, a town of Bohemia, in the reg. and 14 m. WSW of Prague. Pop. 524.

ALTIER, a commune of France, dep. of Lozere, arrond. and 18 m. E by S of Mende. Pop. 1,315.

ALTIKON, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, on the Thur. Pop. 1,209.

ALTILIA, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, on the Nielo, 4 m. N by W of San-Severina.

ALTILLAC, a commune of France, dep. of Corrèze, cant. of Mercœur. Pop. 1,805.

ALTIN, a lake of Siberia, in the gov. of Tomsk, in N lat. 52°, E long. 87°. It is of irregular outline, stretching at certain seasons 80 m. in length from N to S, and in some places attaining a width of 50 m. It appears to be formed by the waters descending from the northern side of the Altai, and from the SW extremity of the Kusnetz chain, and will of course vary greatly in its dimensions according to the season of the year and the quantity of melted snow which it may receive from these chains, both of which soar above the snow-line. At its S extremity Mount Tulale attains an elevation of 6,000 ft. above sea-level, or 4,100 ft. above the surface of the lake; but considerably higher summits must contribute their waters to the basin of this lake. At its N extremity, a narrow arm runs off westwards, from which a river called the Biya issues, and flowing successively in a W, N, and W course, with a very rapid current, joins the Katunga below Büsk, where the united streams take the name of the Obi or Ob. The Altin lake is called by the Russians TELETSKOI-OSERO from the Teletsi, a Tartar tribe in the vicinity, who call it ALTIN-KUL; while the Kalmuks call it ALTAI-NUR or ALTIN-NUR.

ALTINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, 6 m. SSE of Herrenberg, on the Hammer. Pop. 990.

ALTINO, a village of Lombardy, 11 m. N of Venice, on the Sile, supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Altinum*. Pop. 455.—Also a town of Naples, 9 m. S of Lanciano.

ALTISRIED, a town of Bavaria, in the prov. of Swabia, 8 m. S of Kempten, on the Iller. Pop. 1,800.

ALTISSIMO-MONTE, one of the loftiest summits in the Apennine chain, in Tuscany, near Serravezza. Michael Angelo obtained much of his purest marble from this mountain; and of late years marble has been extensively quarried upon it, at an alt. of from 2,700 to 3,500 ft. above sea-level; while its lower regions yield varieties of variegated marble.

ALTJAUER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, 1 m. NNW of Fauer. Pop. 590.

ALTKIRCH, an arrondissement, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin. The

arrond. has an area of 114,170 hectares, with a pop. in 1846 of 148,274. The town, which is also the chief place in the arrond., is seated on an eminence near the Ill river, on the high road from Paris to Basle, 31 m. S of Colmar. Pop. 2,819. It has some trade in gypsum, and in lint, cattle, and wheat.—Also a village in the Swiss cant. of Uri, 14 m. S of Altorf. Pop. 325.

ALTKLOSTER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle and 18 m. SE of Bomst. Pop. 550.

ALTKONIG, one of the loftiest summits of the Hoheberg in Nassau, 15 m. NW of Frankfort-on-the Maine. Alt. 2,468 ft.

ALTLAND, a district of Transylvania, comprising the counties of Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, and Reps.

ALTLAYEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, 5 m. ESE of Zell. Pop. 575.

ALTMANNSDORF (Alt), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle and 5 m. SE of Frankenstein. Pop. 763.—Neu A., in the circle of Munsterberg, has a pop. of 940.

ALTMANNSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, circle of Regen, 16 m. WSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 500.

ALTMUHL, a river of Bavaria, rising near the Windelsbach, 9 m. E of Rottenburg, and flowing into the Danube, on the l. bank, at Kelheim, after a SE course of 150 m., in which it passes Leutershausen, Herrieden, Gunzenhausen, Eichstadt, Beilngries, and Dietfurt. It has been proposed to unite the Black sea with the German ocean by a canal passing through the centre of Europe,—a project first conceived by Charlemagne,—from Dietfurt on the Altmuhl to Bamberg on the Regnitz. The estimated length of this canal is 592,543 Bavarian, or 563,900 English ft., or 107 m. Its proposed dimensions are 54 ft. at top, and 34 ft. at bottom; with a depth of 5 ft. The summit-level is at Neumarkt on the Sulz, which is 300 ft. above the level of the Danube at Kelheim, and 360 ft. above that of the Regnitz at Bamberg. The number of locks will be 94.

ALTMUNSTER, or Altmuhl-Munster, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmuhl, 17 m. NNE of Ingelstadt. Pop. 780.

ALTNAU. See Altenau.

ALTO, a town of Turkey, in the pash. of Janina, on the r. bank of the Fidari, 12 m. W of Lepanto.

ALTO-CHINERAE, a town of Chili, in the prov. of Coquimbo, near the source of the Chinerae.

ALTO-FANNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 14 m. SE of Monte-pelosa.

ALT OFEN. See Buda.

ALTO-INEZ, a river of Chili, in the prov. of Coquimbo, flowing into the Juncal.

ALTO-DI-JACAIBAMBA, a pass in the Bolivian Andes, on the road from Lima to Pasco. Alt. 15,135 ft. above sea-level.

ALTO-DE-LACHAGUAL, another pass in the Bolivian Andes. Alt. 15,480 ft.

ALTOMONTE, a town of Naples, in Lower Calabria, 12 m. SW of Cassano. Pop. 4,690. Salt-mines are wrought in the vicinity.

ALTON, a parish and town of Hants, on the river Wey, 47 m. W by S of London. Area of p. 3,896 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,139; in 1851, 3,538. The town is situated near the Wey, 10 m. NE of New Alresford, on the post-road from Winchester to London, and the Farnham branch of the South-western railway. It is one of the polling-places for the county.

ALTON, a town in Madison co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the E bank of the Mississippi, 2½ m. above the mouth of the Missouri, 82 m. W by S from Springfield, and 21 m. above St. Louis. It is finely situated for the commerce of the river, and has an excellent natural wharf. Bituminous coal exists in great abundance near the town. Pop. in 1840, 2,340; in 1850, 3,875.—Also a township of New Hampshire, U. S., 25 m. NW of Dover, on Lake Winnepisiogee. Pop. in 1850, 1,795.—Also a village in Denton co., in Texas, U. S., 240 m. N by E of Austin.

ALTONA, a city of Denmark, in the lordship of Pinneberg, an appanage of the duchy of Holstein, in N lat. 53° 32′ 45″, E long. 9° 56′ [*Conn. des Temps*]; on the r. side of the Elbe, 75 m. from the mouth of the river, and 2 m. below Hamburg. The territories of the two cities are divided from each other by a wall running through a large open field or common; but the warehouses and wharfs stretch in one unbroken line along the river. This city—next to Copenhagen, the most important in the kingdom—is divided into four parts, which are distinguished by the names of the cardinal points: and consists of about 85 streets, 6 squares, and 3,120 houses, generally well-built, with high-pointed roofs. The principal public buildings are a Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, 2 synagogues, 3 hospitals, a mint, a gymnasium founded in 1730 by Christian VI, a public library, a patriotic institution for the duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, a theatre, a royal lottery, two medical and several German schools, a commercial academy, a bank, and an exchange. The advantageous situation of A. renders it the entrepot of considerable commerce both inland and maritime. The port is safe and commodious. The most common destinations of its vessels—about 100 in number—are, exclusive of the ports in the Baltic and North seas, the Mediterranean, and the various fisheries for herring, cod, whales, and seals. Ship-building constitutes one of the most important branches of employment in the city; but it possesses also manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton and linen fabrics, wax-cloth, paper-hangings, sail-cloth, parchment, and tobacco, besides tanneries, printing establishments, type-foundries, anchor-forges, sugar-refineries, breweries, distilleries of brandy, &c. A railway has been executed from A. to Kiel, a distance of 84 m., with a branch of 14 m. from Kiel to Gluckstadt *via* Elmshorn, and another branch of 25 m. from Newmunster to Rendsburg, which it is proposed to push forward to Neustadt.—A., which, previous to the union of the lordship of Pinneberg in 1640 to the crown of Denmark, was a small village, rose rapidly in importance after that period, and in 1664 received the privileges of a city. Early in the following cent. it was almost entirely destroyed by the Swedish general Steinbock. The pop. in 1778 was 24,400; in 1831, 26,500; in 1844, 30,000.

ALTON-BARNES, a parish in Wiltshire, 4½ m. W by N from Pewsey. Area 1,063 acres. Pop. 175.

ALTON-PANCRAS, a parish in Dorsetshire, 2 m. E from Cerne-Abbas. Area 2,243 acres. Pop. 282.

ALTOONA, a village of Blair co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 150 m. E of Pittsburg.

ALTOPASCIO, a village of Tuscany, 3 m. S. of Montecarlo. Pop. 1,100. The railway from Pisa to Pistoja was opened to A., a distance of 21 m., in 1848.

ALTORF, a commune and village of France, dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Molsheim. Pop. 937.

ALTORF. See Altdorf.

ALTOS-DE-LOS-HUESSOS, a pass in the Bolivian Andes, in S lat. 16° 21′, at the foot of the volcano of Arequipa. Alt. 13,573 ft.

ALTOS-DE-TOLEDO, a pass in the Bolivian Andes, in S lat. 16° 2′. Alt. 15,528 ft.

ALTOS-DE-TRONCOSO, a town of La Plata, on the r. bank of the Saladillo, 110 m. S of Buenos Ayres.

ALTRANSTADT, a village of Prussia, in Sax-

ony, 10 m. E of Merseburg. Pop. 450. It is the *Antiqua Ramstede* of the Middle ages.

ALTREU, a village of Switzerland, cant. of Soleure, on the Aar, 1,450 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 190.

ALTRINGHAM, a chapelry and market-town in Bowdon parish, Cheshire, 8 m. SW from Manchester, with which it is connected by railway. Area of chapelry 520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,990; in 1851, 4,438. The principal manufacture of the town consists in yarn-spinning and cotton-weaving.

ALTRIPP, a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz. Pop. 460.

ALTROFF, a commune and village of France, dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Alberstroff. Pop. 1,168.

ALTSATTEL, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 3 m. SW of Elnbogen. Pop. 1,000.

ALTSCHWEYER, a village of Baden, circle of the Kinzig, 3 m. SSW of Baden. Pop. 1,000.

ALTSOHL, a mining-town of Hungary, in the co. of Zolyom, at the confluence of the Gran and the Salatina, 9 m. S of Neusohl. Pop. 2,800.

ALTSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Tabor, 7 m. SE of New Frisnitz. Pop. 1,100.—Also a town of Moravia, circle and 40 m. N of Olmutz, at the foot of the Schneeberg. Pop. 1,800.—Also a town of Saxony, 4 m. NNE of Glauchau. Pop. 1,100.—See also ALLSTADT.

ALTSTÆTTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Saint Gall, on the Rheinthal, 9 m. NE of Appenzell, in N lat. 47° 21′. Pop. 1,800, chiefly muslin-weavers. Alt. above sea-level 1,600 ft.

ALTUMUR, a village of Afghanistan, on the Sufid-Koh, in N lat. 33° 57′.

ALTUN. See ALTIN.

ALTUN-KUPRI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, on an island in the Altun-Su or Little Zab, 40 m. SSE of Erbil. Pop. 2,000. Col. Shiel found the river, in the month of August, about 50 yds. wide above the island.

ALTUN-SU, a river of Kurdistan, rising in the district of Ushneh, in Persia, near Lake Urumiyah, and flowing into the Tigris 12 m. W of Altun-Kupri.

ALTUN-TASH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 24 m. S of Kutahiya, in N lat. 39° 4′, on the l. bank of the Pursek.

ALTURA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 2 m. W of Segorbe. Pop. 2,500. It has some trade in wine and brandy.

ALTWARP, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 8 m. E of Ukermonde, on the Little Huff. Pop. 1,240.

ALTWASSER, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 2 m. NNW of Liebau. Pop. 350. Its local name is STARA-WODA.—Also a village of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Polsnitz, 2 m. N of Waldenburg. Pop. 1,050.

ALTZENAU, or ALTZEY, a canton and town of Hesse-Darmstadt. The town is on the Selze, at an alt. of 793 ft. above sea-level, 5 m. SE of Hanau. Pop. 530.

ALUKNUNDA. See ALAKNANDA.

ALUMBRES, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the sea-coast, 3 m. SE of Carthagena.

ALUM-CREEK, a river of Ohio, U. S., flowing into the Big Walnut, after a course of 25 m.

ALUMIERA, a town of Tuscany, on the r. bank of the Brunna, 12 m. NNW of Grosetto.

ALUMKHAN, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Indus, 48 m. NW of Multan.

ALUMPUR, a town of India, in the prov. of Allahabad, 30 m. NE of Dittiah.

ALUPKA, a village of Russia, on the S coast of the Crimea, midway between Kutkucoy and Yursova, on a stream called the Stauris-Uschen, picturesquely situated amidst groves of fruit-trees and gardens.

ALURED (CAPE), a point of land on the N side of Lake Ontario, 36 m. W of Newcastle; in N lat. 43° 55′, W long. 78° 25′.

ALUSHTA, a town of Russia, on the coast of the Crimea, between the mouths of the Timirdshi and the Mesarlik, on an isolated height, 20 m. E of Acmetchet. It is built on a series of terraces, so that the flat roof of one house serves as a promenade to the people of the upper one.

ALUTA. See ALAUTA.

ALVA, a parish and town, civilly in the shire of Stirling, but locally isolated by Clackmannanshire, between the Devon river and the Ochills. Pop. in 1801, 787; 1841, 2,216; in 1851, 3,204. The town is 7 m. NE of Stirling.

ALVA (CASTREDO-DE), a fortified village of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the r. bank of the Douro, 10 m. ESE of Torre-de-Moncorvo.—See also ALBA.

ALVAH, a parish of Banffshire, on the Deveron river, 2¾ m. S of Banff. Area 16,866 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,407; in 1851 1,402.

ALVALLADA, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, near the confluence of the Campilhos, the Cerona, and the Caldao, 14 m. SW of Ferreira.

ALVAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik and 15 m. E of Erzerum.

ALVAR, or ALWUR, a principality in Upper Hindostan, situated to the W of the river Jumna, between the 27th and 28th parallels, in the NW region of the prov. of Agra. It comprises, with its various adjuncts, a superficial area of about 3,600 sq. m.; and is divided into two sections,—Alvar proper or Mewat, and the Macherry territory. The former, which occupies the N portion of the principality, is generally hilly, abounding in fastnesses and defiles, and covered to a great extent with jungly wood. The latter lies to the S, is skirted on its southern confines by a range of mountains, and presents a considerable amount of cultivation. The principal towns are Alvar, Alur or Alwur, Macherry, Rajhur, Alinuggur or Chosauly, and Tejarah the ancient capital of Mewat. The principality and its rajah take the name by which they are usually distinguished from the town of Macherry; although Alvar is properly the capital. Pop. 280,000.—The town of Alvar, the cap. of the principality, is situated in N lat. 27° 44′, and E long. 76° 32′; 75 m. SSW of Delhi; at the base of a steep hill which rises to the height of 1,200 ft.; commanding the adjacent country, and surmounted by a fortress. The Macherry rajah generally resides here.

ALVARADO, a port of Mexico, on a river of the same name, 30 m. SSE of Vera-Cruz. Pop. 6,000. Its harbour is formed by the mouth of the A. river, which is completely land-locked and sheltered from every wind. The bar will admit the entrance of vessels not exceeding 10 ft. draught.—The A. river rises on the W side of the prov. of Vera-Cruz; flows through Lake Tlascotalpa; and falls into the sea in N lat. 18° 40′.

ALVARENS, or CAHUSSARA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on a lake 15 m. from Teffe, in S lat. 3° 11′.

ALVARES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 18 m. SSE of Arganil. Pop. 1,500.—Also a town in the island of Cuba, 65 m. NW of La-Trinité.

ALVARO-RODRIGUEZ, an islet off the coast of Flores, in the Azores group, between Point Santa-Cruz and Point Ruiva.

ALVAS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the r. bank of the Alagor, near its junction with the Tagus, 8 m. N of Alcantara.

ALVASTRA, a village of Sweden, on the Wetter lake, 30 m. from Linköping.

ALVAYAZERE, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 m. N of Thomar. Pop. 1,200.

ALVECHURCH, a parish in Worcestershire, 4½ m. ENE of Bromsgrove. Area, 6,747 acres. Pop. 1,600. The v. of A. was a borough in early times.

ALVEDISTON, or ALVESDISTON, a parish in Wiltshire, 7 m. SE of Hindon. Area 2,531 acres. Pop. 278.

ALVELEY, a parish of Shropshire, on the E bank of the Severn, 6 m. SE of Bridgnorth. Area 6,788 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,041.

ALVELLOS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Solimoens, 12 m. above the embouchure of the Coary. Cocoa and sarsaparilla are extensively cultivated in the environs.

ALVENAU, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in the valley of Davos, 11 m. S by E of Coire. Pop. 450. There are sulphuretted mineral springs here.

ALVEND. See ELVEND.

ALVENSLEBEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, 14 m. NW of Magdeburg. Pop. 700.—Also a village in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Neuhaldensleben. Pop. 770.

ALVERCA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, on the r. bank of the Tagus, 15 m. NNE of Lisbon. Pop. 3,000.

ALVERDISCOTT, or ALSCOTT, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m SE of Bideford. Area 2,273 acres. Pop. 340.

ALVERDISSEN, a town of Lippe-Detmold, on the Exter, an affluent of the Weser, 12 m. NE of Detmold. Pop. 700.

ALVÈRE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Bergerac. The cant. comprises 8 com., with a pop. in 1831 of 6,801. Pop. of the com. 1,807.

ALVERINGHEM, a commune and village of Belgium, in E Flanders, 4 m. SE of Furnes. Pop. 2,753.

ALVERNIA, a hamlet of Tuscany, in the com. and 2 m. N of Chiusi-del-Casentino, on a mountain of the same name. A celebrated monastery was founded here in 1218 by Francis d'Assize.

ALVERSTOKE, a parish of Hampshire, in which Gosport is situated. Area 5,222 acres. Pop. in 1851, 16,908, of whom 9,946 were in the chapelry of Gosport.

ALVES, a parish in the shire of Elgin, on the S coast of the Moray frith, 4½ m. W of Elgin. Pop. 913.

ALVESCOTT, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. S by E of Burford. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. 375.

ALVESTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 9 m. N by E of Bristol. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. 841.—Also a p. of Warwickshire, 2½ m. NE of Stratford-upon-Avon. Area 4,300 acres. Pop. 769.

ALVETON, or ALTON, a parish of Staffordshire. Area 7,470 acres. Pop. 2,326.—The township of A., on the Churnet, a branch of the Dove, is 4 m. E by S from Cheadle. Pop. in 1851, 1,168.

ALVIAVARA, a village of Norway, near the right bank of the Jes river, in N lat. 69° 25′, E. long. 24° 40′.

ALVIE, a large parish of Inverness-shire, in Badenoch, stretching along the N bank of the Spey, and having an area of about 90 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 1,058; in 1851, 914. Houses in 1851, 191. The Grampian chain has some of its highest summits in this parish.—The v. of A., on the margin of Loch Alvie, is 13 m. NE of Pitmain.

ALVIGNANA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 10 m. NNE of Capone. Pop. 2,200.

ALVINCZ, a town of Transylvania, in the co. of Lower Weissenburg, on the l. bank of the Marosch, opposite Boberek. Pop. 3,500.

ALVINGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. NE of Lowth. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. 313.

ALVITO, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 18 m. N of Beja, on a stream of the same name, which, rising on the E side of Monte de Viama, near Oriolas, flows into the Jarrama, 4 m. N of Odivelas. Pop. 2,050.—Also a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, 8 m. SE of Sora. Pop. 3,500.

ALVOR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, on the coast, 6 m. E of Lagos. Pop. 1,500. It has some trade in salt.

ALWALTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, on the Nen river, 4½ m. SW of Peterborough. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 329.

ALWEIL. See HALWYL.

ALWEN, a stream of North Wales, in Denbighshire, which flows by a SE course into the Dee near Llangar.

ALWINGTON, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. SW of Bideford. Area 2,655 acres. Pop. 374.

ALWUR. See ALVAR.

ALY. See ALI.

ALYRE (SAINT), a commune of France, dep. of Puy-de-Dome, arrond. of Ambert. Pop. 1,074.

ALYRE-ES-MONTAGNES (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, arrond. of Issoire. Pop. 711.

ALYTH, a parish and town, partly in Forfarshire, partly in Perthshire, on the N side of Strathmore, intersected by the Isla river. Pop. 3,152 in 1851, of whom 158 were in Forfarshire. The King's Seat, in this p., has an alt. of 1,179 ft.; but is exceeded by Mount Blair.—The town of A. is 15 m. N of Dundee. A considerable amount of hand-weaving is performed in the town and vicinity.

ALZA, or ALYA, a river of Bavaria, in the Iser circle, which issues from the Chremsee in Upper Bavaria, and after receiving the tributary waters of the Traun, and passing Altenmarkt and Trostburg, falls into the Inn, 4 m. below Neu-Ortingen.

ALZANO MAGGIORE, a town of Lombardy, in the Milanese, 4 m. NE of Bergamo. Pop. 1,900. It has some manufactures of silk and paper.

ALZEN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, arrond. of Foix. Pop. 934.

ALZENAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Maine, on the Kahlbach, 8 m. NNW of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 900.

ALZETTE, or ALSETTE, a river of Luxemburg, rising 6 m. E of Longwy, and flowing into the Sure at Ettelbrück, after passing Esch, Luxemburg, and Mersch, in its course of about 40 m.

ALZEY, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse, on the Sulzbach, 10 m. SW of Mentz. Pop. 4,500.

ALZIRA. See ALCIRA.

ALZON, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Gard. The cant. comprises 6 com., and had a pop. of 4,377 in 1831. The pop. of the com. and v., which is on the Vis, 8 m. W by S of Le Vigin, was 1,075 in 1841.

ALZONNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aude, arrond. of Carcassonne.—The cant., which comprises 11 com., had a pop. of 8,165 in 1831.—The t. is on the Fresquel, 8 m. W by N of Carcassonne. Pop. 1,629.

AM, a fortress of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Indus, between that river and the Mabeen hills, 50 m. NE of Attoek.—Also a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, 25 m. S of Farabad.

AMABA, a town of Japan, in Nifon, 35 leagues ENE of Miako.

AMACURA, or AMACORE, a river of Guayana, which, descending from the Sierra Morena d'Imataca, and running NE, till it strikes the frontier of British Guayana, turns NW, and flows into the estuary of the Orinoco at Navios, in S lat. 7° 30′, forming the boundary with Venezuela. It appears to be navigable for small vessels to the Yarikita.

AMACUSA, an island of Japan, with a town of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Simabara, in N lat. 32° 15′, E long. 130° 25′.

AMADAN. See HAMADAN.

AMADI, a town of Western Africa, in the Mandingo territory, in N lat. 12° 20′,—Also a settlement on the N side of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 2′.

AMADIA, AMADIEH, or AMADIYAH, a sanjak and town in Turkish Kurdistan, on the Kurnab river. The town is 72 m. N of Mosul, in N lat. 36° 47′ 29″ [*Ainsworth*], at an elevation of 4,265 ft. It is a place of some trade, and had, some years ago, a pop. of about 4,000. The vale of A. extends from the Tigris to the vale of Rowandiz, and is about 5 or 6 m. in width. The town is built on a terrace of limestone, and is surrounded by cliffs from 40 to 80 ft. in alt. The Jews have 70 houses, the Mahommedans 60, and the Chaldeans 20 here; but the town has been nearly desolated by recent events. [*Geog. Journ.*, vol. xi.] The district forms a kind of independent Kurd principality, being governed by an hereditary prince, a descendant of the royal house of Abbas.

AMADINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, on the Aach river. Pop. 900.

AMAFA, a town of Japan, on the E coast of the island of Nifon, 84 m. E of Jedo, in N lat. 35° 25′.

AMAFU, a town of Ashantee, 10 m. S of Coomassie, in N lat. 6° 41′.

AMAHOY, a town on the S coast of the island of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 20′.

AMAK, or AMAGER, an island of Denmark, on the northern skirts of which a part of the city of Copenhagen, with the suburb of Christianhaven, is built. It is about 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and contains several villages. It is separated by the Strömmer, a narrow channel, from the isle of Zealand, on which the greater part of Copenhagen is built, and with which it is connected by two bridges. It is principally laid out in gardens, from which the vegetables and fruit consumed in the city are brought.

AMAK, or AAMAK, a small volcanic island off the peninsula of Aliaska, in N lat. 55° 26′, W long. 163° 1′.

AMAKOSA, a powerful tribe of Caffres in S Africa, whose territories immediately adjoin the British settlements on the N, and whose chief resided on the left or E bank of the Great Key river, before the limits of the British territory were advanced to the line of that river. The Bashee river formed the north-eastern limit of the Amakosa territory; and the Amatembu tribes, or Tambookies, inhabit the country N and W of the Amakosa. Steedman estimates their number at 150,000, of whom 25,000 are adult males. Lichtenstein estimated them at 30,000, and their territory at 16,200 sq. m., of 60 to a degree. Thompson estimates their territory at 14,000 sq. m.; and Cooley at 15,000. They are of indolent habits, leaving the cultivation of their land entirely to the women, while they employ themselves in the chase, or in herding cattle, which constitute their sole wealth. They smear their bodies with a composition of red clay and grease, and their short woolly hair is rolled into small round knots by a profuse application of the same ointment. When Sir Benj. D'Urban crossed the Key river in the Caffre war of 1835, he found a numerous pop. of Fingoes or wanderers of all tribes, living in a state of abject slavery under the Amakosa Caffres. They were offered land between the Lower Keiskamma and the Great Fish river, and were brought safely into their new location: a transaction constituting one of the most remarkable instances in history of the instant emancipation of a multitude of human beings from a state of abject bondage to freedom and comparative comfort. In the Caffre war of 1846, the Amakosa were driven beyond the territory bounded on the E by the Chumie river, from its rise in Gaika's Kop to its junction with the Keiskamma, and thence along the Keiskamma to its mouth. The territory thus acquired is to be occupied by a mixed population of Hottentots, Mozambiques, Caffres, and Fingoes.

AMAKOSA, a warlike and numerous nation of Eastern Africa, whose country extends from the Angozha river to Cape Delgado, and about 60 leagues into the interior. They have more than once devastated the Portuguese settlements on this part of the coast; and their different tribes are frequently at war amongst themselves; yet they are industrious and docile in a state of servitude; and individuals not unfrequently settle at Zanzibar or in the Comora isles. Their dress consists of a piece of blue cotton cloth wrapt round the loins; and both sexes decorate their arms and legs with bracelets of copper, iron, Venetian beads, or ivory. They also wear copper ear-rings. They practise circumcision; and recognise a good and an evil spirit,—the former by the name of *Mulungu*, and the latter by that of *Mizepa* or *Mitoka*. They work the iron-ore which their territory affords with considerable skill, and forge their own weapons and implements.—*Proberville.*

AMAL, a town of Sweden, on the W side of Lake Wener, in N lat. 59°. Pop. in 1810, 843; in 1833, 1,457. It possesses some shipping, and conducts a small trade in timber, deals, and tar.

AMALAGAN, one of the Ladrones or Marianne group, in N lat. 18° 4′, E long. 165° 24′, 3½ m. from Guam.

AMALFI, a city and port in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the declivity of a mountain, 12 m. WSW of Salerno, in 40° 37′ N lat., 14° 35′ E long. It consists chiefly of one square, and a street which runs inland from it, gradually ascending and becoming narrower as the rocks close on each side, till it is not more than sufficient to allow of two mules abreast. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a large gloomy cathedral. The inhabitants are good mariners; but its principal manufacture is the preparation of macaroni, which is said to employ one-half of the pop. Remains of ancient walls and fortifications are visible on the impending heights of Tramontani. The pop. is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 11,000. In the Middle ages, A. had a pop. of 50,000, and was distinguished for its commercial navy, by which its inhabitants carried on an extensive commerce with Egypt and all parts of the then known world. In August 1851, it was terribly devastated by an earthquake.

The testimony of ancient historians, and numerous vestiges of antiquity, lead to the belief that A. was of Roman origin. We are told that early in the 4th cent., when many noble families of Rome emigrated to Constantinople, a party from Ravenna was wrecked, first on the coast of Dalmatia, and subsequently near to Cape Palinurus, in the environs of Paestrum, where they settled, and built a town at the mouth of the little river Molpha or Melfi; but finding this an insecure abode, it was soon abandoned, and the colony established itself upon a rock between Cape Tombeau and the promontory of Conque. Here they built a town surrounded by walls, and named Scala. Towards the middle of the 4th cent. some of these families took up their abode at the foot of the rock, and named their new establishment Amalfi, in memory of the town of their ancestors. A. was long under the protection of the Greek emperors, and ranked amongst the towns of greatest importance to the eastern empire, after Capua, Naples, Benevento, and Gaeta. With the exception of the chief magistrate, the citizens of A. annually elected their own magistrates; but it was not until the close of the 9th cent. that this right was formally conceded to them. Insufficiently protected by the imperial governor, who constantly resided at Naples, A. was subjected to frequent inroads from the Lombards. The establishment of the consular government at A. contributed greatly to its prosperity. For their services in the crusades against the Saracens, the citizens of A. obtained the island of Capri, which remained for three centuries under their dominion. In 897 they elected a chief magistrate for life, with the title of doge. This officer was chosen from the nobility, and invested with unlimited power, except in maritime affairs. Mansone Fusili, the son of one of their last consuls, was the first doge of A. The present town of A. does not occupy above the sixth part of this once celebrated territory. The sea seems to have here worked with irresistible violence against the rocks, and desolated the coast. In 1013, a frightful tempest nearly destroyed the port and lower part of the town of A. This accident materially changed the aspect of the town whose port formerly occupied the space between Amalfi and Majuri. "Tradition speaks of a road from Majore to Concha, now under water, at a distance of at least 4 or 5 m.; and divers describe fountains and marble staircases which they have discovered several fathoms deep." [*Athenæum.*] The merchants of Amalfi and those of Venice are generally described as the earliest promoters of trade in Europe. Their relations with the East were early formed; and in the 11th century, Alexandria, Antioch, Joppa, Tunis, Tripoli, and Bagdad, were all visited by these enterprising men, while the industry and wealth of the Amalfitans were eulogized in poetry by William de Pouille. The sultan of Egypt sanctioned the establishment of the convent of St. Mary Magdalene at Jerusalem, and an hospital, which gradually came to be used as a magazine of merchandise. At a later period, Bohemond III., prince of Antioch, granted sites for three bazaars, and remitted his right of customs in favour of the Amalfitans. Similar advantages were afforded to the merchants of A., in Palermo, Messina, and all the cities of Italy. There are two popular traditions extant which go far to establish the celebrity of the Amalfitans as navigators and merchants. One of these is the discovery of the mariner's compass by Flavio Gioia,—a citizen of this place—about the commencement of the 14th century; the other, the institution of a nautical code, styled "Amalfitan Tables." These traditions have long been the subject of scientific research and discussion. The existence of Gioia has been questioned; and Germans, French, and English, have each in their turn claimed the honour of the invention and-

outed to him. The probability is that Gioia derived the first idea of this instrument from some Eastern trader, it having been used by the Arabs and Chinese long before it was known in Europe. The tradition respecting the Amalfitan tables is equally obscure. In the 11th cent. A. had to defend itself against the Normans, the powerful auxiliaries of the dukes of Salerno and Benevento. But its most formidable foes were the Pisans. While the Amalfitan fleet was at Naples, in the service of Roger of Sicily, the consuls of Pisa, Alzopardo and Cane, forced the port of Amalfi and pillaged the town for three days. They returned in 1137, and, on this occasion, the town was completely reduced. It was at this time that a solitary copy of the Pandects of Justinian—a work long lost to the world—was discovered by the conquerors, amidst other plunder, within the walls of A.; and from that epoch the study of the Roman law revived in Europe. Finally, in 1343, nearly all that had been left undemolished in A. by the enemy was destroyed by a tempest. From this time, A. appertained by turns to the houses of Colonna and Orsino, and to that of the Piccolomini allied to Aragon.

The COSTIERA D'AMALFI is that part of the gulf of Salerno extending from Cetara to Positano, which formed the territory of the ancient republic. In tracing this coast from Cetara, we have the little port of Erchia, at the foot of an immense rock, on which are the ruins of a temple of Hercules, on a deserted and seaworn coast. Capes Orso and Tumolo are projected from the semicircular chain of rocks which skirt the shore at this place. From the tower Del Cane, situated on the extremity of Capo d'Orso, we see the gulf of Amalfi, with the villages of Majuri, Minuri, and Atrani, overhung by lofty mountains, on which are numerous Gothic chateaus. Majuri is at the foot of the gulf, at the mouth of a river, but has no port. In the midst of the mountains which rise above this village is the fertile valley of Tramonti, comprising the district amongst the hills of Fallisco, Albino, St. Angelo, Ceriti, and Sparviero. The climate is delicious; and among the numerous hamlets scattered over this district are Polvica, Saint-Elia, Paterno, Figlino, Corsano, Cesarano le Pietre, Capitagnano, Campinola, Ponte, Gete, Novilla, and Bocara. This valley was defended on the N by the tower of Chiunso, built in 1457 by Raymond Orsino, prince of Salerno and grand feudatory of the duchy of Amalfi; and on the S by the castle of Majuri. In 1260 it was bestowed on the celebrated John of Procida. Minuri, about 2 m. from Majuri, was—in the Middle ages—the chief arsenal of Amalfi. This little town was first named Forulla and subsequently *Rhegina Minor*, and Majuri was *Rhegina major*. At Cape Tombeau the aspect of the country completely changes. We now see beautiful villages rising one above the other on the mountains, as Villamena sur Minuri, Ravello sur Villamena, and others. Beyond these, and at the entrance of a dark narrow valley is Attani, the birth-place of Masaniello, separated from Amalfi by a small promontory called Cape Amalfi. "Whoever desires to see one of the most beautiful and extensive views in all Italy, must climb up the very face of the mountains which form the background of A.—a good two hours' labour." From this point the coast is beheld circling round from the Campanella to Capo Licosa; the mountains of Apulia are seen in the distant horizon; and the ruined temples of Paestum, if the atmosphere be clear; while beneath is Capo d'Orso, and behind it Salerno, and, clinging to the mountain, at your feet is Amalfi.—*Gibbon.—Swinburne's Travels.—Simondi, Histoires des Rep. Italiennes.* Tome 1er.—*Istoria dell ant. rep. d'Amalfi.* Napoli 1724, 2 vols. 4to.—*Athenæum Journal*, 1847.—*Craven's Tour.*

AMALAPURAM, a town of Hindostan, in the N. Circars, 65 m. ENE of Masulipatam. Pop. 5,000.

AMAMBAY (SIERRA DE), a range of mountains running from N to S through the southern part of the Brazilian prov. of Matto Grosso and the northern part of Paraguay, and constituting the water-shed between the Parana and the Paraguay. According to Mawe, they terminate to the S of the Iguatimy, where they form a ridge running E and W called Maracayer.

AMANA, a river of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cumana, flowing by a SE course into the W side of the gulf of Paria.—Also a lake of Portuguese Guayana, formed by the confluence of several streams branching from the Maranon on its N side, in the territory of the Carahyahys, and afterwards re-entering it; in about S. lat. 2° 30′, W long. 64° 20′.

AMANCAES, a mountain in the vicinity of Lima, rising to an alt. of 2,880 ft. above sea-level.

AMANCE, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Aube, arrond. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 529.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Meurthe, arrond. of Nancy. Pop. 552.—Also a cant., com., and v., in the dep. of Haute-Saone. Pop. of the cant., which comprises 13 com. in 1831, 8,575; of the com. and v., which are 12 m. NW of Vesoul, 1,026.

AMANCEY, a canton, commune, and v. of France, in the dep. of Doubs, arrond. of Besançon. The cant., comprising 23 com., had a pop. of 6,874 in 1831. The pop. of the com. and v. in 1841 was 626.

AMAND (SAINT), a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines, on the r. bank of the Scheld, 12 m. W of Malines. Pop. 2,915. It has some trade in linen and cotton goods which are woven in the town and neighbourhood.—Also a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. of Vendôme. The cant., comprising 14 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 5,985. The pop. of the com. in 1841 was 501.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Manche, arrond. of Saint-Lo. Pop. 1,357.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Marne, arrond. of Vitry-le-Francais. Pop. 1,209.

AMAND-LES-EAUX (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, arrond. of Valenciennes.—The cant., comprising 18 com., had a pop. of 31,288 in 1831.—The com. and v. are on the l. bank of the Scarpe, 7 m. E by N of Valenciennes. Pop. 8,734. It is an active trading and manufacturing district, especially in flax and linen.

AMAND-MAGNAZEIX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Bellac. Pop. 1,288.

AMAND-DE-MONTPEZAT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Agen. Pop. 1,404.

AMAND-MONTROND (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cher.—The arrond. has an area of 264,967 hectares. Pop. in 1831, 91,732; in 1846, 103,723. It comprises 11 cantons: viz., Saint-Amand-Montrond, Charenton, Chateau-Meillant, Chateauneuf-sur-Cher, Chatelet, Dun-le-Roi, La Guerche-sur-l'Aubois, Lignières, Nerondes, Sancoins, and Saulzais-le-Potier. The cant. comprises 12 com., and had a pop. in 1831 of 12,028.—The com. and town, which are near the Cher, at the embouchure of the Marmande, had a pop. of 7,747 in 1846. It is a neat town, and has a considerable trade in wine, leather, cattle, and wool.

AMAND-EN-PUISAYE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre.—The cant., comprising 6 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 7,393.—The com. and v., which are in the arrond. and 9 m. NE of Cosne, had a pop. of 1,690 in 1841.

AMAND-ROCHE-SAVINE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome.—The cant., comprising 5 communes, had a pop. in 1831 of 7,521.—The com. and town, which are in the arrond. and 6 m. W by N of Ambert, had a pop. of 2,204 in 1841.

AMAND-SUR-SEVRE (SAINT), a commune an village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, arrond. of Bressuire. Pop. 1,470.

AMAND-TALLENDE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome.—The cant., which comprises 8 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 9,912.—The com. and v., which are in the arrond. and 8 m. S by E of Clermont, had in 1841 a pop. of 1,489.

AMANDA, a township in Hancock co., Ohio, U.S., on a branch of the Auglaize. Pop. 490.—Also a township in Fairfield co., in the same state, 38 m. SSE of Columbus, on Clear creek. Pop. 1,987.—Also a township in Allen co., in the same state, on the Auglaize. Pop. 280.

AMANDIN (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, arrond. of Murat. Pop. 1,308.

AMANDOLA, a town in the States-of-the-Church, on the Tenna river, 14 m. SE of Camerino.

AMANLIS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 8 m. S by E of Rennes, on the Seiche. Pop. 2,801.

AMANS (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron.—The cant., which comprises 6 com., had a pop. of 6,006 in 1831.—The com., which is 12 m. N by W of Espalion, had a pop. of 1,098 in 1841.—Also a cant., com., and v. in the dep. of Lozère.—The pop. of the cant., comprising 10 com. in 1831, was 5,785.—The com. and v., 10 m. NW of Mende, had a pop. of 323 in 1841.

AMANS-LA-BASTIDE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, arrond. of Castres.—The cant., comprising 6 com., had a pop. of 9,309 in 1831.—The com. and v., which are on the Thoré, had a pop. of 2,331 in 1841.

AMANS-DE-VALTORET (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, arrond. and 16 m. SE of Castres. Pop. 1,869.

AMANT-DE-BOIXE (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Angouleme.—The cant., comprising 17 com., had a pop. of 12,078 in 1831.—The com., 10 m. NW of Angouleme, had a pop. of 1,545 in 1841.

AMANT-DE-MONTMOREAU (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Barlezieux. Pop. 1,151.

AMANTEA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 18 m. S by W of Cosenza, on the coast. Pop. 2,814. It is the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Reggio. Some identify this place with the ancient *Nepezia*.

AMANTO, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Cuzco, rising on the N side of the Cordillera Vilconata, and flowing into the Inambari, a little above Apuroma.

AMANUS. See ALMADAGH.

AMAPALLA. See FONSECA, and CONCHAGUA.

AMAPONDA, a Kaffir tribe of Southern Africa, whose territories extend from the Bashee river to the Umatkalia, 30 m. beyond the St. John river. They are upon the whole more industrious than their neighbours the Amakosa, cultivating the soil, and growing large quantities of maize, yams, and tobacco.

AMAR (RAS AL), a cape on the coast of Tunis, 2 leagues W of Cape Bon. It is the ancient *Mercurii Promontorium*.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, on the Tamega, 23 m. SE of Braga. Pop. 4,000.

AMARAPURA, [*i. e.* 'City of Immortals,'] a fortified city of the Burman empire, in the district of Jo or Gopyee, and prov. of Ava; in N lat. 21° 55′, E long. 96° 7′, about three-quarters of a mile from the left bank of the Irawaddi river, and 6 m. to the NE of Ava. To the N of the city is a romantic lake, called Tounzemahn, 7 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth, which communicates with the Irawaddi, and during the rainy season stretches its expanse to the southern confines of the fort. To the E the landscape is bounded by a lofty range of hills, distant from 4 to 5 m. The city, formerly the capital of the empire, is an exact square, about 2 m. in circuit, and is entered on each side by one large central and two smaller gates. The rampart, exclusive of the parapet, is about 20 ft. in height, and is composed of earth, with strong brick facings. At each of the angles is a massive quadrangular bastion; and between these, at regular intervals of 200 ft., surmounting the gateways, and defending the intervening curtains, are eleven smaller bastions, with numerous embrasures. The ditch is of considerable breadth, and is crossed by a causeway defended by intrenchments. The streets of A. are spacious, and intersect each other at right angles. In the centre of the city, filling an area half-a-mile in circumference, is the royal palace, consisting of an irregular assemblage of wooden edifices, surmounted with domes covered with gilded copper, and enclosed with a palisade of teak planks. The houses, with few exceptions, consist of wood, with tiled roofs, ridged with earthen vessels, containing a constant supply of water for use in the frequently recurring cases of fire; those of the better classes have palisade enclosures. The religious buildings are richly gilt, and present a splendid appearance. In the NW angle of the fort is the *pudigant* or royal library, deposited in curiously ornamented chests, about 100 in number, in the centre of a large paved court. The city is divided into four sections, each of which is under the distinct jurisdiction of a *mayun* or viceroy. The main channel of the river opposite A. is about 2 m. in breadth. In the dry season, this channel is filled with high sandy islands, which are all put under cultivation. The low situation of A., and the frequent inundations of the surrounding district, render the climate insalubrious to foreigners; but its environs are extremely fertile, producing wheat equal in quality to the finest in England.—This city was founded in 1783, by the Burmese monarch Mindaraju Pran; and previous to the retransference of the seat of government to Ava in 1819, consisted of from 20,000 to 25,000 houses, with a population estimated by Cox at 175,000. In 1827, the number of its inhabitants did not exceed 30,000. A considerable trade is said to subsist between A. and the inhabitants of Gunan in China.—*Crawford's Ava.—Syme's Embassy.—Judson's Mission.*

AMARGOS, an island of Chili, at the mouth of the Valdivia, in S lat. 39° 54′.

AMARGURA, an island in the S Pacific, one of the Vavau group, in S lat. 17° 57′, W long. 175° 10′. Worth places it in S lat. 18° 2′.

AMARI, a town of Greece, in Thessaly, on the r. bank of the Saranta, 6 m. S of Alassona.

AMARIBO, a river of French Guayana, flowing into the Atlantic, 9 m. NW of Maroni, after a course of 130 m.

AMARIN (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin.—The cant., comprising 16 com., had a pop. of 15,357 in 1831.—The com., 16 m. NE of Belfort, on the Thuren, had a pop. of 1,995 in 1841.

AMARO (SANTO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Bahia, on the Sergipe-do-Conde. Tobacco, sugar, and manioc, are extensively grown in the environs, and exported from this place.

AMA'SIA, or AMASIYAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the cap. of the sanjak of the same name, in the pashalik of Sivas, in the prov. of Natolia, situated on the Tokat Su or Kizilirmak river, in N lat. 40° 35′, E long. 36° 18′, 18 hours NW of Tokat, 45 m. SSW of Samsun, and 200 m. E of Constantinople. It is built between almost perpendicular rocks, or in the words of Strabo, in "a great and deep ravine," on the lower acclivities of the mountains of Djanik, and is intersected by the windings of the river, over which there is a fine stone and several wooden bridges. The town Fraser describes as "a strange, wild, rocky, peculiar place." The mountainous environs of A. render it inaccessible, except by two narrow passes on the N and S, which are so rugged as to be easily defensible. A strong castle, surmounting a lofty pyramid of rock, commands the town, and is the most remarkable object within its precincts. It is approached by a road cut out of the rock, and contains several vast circular chambers, which are supposed to have been the places of sepulture of the ancient kings of Pontus. The rays of the sun, concentrated by the surrounding precipices, create excessive heat during the summer-months, which often reaches 92° in the shade. A. is of considerable extent; but its streets are narrow and dirty; the houses are constructed of wood and of stone,—more generally of the former,—and are covered with tiles. The principal buildings are the mosques, of which one, distinguished by the name of its founder Bajazet, is a magnificent edifice, surmounted by two lofty minarets, and constructed entirely of hewn stone. The celestial col-

lege, built by the same prince, once a magnificent structure, is now falling into ruins. The public baths are numerous and handsome, with fine promenades in front, adorned with trees and enclosed by high walls. They are supplied with water raised from the river by means of buckets, attached to the circumference of large wheels, some of them 30 and even 40 ft. in diameter, which are put in motion by the current. The environs of A. are filled with fruit-gardens and mulberry plantations, and produce an excellent species of wine, resembling sherry, and fruits of various kinds in great abundance. The commerce of this town consists chiefly in raw silk, remarkable for its whiteness, and which supplies the manufactures of Damascus and Aleppo. It is worth about 370 or 380 piastres per 1,000 drachms [*Bowring*], hare-skins, wool, gall-nuts, tobacco, leather, madder, which is of good quality, *jeree*, or the yellow berry, used by dyers under the name of *grains d'Avignon*, and corn. Rock salt is dug in the vicinity. The only manufacture which it possesses is that of calico-printing. The pop. has been variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000. Vice-consul Suter estimated the number of houses in 1838 at 3,970, of which 3,500 were Turkish, 350 Armenian, and 120 Greek. Balbi carries the pop. so high as 50,000. The inhabitants generally are said to be distinguished for the urbanity of their manners and their hospitality to strangers, and the women are reputed as the finest and most agreeable in Asia Minor.—Amasia was originally a free town of Cappadocia. In the Middle ages it was the residence of the first Ottoman sultans, one of whom made choice of it for his capital. In the year of the Hegira 877, when Tokat was sacked by the king of Persia, it was under the governorship of Mustapha, son of Mahommed II. It is now the seat of a caimácan, its government having been separated from that of Sivas; and returns the Porte a revenue of 25,000 purses, or upwards of £100,000. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and is celebrated as the birth-place of the famous geographer Strabo.—*Geog. Journ.*, vol. x.—*Correspondent of the Times in* 1846.—*Bowring's Report on Syria*, 1840.—*Missionary Researches in Armenia.*—*Fraser's Kurdistan.*

AMASTRA, or AMASERAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on a rocky headland on the coast of the Black sea, 48 m. NE by N of Cape Baba, in N lat. 41° 45′. Pop. 800. It overlooks the sea to the N, but its greatest extent fronts the interior or S. On the E is a wide and capacious bay.

AMATA, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, on the Wadi Rajib or Hieromax, 3 m. W of the Jordan.—Also a v. of Lombardy, in the Milanese, 9 m. N of Milan.

AMATAKA, or YORK ISLAND, an island in St. George's channel, off the coast of New Britain, about 8 m. in length, with a breadth of 5 m.

AMATAPE, a village of Peru, on the Chira, 60 m. N by E of Sechura.—At 5 leagues distance inland, is a mountain of the same name, about 3,500 ft. in alt.

AMATEMBU, a Kaffir tribe, residing on the Bashee river in South Africa, and extending inland as far as the Karroo desert, and to the N and W of the Amakosa. They are commonly called Tambookies, and are of similar habits to the Amakosa.

AMATHANTE, a village of Cyprus, on a stream of the same name, 5 m. NE by E of Limasol, on the site of the ancient *Amanthus*.

AMATIQUE BAY, the SW extremity of the Caribbean sea, on the E coast of Guatimala and Belize, between the meridians of 88° 35′ and 88° 55′ W long. The Golfo Dolce, the Sarstun, the Temash, and the Moho, flow into it.

AMATITA'N—softened AMATITLAN—a lake of Guatimala, in the prov. of Escuintla, to the SE of Old Guatimala. It is about 9 m in length, by 3 m. in breadth, and is nearly enclosed by lofty mountains. It discharges its waters by the Michatoyat. It furnishes an inexhaustible supply of crabs, cray-fish, pepescas, moharras, and pescaditos. Numerous warm springs occur on its borders. Baily says that this lake was represented to him as fathomless at 50 yards from the shore. The v. of Amatitan, sometimes distinguished as San Juan Amatitan, stands upon the E bank of the lake. The wells of this v. are all of brackish water, having a mixture of alum and salt; in the suburbs, they are all hot, but free from any considerable mixture of minerals. Dunlop says: "In one, which I got opened in the Rincon—the site of most of the larger cochineal plantations—the heat became intense after 10 yards had been excavated; at 20, the ground thrown out was so hot as almost to burn my hands. Two men who had engaged to open the well abandoned it: at last I found a third who, for a high reward, undertook to follow it till he found water; which he did at 32 yards' depth, but actually boiling. The ground where this was situated was rather high; but in the low grounds, near the lake and river, boiling water is met with everywhere at the depth of 2 or 3 yards, and in many places rises spontaneously to the surface. Early in the morning, before sunrise, if the hand be placed upon the ground, it feels quite hot, and the steam may be seen ascending through the pores of the earth."

AMATO, a town of Naples, in Upper Calabria, 7 m. SE of Nicastro, on a river of the same name, which, rising in Mount Calistro, flows into the gulf of Santa Eufemia.

AMATRICE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra 2da, in the district of Citta-Ducale, 20 m. N of Aquila, near the sources of the Tronto. Pop. 5,000.

AMAXIKI, or SANTA MAURA, the cap. of the Ionian island of Santa Maura, on the NE coast, in N lat. 38° 49′, E long. 20° 42′. It stands on a narrow tongue of land, and owing to the shallows in the vicinity is unhealthy. In 1825, it suffered terribly by an earthquake. Pop. 6,000. The town is unwalled, but it is protected by a strong castle with which it communicates by a road raised on upwards of 300 arches, the remains of an ancient aqueduct.

AMAXURA, a river of Florida, U. S., rising in the Seminole swamps, near Lake Apopka, and flowing first NW and then SW to the gulf of Mexico, into which it falls after a course of about 120 m.

AMAY, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, on the Meuse, and the railway from Namur to Liege, 6 m. NE of Huy. Pop. 2,470.

AMAYA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Valladolid, 12 m. from Aquilha del Campos.—Also a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Sonora, 65 E of Culiacan.—Also a town of Bogota, on the Saldanha river, 110 m. SSW of Santa Fe de Bogota.

AMAYCURI MOUNTAINS, a range in British Guayana, intersected by the parallel of 2° 10′ N, in which are some of the head-streams of the Rupununy.

AMAYUCA, a river of Ecuador, flowing through the territory of the Payaguas, into the l. bank of the Maranon, 12 m. below the confluence of the Napo.

AMAZIGH. See BERBERS.

AMAZON—pronounced in Spanish Amathon—or MARANON—pronounced Maranyon—an immense river traversing nearly the entire breadth of the southern continent of America from W to E; and fed by numerous tributaries flowing through the republics of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. It is called the PA'RANATINGA, and the GUIENA, by the natives; and MARANON or MARANHAO, ORELLA'NA, and AMAZON, by Europeans. It was first explored by Francisco Orellana, in 1539. Embarking from Quito on the Rio Coca or Napo, he met with a large river, the

course of which brought him to the coast of Guayana, after a navigation which he estimated at 1,800 leagues. Between the mouth of the Rio Negro and of the Xingu, Orellána encountered a tribe of female warriors, and from this circumstance,—described with all the exaggerations of that taste for the marvellous common to the 16th cent.,—is derived the name of AMAZON, by which this river is commonly known. More properly, however, this name belongs only to that part of its course which is below the estuary of the Rio Negro; above that point, to the frontier of the Brazilian territory, it is known as the RIO SOLIMOES or SOLIMAO; and in the upper part of its course, the main stream, as far as Tabatinga, opposite the mouth of the Yavari, is called the MARANON [*Lieut. Smyth*], from a Spanish adventurer of that name who, in the year 1513, discovered the first great branch of the river which takes its rise in the Andes.

The eastern sierras, or mountains of secondary elevation, which, running parallel with the central or highest ridge, and projecting branches far into the interior, serve as an immense buttress to the Andes of South America, are covered with stately and eternal forests. In these vast and elevated woodlands lie the sources of innumerable and mighty torrents, which, rushing down their woody slopes, and through the dark chasms and glens which sink between them, form, by their successive confluence, the majestic Amazon. The powers of description are unable to convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of this magnificent river; for, as the poet has sung,

> Scarce the Muse
> Dare stretch her wing o'er this enormous mass
> Of rushing waters; to whose dread expanse,
> Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,
> Our rivers are but rills.

From the 3d degree of N lat. to the 19th of S lat.,—or from the source of the Cacaguana to that of the Madeira,—a space of 22 degrees in direct meridional distance, but of more than 2,000 m. by the windings of the mountain-chain,—not a single stream descends the eastern side of the Andes which does not contribute to swell the ocean-flood of this river, which, for length of course and volume of water, has no equal on the surface of our globe; which drains a forest-plain of dimensions equal to half the extent of the African Sahara; and gathers its tributary waters from an area scarcely one-sixth less than that of all Europe, and consisting nearly of one immense plain, sloping gradually and almost insensibly to the Atlantic. Fortunately the tract immediately bordering the river is generally so far elevated above the channel as to protect the country from being converted into a swamp.

The main trunk of this enormous stream is composed of three principal streams,—namely, the Apurimac, the Beni, and the Tunguragua,—each of which has, at different times, and by different geographers, been invested with the honours of the parent-stream. This is not surprising, as its head-waters are numerous and widely dispersed also on the eastern face of the Andes, and the mountainous regions in which they lie have been very imperfectly explored. Even yet, notwithstanding the great additional information derived from the map of La Cruz, and the voyages of Girval and Sobreviela, the remotest source of this river is by no means determined with the degree of accuracy necessary to remove all doubt. The Tunguragua, or river of Lauricocha, is generally regarded as the parent and principal stream, on the authority of Fritz, or Frezier, a Jesuit missionary, who first published a chart of its course in 1707, in which this river is represented as the true Maranon. The fact however is, that the Apurimac, or Ucayali of the Jesuits, is a prodigious river, under a parallel where the Tunguragua, or river of Lauricocha, is unborn.

The Tunguragua.] The New or Upper Maranon, or Tunguragua, proceeds from the Alpine lake of Lauricocha, in the plains of Bombon, on the table-land of Pasco, in the district of Huanaco, in Peru, in S lat. 10° 30′, and W long. 76° 30′. Its fountain-lake is only 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; but within a little distance of the point where it emerges from the lake its stream is 75 ft. in breadth and 3 ft. deep. Its course is for a short space NE, and then NNW, through a longitudinal valley formed by the eastern and the medial chains of the Andes. La Condamine has alleged, that whenever mountain-ranges are divided into parallel chains, the central must be the most elevated; but it is on the E of the western and only chain in this latitude which merits the denomination of lofty that this branch of the A. takes its rise. Throughout its course, from S to N through this valley, the Tunguragua is navigable by canoes; its falls do not commence until it turns E in its passage through the medial chain of the Andes; but for this interruption, however, which occurs in its descent from the mountainous region of the central chain, between San Jago and Tomependa, this river would be navigable by large vessels from its mouth to a distance of 120 m. from its source. At the point at which the Tunguragua takes an easterly direction near Jaen de Brancamoros, in S lat. 5°, and W long. 78° 40′, 420 m. from its source, it receives on the left the Rio Chinchipe, descending from the NW. and on the right the Chachapoyas or Huahua from the SE. From Jaen, it bends its course NE as far as the Pongo de Manseriche, or narrow pass of Borja, receiving, from the Andes of Quito, before it leaves the mountains, the San Jago, or river of Loja, after a course of 60 leagues from the NW. A little below the mouth of the San Jago, the Tunguragua passes the famous strait of Borja, where its breadth is suddenly reduced from 1,800 to 150 ft., between two high walls of rock, and where it runs with a rapidity calculated by Condamine at 9 m. an hour. It is observed by Humboldt, as a remarkable circumstance, that the great falls of the Amazon occur so near its source that five-sixths of its entire length are perfectly uninterrupted. The greater number of the *pongos* or falls of the Upper Maranon, from the confluence of the Chinchipe to the village of San Borja, consist of a series of stony dikes occurring at distant intervals. The most remarkable of these pongos is that of Manseriche, above Borja. "Sometimes," says Humboldt, "the tumultuous current of the rivers is to be ascribed to the extreme contraction of their channels: such is the case at the pongo of Manseriche, which Condamine believes much more dangerous than it really is." In fact, it may with more propriety be called a strait or canal than a fall. The cataracts of rivers, by the filtration of subterranean caverns, generally occasion the loss of a portion of the volume of their waters: at the pongo of Manseriche, it has been observed that not only the waters of the river itself, but even the timber which is floated down by them, is thus engulphed. This pongo cannot be descended in boats, which would be speedily dashed in pieces on the rocky bed and sides; *balsas*, or light rafts made of canes slightly bound together, are therefore used here. In these rafts, the different beams of which they are composed are neither dovetailed nor nailed together, but fastened by twigs called *lianas*, which are extremely flexible and elastic, so that when the raft strikes with violence against the rocks—which must frequently happen from the irresistible impetuosity of the current—the lianas have the effect of a spring, and by their elasticity so deaden the shocks that they occur unheeded. The greatest danger to which the navigator at this part of the A. is exposed, is the being carried by eddies out of the current, which he may find it almost impossible to regain. This accident happened to Condamine in the course of his adventurous navigation; and he relates that not a year before, a missionary thus drawn into the vortex was kept in it for two days, and might have perished for want but for a providential swell of the river which brought him again into the current! Condamine calculated, that in the narrowest part he was carried on his raft at the rate of 2 toises per second, which is equal to rather more than 9 m. an hour. After he had emerged from the jaws of the mountains on this raft, he describes the aspect of the country in the following terms:—"I found myself in a new world, apart from all human intercourse, on a fresh water sea, surrounded by a maze of lakes, rivers, and canals, penetrating in every direction the gloom of an immense forest which but for them were altogether impenetrable. New plants, new animals, and new races of men were here exhibited to my view. Accustomed during seven years to mountains lost in clouds, I was wrapt in admiration at the wide circle embraced by the eye, restricted here by no other boundary than the horizon, save where the hills of Pongo,—soon about to disappear,—raised themselves to chequer the constant monotony of the scene. To the crowd of varying objects which diversify the cultured fields of Quito, and which still presented themselves to my imagination, succeeded the most marked uniformity, all that was to be seen being verdure and water; for the earth is so thickly covered with tufted plants and bushes, that it is trod but not perceived; and to find a barren space, though but a foot square, would require a world of toil. Below Borja, and 400 or 500 leagues beyond, on falling down the river, a stone,—nay a pebble,—is an object rare as a diamond. The savages of these countries indeed have no conception of stones; and when, on visiting Borja, they first perceive them, the wonder they occasion is admirable to behold; every gesture tokens surprise; they collect them together, and load themselves with the precious burden, till, beginning to notice their abundance, they finally disregard, and throw them away." Generally, however, the pongos of the Amazon are very destructible, as their dikes consist of a friable breccia. Beyond the pongo of Manseriche to its mouth, no other

rapid occurs in the course of the Tunguragua. Emerging from the longitudinal valley between the mountain group of Purimé, and the great mountain masses of Brazil, it flows across a vast plain in a general direction from E to W. Below Borja, it receives the Morrone, after a course of 180 m. SE; and a little farther down, the Pastaca, composed of numerous streams rising to the W of the volcano of Cotopaxi, falls into the Tunguragua, by three mouths—the chief entrance being 1,200 ft. broad—after a course of 400 m. Forty m. below the Pastaca, the great river Guallaga, or Hualliaga, enters the Tunguragua from the S, in S lat. 5°, and W long. 74° 30′. At the point of junction, the Guallaga is 1,152 ft. wide, and 180 ft. deep. This latter stream issues from the lake of Chinquiacoba, and is frequently denominated the river of Guanuco, which town it passes in S lat. 10° 3′; receiving in its progress N, amongst a multitude of minor streams, the Monzon, in S lat. 9° 22′, from the W; and in S lat. 7° 10′, the Moyobambo. The central chain of the Andes separates the basin of the Tunguragua from that of the Guallaga; and the third, or most easterly chain, rises on the right bank of the latter river, whose upper course is nearly parallel to that of the Tunguragua. It rolls through a mountainous country, and with a precipitous course forming many rapids, till, at Pongullio, it escapes the mountains, and enters the plains with a channel 1,200 ft. wide. Here it runs with serene majesty, and, owing to its freedom from shallows and other impediments, is freely navigable; while its banks, covered with lofty palms and trees of every leaf, are enlivened by numerous birds of the richest plumage. It is navigable to where it is joined by the Chinchao; above which point the course of both is too precipitous to be ascended; though the Indians—who are extremely expert in managing their *balsas* or rafts—descend them from some distance above. The course northward, below the junction, is easy both ways, running between low secondary ridges, which lie on the flank of the great chain of the Andes, and parallel to it. The districts thus traversed are of extreme fertility; and the tributary streams which feed the main trunk of the river, all descend from the richest mining districts. From Guanuco—where the Guallaga becomes navigable—to its junction with the Tunguragua, the sailing distance is 732 m., which is usually accomplished in fifteen days. The chief impediments to its navigation consist in drift timber, trees growing in the stream, and numerous *snags*, as they are called in North America, besides a great number of *malpasos* or 'bad passes,' *i. e.* rapids, which require the canoes to be unloaded. [*Smyth.*] After its junction with the Guallaga, the Tunguragua receives the Tigris, or Tigre, after a SE course of more than 300 m. Twenty leagues below, and sixty from the mouth of the Guallaga, the Tunguragua enters into confluence with the Ucayali.

The Ucayali or Apurimac, or its confluent the Beni, will be considered as the true head-stream of the Maranon by all who conceive that the branch of remotest source from the mouth of a river is entitled to be regarded as its true main stem. The source of the Beni is stated by some authorities to be 2° 30′ farther S than that of the Apurimac; while, on the other hand, the greater direct course of the Beni is counterbalanced by the more winding course of the Apurimac, so that the actual length of its navigation is much greater than that of the Beni.

The Apurimac.] The Apurimac, according to La Cruz, rises in the intendency of Cuzco, to the S of the mineral mountains of Caillomа, in S lat. 16° 10′, and W long. 71° 30′, at the foot of the western ridge of the Andes which divides the district of Caillomа from the river and valley of Quilca, within 50 m. of the Pacific in direct distance, and 12 m. to the NE of the city of Arequipa. A small lake called Vilque is generally represented as forming its head-source; but it is supposed by some to have its source still more remote,—perhaps in S lat. 17°; for after being joined by the Monigote or Pariguana, in Caillomа, not far from its presumed source, it is so deep as to be impassable but by a bridge. After pursuing a NE course for 180 m., and receiving, besides the Monigote, the rivers of Aconcagua, Cuero, Galiqui, Ocororo, Condoroma, Pichigua, and Chica, descending from the heights of Canes and Canches, it turns S W for 60 m., and then NW to its junction with the Vilcamayo, a direct distance of 200 m. In this part of its progress, it receives the Pachachacha on the S, after a course of 150 m. from the snowy heights of Huando, through the provinces of Aimaraez and Abancay. The Pachachacha is composed of three streams which unite in Aimaraez. A little below its confluence with the Pachachacha, the Apurimac receives from the SW the Charcas, or Calcamayo, in S lat. 13° 10′, after a course of 160 m. direct distance from the Andes of Conisuyu. Eighty miles below this confluence, the Apurimac receives from the SE, in S lat. 12° 15′, the Vilcamayo, denominated also the Quillabamba, a river scarcely inferior to itself. The Vilcamayo, according to Estalla, rises in S lat. 16°, in the small lake of Villafro, in the narrow angle formed by the chain of Vilcanota and the metallic mountains of Caillomа, in the district of Collahuas. After running nearly 200 m. in a parallel direction with the Apurimac, from which it is separated by the ridge of Caillomа, passing by the city of Tinta, and receiving the Cambapata from the ridge of Lampa on the SE, it turns to the NW, and receiving from the SW the river of Cuzco, joins the Apurimac after a comparative course of 420 m. A little below the confluence of the Apurimac and Vilcamayo, the former receives, from the W, the Mantaro, or river of Jauja, from the mountains of Huancavelica, in S lat. 12° 6′. The Mantaro is a large and powerful stream rising in the lake of Chinchaycocha, in S lat. 11° 50′, immediately to the S of the Guallaga, and has a winding course of at least 400 m. The Apurimac now turns to the NE for 180 m., when it is joined by the mighty stream of the Beni. In this part of its course it receives, in S lat. 11° 21′, the Perene, or river of Tarma, which rising in the heights of Tarma, falls into the Apurimac, after an eastern course of 200 m. The Tambo rises in the chain of Vilcanota, and, running to the E of the Andes of Cuzco, falls into the Apurimac, in S lat. 10° 45′, after a meridional course of 240 m.

The Beni.] Three leagues, or 9 m. below the confluence of the Apurimac and Tambo, the former is joined by the Beni, or Paro, or Parobeni, in S lat. 10° 40′. From the source of the Apurimac, to this confluence with its rival and perhaps superior stream, the distance is 620 British m. The Beni has been described as rising in the heights of Sicasica, near the town of that name, in the province of La Plata, in S lat. 18° 40′, and W long. 69°, 100 m. to the SE of the lake of Titicaca, and within 120 m. of the coast. But Pentland ascertained that the snow-topped range to the E of the lake of Titicaca, occupies the site thus assigned to the sources of the Beni; and it is probable that the sources of the Beni do not lie further S than the 14th parallel. Its course is almost due N; and it is augmented in its progress by a host of streams on either side, till it enters the Apurimac with a stream more than 2 m broad and several fathoms deep, and with such power and force as to propel the course of the Apurimac for a considerable space towards the Andes. Yet such is the amazing grandeur of these streams, that this river of 2 m. in breadth is only a branch of the Beni, which, in S lat. 13°, sends off a large arm towards the E into the lake of Rogagado; whence issuing in three powerful streams—the Yutay, the Tefe, and the Coari—it pays a second prodigious tribute to the Maranon; while by a fourth branch, called the river of Exaltation, it yields a large accession to the Madeira. The lake of Rogagado is 30 m. long, by 15 m. broad; and it might, with much show of reason, be argued that the Beni ought in fact to be regarded as the principal stream of the Maranon, both as having a longer direct course, and as being at least equal in magnitude if not superior to the Apurimac, at their confluence, even after throwing off the above-mentioned powerful streams to the Maranon and the Madeira. The direct course of the Beni is at least 660 m. to its confluence with the Apurimac. Previous to this junction, the Beni is joined, in S lat. 11° 30′, by the Inambari, from the SE, after a course of 300 m. After the junction of the Apurimac and Beni, the united stream receives the appellation of the Apoparo, or Great Paro; and bending to the NW receives, in S lat. 8° 26′, the Pachitea, composed of numerous streams issuing from the Montana Real. From the Perene to the Pachitea,—a direct distance of only 270 m.,—such is the number of streams descending from the Andes and their continuous ridges, no less than forty large rivers, including the Beni and Tambo, join the Apurimac. From the Pachitea, the Apoparo bends its course to the NE for 350 m. in direct distance, but 900 m. by the course of the river. In this space it contains 132 islands, and is joined by a vast number of tributary streams on both sides, among which are the Aguaytia, from the W, in 7° 35′; and from the E, the Manca in 7°; the Saraiacu in 6° 45′; and the Tapichi in S lat. 5°. The last runs parallel with the Maranon for 350 m.

In S lat. 4° 25′ and W long. 71°, the Tunguragua unites with the Ucayali, opposite the village of Joachim de Omaguas. At this celebrated confluence, the Ucayali is divided into three branches, the chief of which is not less than 55 toises, or 352 ft. deep. From the junction of the Tunguragua to that of the Beni, is 1,200 m. by water, according to Father Girval, though not above 900 in direct distance; and from thence to the source of the Beni, 600 m. in direct distance; and from the junction of the Beni to the source of the Apurimac, 620 m. The junction of the Ucayali with the New Maranon or Tunguragua—which is here at least half as broad again as the Ucayali, or nearly 2 m. across—terminates the upper basin of the Amazon, which comprises the greater part of Peru, the eastern portion of Upper Peru, and, on the other side, the southern district of the territory of the Equatorial republics. After this confluence, the Maranon for 20 leagues directs its course to the NE, and receives on the left, in S lat. 3° 24′, the Rio Napo, which rises in the central chain of the Andes, not far from Quito, at the eastern foot of Cotopaxi, and, augmented by numerous streams, reaches the Amazon after a direct course of 500 m. At the point of confluence, the Napo is 600 toises, or 3,830 ft. broad; while the Maranon is 900 toises, or a mile and 480 ft. wide, and of prodigious depth. Below this junction, the breadth of the river increases so much that a single arm or branch is frequently 900 toises broad, and the waves in a storm resemble those of the ocean. From this to the sea—at least 1,700 m. direct distance—the Maranon receives on the N, the Iza Parana, after a course of 800 m. from the vicinity of Pastos, besides thirty other large rivers, amongst which, in S lat. 3°, is the Caqueta, or Yapura, a river of great magnitude, having a direct course of 900 m. Except the Rio Negro, this is the largest stream which joins the Maranon, and owing to its rapidity, it would be quite unnavigable, if the immense body of water which it rolls were not broken by numerous islands. Condamine is wrong in saying that the Yapura enters the Maranon by eight channels, which, in consequence of his authority, have been so placed in all the late maps except Arrowsmith's. Ribeiro, who officially visited the spot in 1773, ascertained that it has but one mouth. The three channels above it are streams flowing out of the Maranon into the Yapura, called the Anatiparana, the Manhama, and the Uasanapu. These channels, which sully by their mixture the pure waters of the Yapura, greatly facilitate the navigation; there is here neither danger nor difficulty, boats glide in perfect safety with the current, or are impelled against it by the slightest touch of the oar. The four channels below the Yapura flow from two lakes. The Yapura is connected with the Iza Parana, and with the Rio Negro, in the upper part of its course.

by branches communicating with each of these rivers. The shores of the Maranon are generally low from the Ucayali to the Rio Negro; and, except where broken by the mouth of tributary streams, present one continued mass of forest trees.

The Rio Negro.] The next great affluent is the **Rio Negro**, which rises in about N lat. 2° 30′, and W long. 70°, and runs first NE and then SE, in a course of 1,260 m. In the upper part of its course, it is called the *Ueyeneya;* its native appellation is *Guainia* or *Caruma*. It is called the *Rio Negro*, or 'Black river,' by the Portuguese, from the darkness of its waters, which is imputed by Maw to their being impregnated with iron; and by Rodriguez to their actual pellucidness rendering the black rocks beneath visible; but Wallace says that its deep waters, in every variety of light, are jet black. Communicating, on the one hand, with the Orinoco, by means of the Cassiquiari, which branches off to the NNE, at a point about 900 m. above its confluence with the Amazon,—and on the other, by means of an arm, with the Yapura, which again communicates in a similar manner with the Iza Parana,—one may sail from the **Maranon**, to the respective mouths of these three rivers, up these to the Orinoco, and down that stream to its mouth, and thus encompass all Guayana without ever setting a foot on shore. The Rio Negro receives, not far from its mouth, the Parimé or Rio Branco, from the NE, after a SSW course of 600 m. direct distance. At their confluence, the conflict of the Rio Negro and Amazon is tremendous, the former rushing right across the channel of the latter; and for 20 leagues, the dark waters of the Rio Negro may be distinguished from the yellowish stream of the **Maranon**. A little above the point of confluence—for it enters the Maranon by two mouths, thus forming an island—the Rio Negro is 1,205 toises, or nearly a mile and a half broad, at low water; in different parts of its course it spreads to the width of seven or eight leagues. So early as 1539 the imposing dimensions of the Rio Negro, at its confluence with the Amazon, was dilated upon by Orellana; but another century elapsed before any attempt was made to trace its origin to the declivity of the Cordilleras. Its medium breadth near Maroa is 200 or 250 toises. It is characterised, in the upper part of its course, by absence of sinuosity. Hence it is, says Humboldt, "like a great canal, carried in a straight line through a dense forest. In every change of direction it presents to the eye a vista of equal length." Its banks are high, but level and rarely rocky: they are uninhabited, except in the hilly country of the Manivas and Poignaves Indians. The source of the Inirida, a tributary of the Guaviare, is alleged by the natives to be only 2 or 3 leagues distant from that of the Guainia, as the Rio Negro is called at Zarita and Maroa; and Humboldt conceived that a portage might be established between them. On the upper part of the Rio Negro are the forts of Manoa, Tomo, Davipe, San Carlos, San Felipe, San Jose de Maravitanas, the towns of San Joao Baptista do Mabe, de San Marcellino, near the mouth of the Guainia or Uexie, of Nossa Senhora da Guia, San Miguel de Iparana, San Felipe near the Rio Icana of San Joaquim do Coune, at the confluence of the Rio Uapes and Cachoeiras. Besides numerous villages, there are on the lower Rio Negro the six towns of Thomar, Moreira, Barcellos opposite the confluence of the Rio Binbiu, San Miguel del Rio Branco, Moura, and Barra-do-Rio-Negro or Manao, the last-named place being 16 m. above its confluence with the Amazon. The pop. of the banks of this tributary of the Amazon exceeded, at the period of its navigation by Humboldt, that of the Orinoco, Cassiquiari and Atabapo; in consequence, he supposed, of the difference in the character of the political institutions and colonial regime of the Portuguese and Spaniards. The long contested question of the fact of the existence of a connection between the Amazon and Orinoco was satisfactorily determined by Humboldt. The Cassiquiari (Guxiquiare), a branch of the latter river which runs from N to S, was ascertained by him to fall into the Guainia or Rio Negro, above San Carlos, in N lat. 2° 2′, and W long 70°. Thus by going up the Orinoco as far as the Esmeralda, and then descending the Cassiquiari, the Rio Negro and the Amazon; or —in order to avoid approaching the confluence of several rivers which fall into the Orinoco near St. Fernando de Atabapo—by quitting that river at the point at which it makes a sudden detour from a westerly to a southerly direction, and ascending a series of little black rivers, the Atabapo, Temi, and Tiniimi,—and crossing an isthmus of 6,000 toises, or 12,789 yards in breadth, to Cano Pimichin, a small stream which falls into the Rio Negro, a communication between Angostura, the capital of the ancient Spanish Guayana, and Great Para, can be achieved in the short period of 28 days. By the former route it occupies from 50 to 60, which is likewise objectionable from the force of the current of the Cassiquiari, the difficulty of obtaining provisions, and the swarms of mosquitoes with which it is infested. The completion of the former method of communication, by means of a canal across the portage, between the Spanish Orinoco, and the Portuguese territory of the Amazon, was proposed by Humboldt to Charles IV. The southern chain of the Parime range, a district of small extent, but rich in vegetable productions, separates the waters which belong to the Orinoco, Cassiquiari, and Rio Negro. The rivers on the S. or the affluents of the Rio Negro, are the Cahaburi and Padaviri. The first (the Cavaburis, Cahaburis, Calaury, Canhabury, and Catahabis of the maps) divides near its source into two branches, of which the most easterly, known by the name of Barla, runs in a westerly direction, and forms successive junctions with the Padmoni, Cassiquiari, and Rio Negro. The Cahaburi falls into the Rio Negro near the mission of Nossa Senhora das Caldas. Lower down, between Carvoeyro and the town of Moura, is the mouth of the great Rio Branco or Parime, formed by the Uraricoera and Tacut. This river, which is the Quecuene of the natives, forms at its confluence with the Rio Negro, between its principal trunk and a small branch named Amayanau further to the E, a very narrow delta.

Inferior tributaries.] Below this, many considerable rivers from the mountains of Tumuracag, descend into the Amazon; but they are all of inferior importance to those already mentioned. Yet numerous and powerful as are the streams which, from the N, contribute to swell this majestic river, those from the S are perhaps still more so. Among these are the Yavari, which forms the boundary betwixt Brazil and Peru. Plaza, a missionary of Yarayacu, is of opinion, from the information of the natives, that the Yavari is identical with the lower part of the Beni; but subsequent explorations have disproved this idea. At a short distance from its mouth the Yavari divides into several branches, and ceases to be navigable. A little above this river, and on the left side of the Maranon, in S lat. 4° 19′, W long. 70° 17′ [*Smyth*], is Tabatinga, the first Brazilian post on that river; lower down, on the right, is the parish of St. Paul. Tabatinga is now a joint possession of the Portuguese and Spaniards. Near San Paul de Olivenca, which stands on a rising ground, at a short distance from the Amazon, the islands formerly inhabited by the Omaguas and Cambevas, begin to appear, and the bed of the river becomes considerably expanded. Presenting an extensive surface to the action of the wind, it is often so tempestuous here as to submerge canoes overtaken by its sudden violence. Maw describes himself as drifting down the river below Tabatinga, with a current of 3 to 4 m an hour, on a miserable raft, for three days and nights, with nothing to guide him in the "pitch dark" night, or to break the deep silence, save the noise of beetles, the hoarse croaking of frogs, and "the loud mournful kind of crow of the night-bird." In the most southerly latitudes of the valley of the Amazon a strong wind sets in daily, two hours after the sun attains the zenith, which blows constantly against the current, but only becomes perceptible in the bed of the river. Below San-Borja, it assumes the direction of an east wind, and at Tomependa it blows between N and NNE. In the province of Brancamoros, more particularly, this Atlantic breeze sometimes assumes tempestuous violence; and it is not improbable that it is to the constancy with which it blows, and to the concurrence of the direction from W to E of the long course of the Amazon, the remarkable salubrity of the woody banks of this river, compared with those of the Upper Orinoco, is owing. Beyond St. Paul, the banks of the A. become high and steep, and rise in craggy masses of red argillaceous rock. The action of the river occasions frequent variation in the number and dimensions of its islands in this part of its course. One of the most extraordinary phenomena observed in this part of the **Maranon**, and one well-calculated to convey an idea of the vast volume of its waters, is the existence of three currents in its broader passages,—one on either side, and the third in mid-channel,—the water between these currents does not appear to flow rapidly. Below Castro de Avalans, the **Maranon** receives on the l. the great river Putumago, which, like the Napo, descends from the environs of Quito; and on the r. the Jutahy or Jutal, and the Hyuruha or Jurua; again, on the l., before arriving at the confluence of the Rio Negro, the Yupura or Japuro; and on the r. the Teffé, the Coary, and the Purus. The tributaries on the r. water the Brazilian province of Solimoens, and give their names to the principal districts which they intersect. The Jutahy or Jutal is 300 toises in breadth at its mouth, but neither its source nor those of the Teffé and the Coary have yet been discovered, nor is the number of the principal affluents of these rivers yet known. Egas, a town containing 400 inhabitants, is situated on the Teffé, about 6 m. from its mouth; on the opposite side is Puebla de Nogueyra, a town of nearly equal size. These places carry on trade with Para by means of vessels of 40 tons burthen, which can only accomplish the voyage twice in a year. The waters of the Teffé are clear and deep, but dark coloured. Below Egas its channel contracts, and it falls into the Maranon by two embouchures, a little below Egas. The Maranon forms, on its right bank, a lake named Peixi-Cuna, 3 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth, which is filled with alligators and various kinds of fish, and is connected with the river by an *igarupe* or strait. The Purus, or Madre-de-Dios, is a river of great extent, scarcely inferior, according to the testimony of the Indians, to the Maranon itself. Its source has not yet been discovered, but it is supposed to be between the Cordillera-de-Vilcanota and the eastern portion of the mountains of Carabaya, whence descend so many of the rivers in which gold is found. In about 8 lat. 12° 45′, W long. 70° 30′, three rivers, the Tono from the W, the Cosnipato from the SW, and the Pinapina from the N, unite to form the Purus. It empties itself into the A. by four mouths, the most easterly of which is 86 m. distant from the most westerly. [*Markham.*] The breadth of the Maranon below the embouchure of the Purus, at those points of its course which are not interrupted by islands, is estimated by La Condamine at 1,200 toises, or 2,557 yds.; and at the same places he was unable to find bottom with a sounding-line of 103 toises, or 219 yds.

The Madeira.] The Madeira, or Wood river—so called from the vast quantity of timber which Texeira saw floating down its stream—enters the Amazon 110 m. below the Rio Negro. This is the most important secondary river in South America, in respect of the length of its navigable course, and its facilities for communication with the interior. The Madeira rises on the E side of the eastern chain of the Andes, to the SE of the source of the Beni, and runs through the valley of Gupai el Grande, which is separated from the valley of Chuquisaca, and course of the Cachimayo, a tributary of the Pelcomayo, by the cordilliera of Chuqui

saca on the S, and by the snowy cordillera of Cochabamba on the N, which separates it from the beds of the Beni and the Mamoré. It is here called the Rio Grande, and the Guapaix, and runs to the E; it then takes a sweep round to the N and NW, piercing the eastern and lower prolongation of the cordillera of Cochabamba, and receives in its course the Apere, or San Miguel, and the Mamoré from the southern side of the same range, which latter stream communicates its name to the Rio Grande or Guapay. The Sararé, and the Guaporé, rise in the captaincy of Matto Grosso, in the interior of Brazil, within 3 leagues of each other, in the Campos des Parecis, the highest ground in Brazil, and the southern limit of Matto Grosso. This tract ends in a chain of mountains of the same name, extending 800 m. NNW, the same probably with the cordillera of Cochabamba. Thirsty, however, as the soil is, it is everywhere intersected with streams; and here the Tapajos, the Paraguay, and the Madeira, have some of their remotest sources. The Sararé is navigable from the place where it leaves its native mountains till it joins the Guaporé. It is full of islands, with flooded savannahs on both sides; and is covered with a species of floating weed which must be cut away with hatchets before any boat larger than a canoe can make its way. Its navigation is also much impeded by trees which have been undermined by the stream, or loosened by the inundations. Its breadth at its junction with the Guaporé is 200 bracas, or Portuguese fathoms of 7 ft. 2·30 in. each = 1,443 ft. Twelve miles below the junction of the Sararé and Guaporé is the town of Villa Bella, the capital of Matto Grosso in 1753. The united stream is now called the Itenas. Twenty miles below the ancient mission of San Miguel, the Rio des Baures enters the Itenas; and three days' sail below this confluence, on the left side, is that of the Ubay and Guaporé. Ten days' voyage up the Ubal Magdalena, or Itonamas—as it is called in Arrowsmith's map—is the ancient village of Santa Maria Magdalena, which gave its name to the river. These great streams traverse a country rich in every gift of nature; and, according to Haenke, the productions of their banks have almost an exclusive character of excellence. The second largest specimen of pure gold yet found, came from the country traversed by the main-branches of the Madeira; and large specimens, all of peculiar purity, are not unfrequently found in this district. The cocoa grown here is infinitely superior to that of Guayaquil. The finest quality of Peruvian bark is only found on the eastern slope of the Andes; indigo, cotton and rice, sarsaparilla, gums of all sorts, balsams, and the most fragrant spices of vanilla, are in extraordinary abundance; and the endless forests which line the shores of all these rivers abound in the finest timber for all uses, especially ship-building, while, at the same time, the trees distil aromatic and medicinal gums. At the junction of the Mamoré, and Guaporé or Itenas, the Mamoré is 500 bracas, or 3,609 ft. broad, with a depth of 50 ft.; the Itenas is still wider, but of less depth, with a clear stream. The Mamoré, on the contrary, is a turbid stream, and so rapid that it rushes across its rival stream, and dashes violently on the opposite bank. The confluent stream is called the Madeira. Above the junction, the Mamoré is so rapid that crocodiles are unable to make way up the stream unless they swim very deep. About 133 Portuguese leagues, or 532 m. below the fort of the Prince of Beira, are the great falls of the Madeira, nineteen in number. Of these the eighteenth cataract is the most formidable; the river being full half-a-mile wide, and augmented by the large stream from the lake of Rogagado, called the river of Exaltation, having a fall of 100 ft. This cataract, though not equal in height to Niagara, discharges more water than either it or that of the Missouri,—perhaps more than any known cataract in the world. At this fall is a steep portage of three quarters of a mile. The first of the falls, in ascending, causes a portage of one-third of a mile; some other falls cause still greater difficulties; and a portage at the fifth fall occasions a labour of four days. From above the confluence of the Madeira and Beni, to the foot of the great cordillera, the river presents a succession of falls and rapids. At the junction of the Beni and Madeira, the former is 800 bracas, or 5,733 ft. broad. From such a vast accession of tributary water, we may judge what an immense body must be carried down the great cataract. Ninety-six miles below the town of Borba, the Madeira enters the Amazon by several mouths, thus forming a delta. The main or straight branch is 5,733 ft. broad; the adjoining country is low, swampy, and uninhabitable during the inundations of the Madeira. The whole distance down the Madeira to the Amazon, from the fort of the Prince of Beira, is 1,280 m.

Lower Tributaries.] The Topayos, or Topaysu, a stream of the first rank, descending from the mineral mountains of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, and parted by a ridge from the source of the Paraguay, in 8 lat. 13° 30', falls into the Amazon, 120 m. below the Bosphorus, or strait of the river, after a comparative course of 800 m.—The Shingu or Xingu, enters the Amazon 300 m. below the mouth of the Topayos, by the course of the river, after an absolute course of 1,200 m. from the Brazilian mountains. This stream is navigable two months' voyage up. At the junction, the Shingu is 6 m. broad; and the breadth of the Amazon is so great that the opposite bank cannot be seen. Below this, the Amazon towards its embouchure divides into two great branches, of which the northern is the broadest and retains its name; the other communicates with the Rio des Bocas by the strait of the Tanajopura.—The Great Brazilian river, Tocantin, falls into the Grande Para branch of the Amazon, with an entrance still wider than that of the Rio des Bocas. This large stream is composed of the Araguaya and Tocantin, both of which, rising in 19° S lat. and joining in 6° S lat., run in one ample stream for 500 m., till they enter the Grande Para, in 1° 40' S lat., 20 leagues W of the city of Para. The whole course of the Tocantin is 1,200 m., exclusive of its windings; and it is navigable to a distance which requires three months to ascend.

Mouth of the Amazon.] Below Para, which is 80 m. from the ocean, the Amazon, with a strong current, and by broad and deep channels branching through a labyrinth of islands, enters the sea between Cape North and the Punta el Baxos: the total breadth betwixt these two points being 180 m., and the average depth 175 fath., or 1,050 ft. With such violence does this enormous assemblage of waters enter the ocean, that it repels its waves, and carries its own stream pure and unmixed to the distance of more than 40 leagues. This circumstance is the more remarkable, as it is calculated that from Obidos, 400 m. in direct distance from the mouth of the Amazon, the ground does not decline above 4 ft.; while there is only 1,026 ft. of descent from Jaen de Brancamoros, a direct distance of 1,860 geographical, or 2,145 British miles from the mouth; and at the falls of Rentema, at some distance above Jaen, the elevation is only 1,240 ft. above the level of the sea. Condamine has calculated the descent of the river at $6\frac{2}{4}$ inches per mile, in a straight line, which, allowing for its windings, would be reduced to about 4 inches per mile. This is the same amount of fall as that of the Ganges between Hurdwar and the sea, a distance of 1,350 m. And, in the case of the latter stream, this descent gives a rate of motion something less than 3 m. an hour in the dry, and from 5 to 6 m. an hour in the wet season. [*Rennell.*] The tide rises and falls from 30 to 36 ft. at the mouth of the river, according to Texeira; but only 10 ft., according to others. Near the mouth, the bore rises from 12 to 15 ft. in height; and its noise is heard at the distance of 6 m. "This phenomenon is called, from its aboriginal name, *pororoca*, and gives character to the navigation of the A. for hundreds of miles. No sailing craft can descend the river while the tide is running up: hence, both in ascending and descending, distances are measured by tides. For instance, Pará is three tides from the ocean, and a vessel entering with the flood must lie at anchor during two ebb-tides before she can reach the city. Canoes and small vessels are sometimes endangered in the commotion caused by the pororoca; and hence they generally, in anticipation, lay-to in certain places called *esperas* or resting-places, where the water is known to be but little agitated. Most of the vessels used in the commerce of the Upper A. are constructed with reference to this peculiarity of the navigation, being designed for floating on the current rather than for sailing before the wind, although their sails may often be made serviceable. The ebb and flow of the tides in the A. are observed with regularity six hundred miles above the mouth, at the confluence of the Madeira. The pororoca is much more violent on the northern side of the island of Marajó, where the mouth is wider and the current more shallow. It was well-described by Condamine a hundred years ago in these terms:

'During three days before the new and full moons, the period of the highest tides, the sea, instead of occupying six hours to reach its flood, swells to its highest limit in one or two minutes. It might be inferred that such a phenomenon could not take place in a very tranquil manner. The noise of this terrible flood is heard five or six miles, and increases as it approaches. Presently you see a liquid promontory twelve or fifteen feet high, followed by another, and another, and sometimes by a fourth. These watery mountains spread across the whole channel, and advance with a prodigious rapidity, rending and crushing everything in their way. Immense trees are instantly uprooted by it, and sometimes whole tracts of land are swept away.'" [*Kidder.*] This pheno-

menon is chiefly observable at Cape North, on the mouth of the Aurauari.

Islands, &c.] Throughout its whole course, this mighty stream is studded with islands; many of these are from 4 to 5 leagues in circumference; not a few of 10 or 20; and the great island of Tupimambas exceeds 100 leagues in circuit. Most, if not the whole of these, are overflowed with the freshes and swells which come on with the periodical rains, and which are very great. During the inundations, an extensive tract of country is overflowed; many of the numerous islands change their situations; and others are formed by the new channels which the river in its boundless impetuosity is wont to make for itself. In the southern part of the estuary of the A. are the Isles de Briques, consisting of nuclei of granite rocks, of no great elevation, but rising above the level of the highest tides, and covered by alluvial deposits. The same peculiarity of structure is presented by the island of Mischiane, or Maxiana, on some parts of that of Marajo, and apparently, from its general similarity to these islands, by Cavienna. It may thus be inferred that near the embouchure of the A. the Atlantic ocean formerly presented a little granitic archipelago, running in a northerly direction along the coast. Some of these islands are now conjoined with the continent; others, constantly enlarging by accessions of alluvial deposits, are only separated from it by canals gradually diminishing in dimensions. Thus, says M. Reynaud, notwithstanding the changes produced by the operation of the tides, the delta of the Amazon presents a phenomenon similar to that of the Nile in the conjunction of the isle of Pharos with the adjacent continent. An extensive and remarkably uniform alluvial tract, chiefly composed of fine clay debritus carried down by the numerous streams belonging to that region of America and especially by the A., stretches from the mouth of the river to the bay of Ayapok, in the precise line of direction in which the ocean-currents carry its waters. The elevation of these alluvial tracts is seldom greatly above sea-level, but their central parts in their greatest extent always rise above the highest tides. They seem to have been upheaved either by the action of earthquakes, to which we know many parts of the S American coast have been subject, or by the more gradual process of alluvial deposits; or more probably, by the combined operation of both of these causes. In the islands in the embouchure of the A., and especially in Mischiane and Marajo, alluvial tracts frequently rise to the height of 18 or 20 ft. above the level of the river. In the eastern part of the Isles de Briques, and in a series of islands not marked in the maps, which run along the coast of the N Cape, they are so low and flat as to be all, excepting their taller vegetation, under water at every full tide. The size of these islands appears from notices by M. Reynaud greatly to exceed that given in the ancient maps. Thus the Isles de Briques, separated from one another by canals from 300 to 600 m. in breadth, form a group stretching from E to W over an extent greater perhaps by 8 or 9 m. than that represented in the maps. Such changes, whether in the production of new or in the enlargement of old islands, common to all rivers whose waters are infiltrated with alluvium—such as the Ganges—are peculiarly likely to occur in the delta of the A. from the action of the different currents of the enormous masses of its waters, and from the shallowness of the entire line of the American coast from Cape Orange to Cape North. The banks of the A. are covered with immense and impenetrable woods which afford a haunt to jaguars, bears, leopards, wild-boars, and an infinite variety of snakes and serpents. The river is deep at the very edge of the stream, without those sloping descents which characterize other streams; and it swarms with alligators, even as far up as Jaen de Brancamoros, and the Guallaga. It is also stored with an infinity of fish and amphibious animals, amongst which the turtles are held in great esteem, being reckoned the most delicious that are known. From the point where the Maranon leaves the Andes to its mouth, the vast country washed by its waters is level and featureless, but rich in vegetable productions. For the space of two months that Condamine sailed down its stream, not the smallest eminence was to be seen, till he beheld, at a great distance, the mountains of Tumucurag, in French Guayana, running east and west.

Length of course, &c.] As to the length of course of this noble river, its direction being for more than one-third of its progress from SE to NW, it considerably exceeds the whole breadth of South America, even where widest. Condamine computed its navigation, from Jaen to the sea, at 1,000 marine leagues, or 3,000 Geographical miles, equivalent to 3,460 British miles including the windings; or, in a direct line, 2,145 m. But if the length be taken from the mouth of the Grand Para, or river of Belem, to the junction of the Amazon and Tunguragua, the distance, not including the windings, is at least 1,840 m.; and from that junction to the source of the Beni, 1,260 m.; giving a total of 3,100 m.; and if to this be added the windings and sinuosities of its navigable course, its absolute length cannot be less than 5,000 m. If the countries watered by this mighty stream were peopled by industrious and commercial nations, ships of 500 tons might ascend it for upwards of 4,500 m.; a frigate of some force might awaken, with its artillery, the echoes of the stupendous Andes, and alarm those vast upland deserts which the early discoverers of America, viewing as far beyond the din and stir of mortals, styled, in the play of imagination, "the wilderness of supreme repose." The extent of inland navigation opened up into the interior of South America by the A. and its innumerable tributaries, far exceeds that of the Missouri with its accessory streams: more than one-half of this vast continent might enjoy the advantages of a maritime shore, from the numberless mighty streams which swell the vast volume of the Amazon. By the Rio Negro a communication is opened with the Orinoco and the Caribbean sea; by the Tunguragua, with Quito and Guayaquil; by the Apurimac, with Cuzco; by the Guallaga, with Lima; by the mighty Beni, with Potosi; by the Madeira, with the Beni; and with this latter, by the Jutai, Teffé, and Coari; by the Madeira, Shingu, and Tocantin, with the Paraguay, Parana, and the Atlantic; and by the Perima and other navigable streams, with Spanish, British, and Dutch Guayana. The sources of the Guallaga are only 4 or 5 leagues distant from those of the Rio Huaura, which runs into the Pacific. The river of Jauja, or the Mantaro, rises near the source of the Rio Rimac, or river of Lima. The height of the cordillera, and the nature of the ground, render the execution of a canal impossible; but a commodious road might be constructed from Lima across the intervening ridge to the Guallaga, which would facilitate the transport of goods to Europe. The great streams of the Guallaga and the Apurimac would carry, in little more than six weeks, the productions of Peru to the mouth of the Maranon; and, in three months, from Lima to Madrid; while a passage of four months is requisite to convey the same goods to the same point, in doubling Cape Horn. The cultivation of the fine country situated to the E of the Andes, and the wealth and prosperity of its settlers, depends on the free navigation of the Amazon. This liberty was denied by the Portuguese, who would not allow a Spanish vessel to go down the river below the Teffé; so that all communication between the coast and the country on the

eastern declivity of the Andes, was carried on by post. Some years ago a company was formed at New York, for the express object of introducing steam-boats upon these magnificent waters. The first boat was fitted up and sent out at a considerable expense, but the enterprize failed for want of co-operation, it was alleged, on the part of Brazil. The jealousy of Rio Janeiro towards the northern provinces, which closed several ports to foreign commerce, and in various ways prevented national development, has also tended to arrest the progress of the inland navigation of the A. and its tributaries, otherwise the agricultural produce of the whole of the fertile and thickly populated slopes and plains on the east of the Andes might be transported on their bosoms to the Atlantic; and the A. might become the great highway from Europe to the republics of Peru and Ecuador, and even to Bolivia and New Granada. The territory watered by the A. and its branches is at least equal in extent to Continental Europe, and double that watered by the Missouri and its tributaries: comprehending from the 20° of S lat. to the 2° and 3° of N lat., and from the 47° of W long. at the mouth of the Grand Para, to Jaen, in 78° 30′, or 31½ degrees of longitude. Throughout this vast territory of perhaps 2,500,000 sq. m., there is a navigable course by the A. or its branches, never impeded with ice, as is often the case with the Upper Missouri,—nor by moving sands or sandbars, and having no shelving shores to render it dangerous to vessels. Besides these advantages peculiar to the river itself, so strong an easterly wind always blows from the Atlantic, that vessels are even carried by it against the stream. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, this majestic river still rolls its mighty course through regions unknown to civilization and to fame; where science has never shed its cheering rays to dispel the gloom that broods on its shore: and where no native historian or bard has ever arisen to immortalize its stream. The Mincio and the Scamander, though insignificant streams, are immortalized by the strains of a Homer and a Virgil, and are therefore ever interesting to all classical readers; but the mighty Amazon excites no other emotions than those which arise from the consideration of its magnitude. Something considerable, however, has been done, since the first edition of these pages went to press, in the way of turning to account the commercial capabilities of this vast river. A line of Brazilian steamers now runs from Para to the Peruvian frontier; and American enterprize has proved that from Vinchuta, on the Rio Mamoré, at a point only ten days' journey from La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, to the junction of the Madeira, into which the Mamoré falls, with the Amazon, there is, with the exception of one point, uninterrupted navigation for a vessel drawing 6 ft. water. A cargo from Baltimore might reach the foot of the falls on the Madeira in 30 days; thence, by a common mule-road they might be carried in 7 days to the upper falls of the Mamoré, a distance of 180 m.; and thence by steamers to Vinchuta, a distance of 500 m., in 4 days. Whatever may have been the former policy of the Brazilian government, she has now unequivocally rejected the principle of monopoly in the navigation of the A.; and while herself mistress of the mouth of the A., and possessor of both its banks for nearly 3,000 m. from the sea, she has offered to the other riverine states the free navigation of their common river to the Atlantic.

Authorities.] *Condamine, Relation abregée d'un Voy., &c., Acad. des Sciences, Année* 1745.—*Humboldt, Voyage aux régions équinoxiales.*—*Poepping, Reise in Chile*, &c. Leipzig, 2 vols., 4to.—*Southey's History of Brazil.*—*Mawe's Journal of a passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic.* Lond., 1829.—*Smyth's and Lowe's Narrative of a Journey*, &c. Lond., 1836, 8vo.—*Edwards' Voyage up the Amazon.* Lond., 1847.—*Journal of the Royal Geogr. Soc.*, vols. 2d and 6th.—*Bulletin de la Soc. de Geogr.*, vols. 11th and 18th, and vol. 9th of 4th series.—*Wallace's Travels on the Amazon.* Lond., 1853.

AMAZONAS, a department of Peru; bounded on the N by Ecuador; on the E by the gov. of Loreto; and on the S and W by Libertad. Pop. 39,074. Its cap. is Chacapoyas, in S lat. 6° 15′. It is subdivided into the provs. of Mainas and Chacapoyas.

AMAZONIA. The old geographers gave the name of AMAZONIA to a large tract of country in the interior of South America, because the first discoverers of the country said that they found there a nation of Amazons. It is laid down in the old maps as a part of what is at present Brazil and Peru; bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guayana; on the E by the Atlantic ocean and Brazil; on the S by Paraguay; and on the W by Peru. M. de la Condamine brought home many testimonials of the Amazons of the New world, a race of independent women who received men into their society in the month of April only; and M. de Humboldt himself seems inclined to place some credit in the tradition of the existence of a nation of warlike women in South America. His idea is that women, in different parts of that continent, wearied of the degraded state in which they were held, may have occasionally united themselves together as fugitive Negroes sometimes do; and that the desire of preserving their independence may have rendered them warriors.

AMAZUMA, a large town of Western Africa, on the l. bank of the Niger, in N lat. 5° 10′.

AMBA, a village in the Punjab, at the base of the Southern Himalaya, in N lat. 31° 40′.

AMBA, an Abyssinian or Ethiopic word, signifying, in the dialects of Amhara and Tigre, *a hill, a rock*, or *a rock-fortress*; and of frequent occurrence in the topographical nomenclature of Abyssinia, in which it generally designates a rocky eminence with precipitous sides, rising 300 or 400 ft. above the general level of the surrounding country, which has itself an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 ft. above sea-level. Amhara is altogether a succession of fortified *ambas* or strongholds, the chief of which are Ambucal, Ambadorho, Ambageshé, Ambageshen, Ambalegot, Ambamarjam, Alluamba, Zosamba, &c.

AMBABICHAI, a small town in Lower Egypt, in the valley of the natron lakes, in N lat. 30° 18′, E long. 30° 22′. About 2 m. NE of this town are six lakes of natron, or mineral alkali. The bed of these lakes has a hard and stony bottom, which is dry during nine months of the year. During winter, water of a violet red colour oozes out of the earth, and fills each cavity to the height of five or six feet. The return of the summer's heat evaporates this, and a bed of salt is left, about 2 ft. in thickness, and so very hard that it is broken up with iron bars. About 30,000 quintals are procured from these pits every year. The crystallizations are both of muriate of soda or common salt, and carbonate of soda or natron.

AMBACCA, a regency or district of Congo, forming the most extensive prov. of Angola. Its capital is situated, according to Livingston, in S lat. 9° 16′ 35″. It is bounded on the N by the Mabungos and the Golungo Alto; on the E by the territory of Ginga and Dala Quinçua; on the S by the prov. of Pungo Adongo; and on the W by the Golungo Alto, the Zenza do Golungo, and the Icolo e Bengo. Its surface is undulating, and well-watered. It is divided into eight cantons; and is but thinly peopled.

AMBACKO, a town on the E coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 2° 20′, E long. 122°.

AMBAGESHEN, a steep rock in Abyssinia, in the prov. of Amhara, in N lat. 10° 50′, E long. 39° 10′, near the frontiers of Shoa. Almeyda describes it as being "as high above the level plain as a strong arm can sling a stone." It appears to have been used as a state-prison, or a place of safe-keeping for princes of the blood-royal, in former ages.—About 12 m. to the N of it is another natural hill-fortress called Ambaaceb.

AMBAGHAUT, a pass in Hindostan, leading from the Concan into the Western Ghauts in the interior, in N lat. 17° 1′, E long. 73° 56′.

AMBAGHUR, a hill-fort in the Deccan, in the prov. of Gundwana, at the base of which lies a small town surrounded by jungle.

AMBAHAI, a mountain of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Samen, on the l. bank of the Taccaze, 70 m. NE of Gondar.

AMBALAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 25 m. SE of Sirhind, in N lat. 30° 7′. It is surrounded by walls, and has a good citadel.

AMBALEMA, a town of Bogota, on the Magdalena river, 50 m. W by N of Santa Fe de Bogota.

AMBAMARJAM, a hill-fort of Abyssinia, on the l. bank of the Angrab, SE of Lake Tzana.

AMBARÈS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, arrond. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,299.

AMBARKIEU, a town of Turkey, in the pashalik of Salonica, on the Gillico river, 13 m. N of Salonica.

AMBATAMB, a town of Madagascar, on a river which flows into the Mozambique channel nearly opposite to Crab isle.

AMBATIKI, a island in the Fiji group in the S Pacific, to the E of Ovolan. It is in shape nearly an equilateral triangle, and rises to an alt. of 750 ft. Pop. 500.—*Wilkes.*

AMBATO (Asiento d'), the capital of a district of the same name in New Grenada. An eruption from the volcano of Cotopaxi destroyed it in 1698, but it has been rebuilt. It is 48 m. SE of Quito, and is situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Pastaça.

AMBAU, or Ambavo, an island, or rather two islands connected by a coral reef, in the Fiji group, 10 m. to the N of Nukalu. The smaller is entirely covered with houses, and the approaches to it are obstructed by coral reefs; yet it appears to have attained ascendency in the group. The larger island is covered with lofty mountains, and traversed by several rivers.—*Belcher.*—*Wilkes.*

AMBAZAC, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. and 10 m. NNE of Limoges. Pop. 2,822.

AMBELAKE, a village on the strait of Kertche, leading into the sea of Azof, in N lat. 45° 18′, E long. 36° 26′.

AMBELAKIA, a town of Greece, in Thessaly, on the r. bank of the Peneus, 13 m. N by E of Larissa. It is "stuck rather than built," on the least wild and rugged part of the declivity of Mount Ossa, above the pass of Tempe. "Nothing can be more picturesque than the various groups of buildings which compose it. Rising out of the thick foliage of woods, overhanging the deep ravines of the mountains, their open galleries and projecting roofs render the effect of situation still more singular and imposing to the eye. The oak, olive, and cypress, spread over the broken surface on which the town stands, and intermix with the foliage of vineyards; while the loftier ridges of the mountain, receding towards the S, are covered with long rows of pines." [*Holland.*] At the beginning of the present century, it was a place of commercial and manufacturing enterprise, under a special firman of the Porte, which rendered it immediately dependent on the sultan. Its commercial connexions were chiefly with Germany, to which it sent annually about 3,000 bales, of 250 lbs. each, of dyed cotton-yarn, the staple commodity of the district, manufactured from cotton grown on the plains of Thessaly. Clarke estimated the number of houses at 7,000; Dr. Holland, at 4,000. But its manufactories, tanneries, college, library, churches, numerous houses, and dense population, disappeared during the revolutionary war.—*Beaujour.*—*Holland.*—*Urquhart.*

AMBELIA, a rocky islet in the gulf of Corinth, half-a-mile from Didascolo.

AMBENAY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Eure, arrond. and 20 m. SW of Evreux, on the Rille. Pop. 902.

AMBER, Ambera, or Amba Ramba, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmere, 6 m. N of Jypur, in N lat. 27° 2′.—Also a village in Onondago co., New York, U. S., 142 m. NW of Albany.—Also a river of Bavaria, in the Isar circle, flowing into the Isar 2 m. below Mosburg.

AMBER, or Ambre′ (Cape), the N extremity of Madagascar, in S lat. 11° 57′ 5″, E long. 49° 13′ 8″. A little to the S of this cape is a low rocky point, formed of hollow cylindrical columns of madrepore, called Point Ambre′.—*Owen.*

A′MBERA, an isolated peak in Abyssinia, rising from the *kolla* or low country of Tembien, N 35° W of Samrie, and N 85° W of Abiyad, in N lat. 13° 35′, E long. 38° 58′.

AMBERA′N, a large village of Persia, in the district of Velkhi, on the W coast of the Caspian.

AMBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the Regen circle, 32 m. N by W of Ratisbon, and 40 m. E of Nuremberg; in N lat. 49° 25′, E long. 11° 50′. Alt. above sea-level 1,250 ft. Pop. 6,000. It is a well-built town, divided into the upper and lower towns by the river Vils, and fortified by a strong double wall, a ditch, and outworks. Its principal manufactures are tobacco, iron, fire-arms, and earthen ware. About 1,400 tons of iron are annually produced from the mines in the vicinity. The archduke Charles defeated the French, under Jourdan, in the neighbourhood of A. on 24th August, 1796.—Also a town of Sweden, in the gov. of Stora Kopparberg, on the r. bank of the Dal, 28 m. WSW of Fahlun.

AMBERGRIS KAY (Great and Little), two kays in the Caycos group of the Passage islands, of which the former, in N lat. 21° 19′, is 3 m. in length, and about two-thirds of a mile broad, and rises to about 100 ft. in the centre; while the other, to the westward, is low and not distinguishable from the edge of soundings.—Also an island off the coast of Honduras, 27 m. NNE of Balize, about 20 m. in length from NNE to SSW, with an average breadth of 3 m. Its S point is in N lat. 17° 53′, W long. 88°.

AMBERIEUX, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Ain, arrond. of Belley.—The cant., which comprises 7 com., had a pop. of 7,900 in 1831.—The com., 22 m. NW of Belley, had a pop. of 2,647 in 1841.

AMBERIEUX-EN-DOMBES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ain, arrond. of Trevoux. Pop. 644.

AMBERLEY, a parish of Sussex, on the Arun river, 4 m. NNE of Arundel. Area 3,030 acres. Pop. 671.

AMBERNAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Confolens. Pop. 1,087.

AMBERT, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome.—The arrond. has an area of 122,054 hectares, and comprises 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 87,616; in 1846, 91,734.—The cant., comprising 8 com., had a pop. in 1846 of 7,789. The com. and town, on the Dore, 27 m. E of Issoire, at an alt. of 1,790 ft. above sea-level, had a pop. in 1836 of 8,016. The town carries on an active trade in cheese, which is reputed the best in Auvergne, paper, lace, woollen stuffs, and ribbons, printing, and engraving.

AMBES (Saint-Jacques d'Ambe's), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, arrond. of Bourdeaux, occupying a tongue of land called the

Bec d'Ambès, formed by the confluence of the Garonne and the Dordogne. Pop. 792.

AMBIALET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, canton of Villefranche, 10 m. E by N of Albi. Pop. 3,623.

AMBIERLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, arrond. and 9 m. W by N of Roanne. Pop. 1,781.

AMBIE'VILLERS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, arrond. of Lure. Pop. 502.

AMBIORBY, a town of Sweden, on the l. bank of the Klar, 71 m. N of Carlstadt.

AMBLAU, one of the Molucca islands, 6 m. S by E of Bouro, in N lat. 3° 15′, E long. 125° 15′. It is about 15 m. in circumference; and is regarded by the Dutch as a dependency of Amboyna.

AMBLECOAT, a hamlet in the parish of Old Swinford, Staffordshire, about half-a-mile N of Stourbridge. Pop. in 1851, 2,053.

AMBLESIDE, a chapelry and town of Westmoreland, at the head of Windermere, 14 m. NW of Kendal, and 5 m. N by W of the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere railway branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle line. Pop. in 1841, 1,281; in 1851, 1,592. Woollen cloth is manufactured here for the Kendal market; and slate is quarried in the neighbourhood; but the chief importance of the town is derived from its picturesque attractions, and the number of tourists who annually visit the surrounding lake-district. Fairfield, alt. 2,878 ft. above sea-level, rises a little to the N of the town.

AMBLESTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 8 m. N by E of Haverford West. Pop. in 1851, 598.

AMBLETEUSE, a small port of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 5 m. N of Boulogne, at the mouth of the little river Selaque, in N lat. 50° 48′. Pop. 595. James II. landed here after his abdication, on 5th January, 1689.

AMBLEVE, a river rising in the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, near Heppenbach, and after passing Malmedy, entering Belgium, where it passes Stavelot and Nonceveux, and joins the Ourte on the r. bank, at Dousoflamme, 10 m. S by E of Liege, after a course of about 50 m.

AMBLEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Cognac. Pop. 426.

AMBO, a village of Peru, situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Huecar with the Huallaga. Pop. betwixt 400 and 500.

AMBOINA. See AMBOYNA.

AMBOISE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, arrond. of Tours.—The cant., comprising 15 com., had in 1831 a pop. of 14,541.—The pop. of the com. in 1841 was 4,613, of whom the greater part formed the pop. of the town, which is on the l. bank of the Loire, 14 m. E of Tours, and 127 SW of Paris. The citadel or castle, which is of great extent, is built on a rock about 90 ft. in height above the river, around which, and on an island in the river, the town is built. A suburb on the opposite side of the river is connected with it by a wooden bridge. The manufacture of files, steel implements, and fire-arms, is the chief trade. The town is surrounded by vineyards, and the whole district is remarkable for its rich cultivation. Louis Philippe modernized the castle, which is connected with many historical recollections. Here Louis XI., in 1469, instituted the order of St. Michael; here his successor, Charles VIII., was born in 1470, and here also he died in 1498, and here, in 1560, the duke of Guise took bloody vengeance upon the Huguenots for the *Conjuration d'Amboise*, as it was called.

AMBOISES, three islets in the bight of Biafra, between the NE extremity of Fernando Po and the main. The largest, MONDOLEH, is only half-a-mile in length. It presents a level surface of the richest soil on decomposed basalt. The outer island is called DAMEH or AMBAS. It is a narrow ridge of rock, but has a pop. of from 300 to 400. The third islet is called BOBIA.

AMBOJAR, the first watering-place in the Desert, on the route from Cosseir to the Nile. Here the road is shut in on both sides by walls of rock, except where little plains of sand, dotted with large stones, extend. In general this part of the Desert may be described as consisting of vast masses of irregular rock, of all shapes, and varying in height from 10 to 100 ft.; in some places frowning from the slanting sides of larger cliffs; in others just piercing the sand with their thin knife-like edge; in others clustered mass on mass in the wildest disorder; and in others arranging themselves into long avenues or lanes; while here and there small spots ranging from an area of 100 square yards to a square mile, appear free of rocks and stones, and covered with sand, or with the little yellow thorny acacia.

AMBOLON, one of the Philippine islands, to the S of Mindoro, in N lat. 12° 10′, E long. 121° 10′.

AMBON, a commune and port of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, arrond. of Vannes, on the Penerf. Pop. 2,175. It exports salt.

AMBONG, a town on the NW coast of Borneo, at the mouth of a river falling into a deep bay of the same name, in N lat. 6° 14′.

AMBOY, a township in Oswego co. New York, U. S., 80 m. E of Oswego, on the Salmon and Scriba creeks. Pop. 1,070.—Also a town in Lucas co. Ohio. Pop. 450.

AMBOYNA, or AMBOINA, [MALAY, *Ambun*,] an island of the Indian archipelago, in the Molucca group, situated to the SW of the island of Ceram; 120 m. E of Batavia. It consists of two unequal parts, distinguished by the names of Leytimor and Hitu, formed by two indentations of the coast, and connected by a narrow isthmus called Baguala. Binnen bay, the larger of these, entering the SW coast, is upwards of 21 m. in length. Its entrance, which is 7 m. in breadth, is between two lofty points rising abruptly from the sea, but in some places its width does not exceed 1 m. The Dutch attempted to cut a passage through the isthmus, and in part succeeded; but this cut has been partially filled up; large prahus, however, are said to be floated or carried across it. [*Belcher.*] The extreme length of the island from NE to SW is estimated at 32 m., and its average breadth at about 10 m. Both sections are bristled with wooded mountains, and watered by numerous rills, which in the rainy season swell into destructive torrents. The soil—except in the vallies, in which it is more arenaceous—consists of a reddish clay; and is generally highly fertile, producing, besides all the fruits and vegetables common to Tropical regions, coffee and indigo, the latter of an excellent description, but in small quantities. Among the other vegetable productions are the clove-tree, the sago-tree—the farinaceous pith of which constitutes the principal article of subsistence of the Amboynese, a single tree of 18 inches diam. affording subsistence to a family for a month or six weeks—the cajeput-tree, the teak-tree, in small quantities, the ebony and iron-tree, the casuarina, the wild clove, the nutmeg, the samarna tree, the nain-tree, of which the Chinese make anchors and rudders, and many other varieties of valuable wood, amounting in number to about 400. Lingoa, or Amboyna wood, as it is called, is mostly produced in the island of Ceram. Sheep and oxen are scarce, but horses, buffaloes, goats, and swine, are numerous; and deer and wild hogs abound in the woods. The latter are the only aborigines of

the domestic species of quadrupeds in the island; and their flesh constitutes the only animal food used by the inhabitants. A. possesses no beasts of prey; but it is infested by about 20 species of snakes. [*Valentyn.*] Poultry is abundant; and the sea-coasts afford large quantities of fish. Gold in considerable quantities is found in the streams; the surfaces of the mountains are incrusted with sulphur; and asbestos of excellent quality and potter's clay are found in various parts of the island.—The staple commerce of A. consists in the produce of its clove-plantations, estimated at an annual amount of 1,000,000 lbs. It is entirely in the hands of the Dutch, who guard the monopoly, not only of the trade, but of the culture of the clove, with the most illiberal jealousy. The clove-tree (*Eugenia caryophyllata*) attains maturity in from 9 to 15 years, and continues to bear for about 50. It resembles the pear-tree in form; its branches spread, its leaves are long and pointed like the laurel, and it grows from 20 to 40 ft. high. The cloves, which are at first little dark green longish buds, become yellow, afterwards red, and are gathered in October and November. The average crop of each tree is from 4 to 6 lbs. It is only in A. and the three adjacent islands of Harakan, Saparona, and Nussa Laut, that cloves are now cultivated.—The climate of A. is generally warm and dry. Stavorinus found the mean heat during three months at Amboyna from 80° to 82°; the greatest was 91°; the least 72°. The monsoons are regular in their periodical recurrence, but are exactly the reverse of those of Java and the other islands to the E of the meridian of the straits of Salayer; so that while Lombok, Java, and Borneo are deluged with rain, the weather is here, and throughout the Moluccas, clear and dry. The E monsoon is here rainy and tempestuous; the W, dry and moderate. The tides and currents are inconstant and unequal; the former rising from 6 to 9 ft., and sometimes only once in the twenty-four hours.

The aborigines of A. belong to the savage tribe of the Alforas or Haraforas, and a few remnants of them are still to be found in the recesses of the forests. The Malays, who now constitute the predominant population, although audacious in disposition, are yet indolent and effeminate in their habits. They have adopted the general style of the Dutch dress. They are fond of music and festive entertainments; and are skilful in the management of their canoes, which are from 10 to 20 ft. long. Their war-boats, named *korokoros*, vary in length from 80 to 100 ft.; and are capable of receiving 60 or 100 men. They manufacture various ornamental articles, as work-boxes, urns, prahus, &c., from the clove. The houses are constructed of branches of the palm-tree; and on account of the frequency of earthquakes, generally consist of only one story. Although the only legalized foreign settlers, the number of Chinese resident in A. is small compared with the proportion which they form in the population of the other islands of the Asiatic archipelago; and the Europeans constitute a still smaller proportion of its inhabitants.—This island is the residence of the governor of the Moluccas, and is under the subordinate jurisdiction of rajahs of three distinct classes. The Chinese are superintended by an officer of their own nation. Mahommedanism was introduced to Amboyna in 1513, contemporaneous with the discovery of the island, and is still the prevailing religon; although, after being taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1564, zealous efforts were made by that nation to proselytize the inhabitants to their faith. In 1605, the Portuguese were here supplanted by the Dutch. A factory was established by the English at Cambello in 1614; but was destroyed by the Dutch, under circumstances of atrocious injustice, in 1622. In 1796 A. was captured by the English, but by the peace of Amiens, in 1801, it was given back to Holland; in 1810 it was retaken by the English, but was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Paris, four years afterwards. The total pop. was estimated by Dutch returns, in 1841, at 29,660; on 1st Jan. 1856 it was 186,692, of whom 185,055 were natives, and 960 were Europeans.—The language most commonly spoken by the Amboynese is the Malay.

AMBOYNA, the chief town of the above island, and next to Batavia the most important of the Dutch possessions in the Asiatic archipelago, is situated in N lat. 3° 41′, E long. 128° 15′; on the E side of Binnen bay, towards the centre of the coast of the western and smaller section of the island. It is a neat, well-built town, and is well-supplied with water. The streets are straight, broad, and well-paved. The houses, about 1,000 in number, are constructed of wood, and covered with palm leaves. In its canals, bridges, and public buildings, A. has quite the aspect of a Dutch town. It contains 2 Christian churches, one belonging to the Europeans, the other to the Malays; a town-house, consisting of two stories, and situated opposite the esplanade which leads to the fort; an hospital, a fine public garden, and a menegerie. The bazaars or market-places are very handsome. At the southern extremity of the esplanade, is a handsome range of houses,—surrounded by double rows of nutmeg trees,—in which the principal inhabitants reside. Fort Victoria, which contains the government-offices, is in the form of a parallelogram, extending angularly towards the sea, and defended on the land side by a ditch. It is garrisoned by Dutch and Malay troops; but is of little avail as a fortress, being commanded by adjacent heights. The principal defence of the island consists in the inaccessible character of its coasts. The best anchorage is abreast the town, in from 20 to 35 fath. The pop. of the town of Amboyna is about 7,000. According to M. Duperrey, the variation of the needle here, in October 1823, was 0° 28′ 3″ E.; mean dip 20° 32′ 2″. —*Stavorinus's Voyages*, in Wilcocke's Translation, vol. 2d.—*Captain Belcher's Voyage*, vol. 2d.—*Milburn's Oriental Commerce.—Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago.*

AMBRA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. of Arezzo, 5 m. S of Bucine, on a rivulet of the same name which flows into the Arno on the l. bank. Pop. 577.

AMBRACIA. See ARTA.

AMBRADDY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Coimbatur, flowing into the Cavary, 8 m. ENE of Carur.

AMBRAKIA, a village of Greece, 24 m. E of Vonitza, on the gulf of Arta.

AMBRAS. See INNSBRUCK.

AMBRES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, arrond. of Lavaur. Pop. 1,440.

AMBRI, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, on the Ticino river, 6 m. NW of Faido.

AMBRIE'RES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne.—The cant., comprising 8 com., had a pop. of 11,430 in 1831.—The com. and t., on the Mayenne, 6 m. N of Mayenne, had a pop. of 2,399 in 1841.

AMBRIZ, a small state on the coast of Lower Guinea, of which the cap., called Quibanzo, is about 9 leagues inland from the town and bay which gives name to the state. It is governed by an absolutely despotic king, who must, however, be elected every five years from among the *mafuks* or principal officers of state. The Portuguese and others trading with A. obtain gum-copal, elephants' and hippopotamus' teeth, and slaves. The soil is fertile; and tobacco, manioc, maize, and beans are cultivated. Toma-

who visited the cap. of Ambriz, describes the ground as in many places literally covered with flowers, or where these were wanting, with noble trees; while flights of humming-birds, and richly coloured butterflies, filled the air.—The town of A. is in S lat. 7° 52′, E long. 13° 3′, on the S side of a bay of the same name, and the l. bank of a small river, which, after watering an extensive and fertile valley, flows into this bay. A vast quantity of gum, especially copal, is brought to market here.

AMBRO. See AMBER.

AMBROGIO (SAN), a commune and village of Sardinia, near the Doire, 13 m. W by N of Turin. Pop. 1,200. There is a celebrated abbey here.—Also a village of Lombardy, in the district of Verona, in the vicinity of which are hot springs.

AMBROIX (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Gard, arrond. of Alais.—The cant., comprising 16 com., had a pop. of 13,973 in 1831.—The com. and v. are 14 m. NE of Alais. Pop. 2,947. A considerable quantity of silk is raised in the neighbourhood.—Also a com. in the dep. of Cher, arrond. of Bourges.

AMBRONAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, arrond. of Belley. A celebrated abbey of Benedictines formerly existed here.

AMBROOK, an island of Russia, off the coast of Livonia, 5 leagues ENE from the S point of Oesel.

AMBROSE (SAINT), or AMBROSIA, an island off the coast of Chili, in S lat. 26° 30′, W long. 79° 38′, 4 leagues W of St. Felix Isle.

AMBROSEDEN, a parish and village in Oxfordshire. Area of p. 4,865 acres. Pop. 937. The v. is 2½ m. SE by S of Bicester.

AMBROSETOWN, a parish in co. Wexford, 6 m. S by W of Taghmon. Area 2,197 acres. Pop. 676.

AMBRYN, an island of the New Hebrides, in about S lat. 16° 18′, E long. 168° 24′. It was discovered by Bougainville in 1768. Cook sighted it in 1774. It appears to be about 50 m. in circuit. The shores are low, but the centre of the island is occupied by mountains, in which an active volcanic crater occurs. The SW coast slopes into a fine plain, adorned with stately timber. The soil is fertile, and the island appears to be well-inhabited.

AMBUKOL, a village in Kordofan, to the SE of Old Dongola, about a mile from the Nile. The cultivated land extends from the v. to the river, but only a small portion is tilled; and the Desert has here encroached much on the N bank of the river. The principal articles of commerce here are dhourra, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, butter, grease, and cotton, the latter of excellent quality. About 8 m. W of A. is a curious sandy waste, called Haagbarlak, the superficial stratum of which, a coarse sandstone, contains many siliceous fossil trees. The Desert between A. and El Hajir, called the desert of Bayúdeh, was crossed by Consul Holroyd in a 52 hours' march from NW to SE, which, at 2½ m. per hour, would give a distance of 130 m. From El Hajir to Khartúm the distance was 16 hours 20 min., or about 42 miles.

AMBULE, a river and district of Madagascar, on the E coast. The district is fertile, and is reported to be rich in iron.

AMBULL, or AMBOWLEE, a village in the island of Salsetta, on the W coast of Hindostan, celebrated for the cave-temple in its vicinity, which is similar in plan to that of Elephanta, but inferior in extent; and being excavated in stone of a soft porous character, is fast crumbling into decay.

AMBULUM, an extensive plain between Tripoli and Sockna, which is entered by a pass to the southward of Benioleed. Its surface is in many places destitute of vegetation, with here and there rocky eminences, and patches of fine gravel mixed with shells.—*Oudney.*

AMBUN, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 30 m. W of Arcot. The chief employment of the inhabitants is rearing the castor-oil plant, and preparing the oil for exportation.

AMDAWARK, a narrow mountain-ridge between the Mizrib and the Arri, a tributary of the Takkazie, in the district of Lasta in Abyssinia.—*Beke.*

AMDORP, a village of Hanover, in East Friesland, on the Leda, near its junction with the Jumme, 6 m. W of Detern.

AMEDABAD. See AHMEDABAD.

AMEE, a river of Hindostan, an affluent of the Rapti, into which it falls in N lat. 26° 30′, after a SE course of 100 m.

AM-EIS, a village of Illyria, in the circle of Klagenfurt, 12 m. E of Volkermarkt, on the l. bank of the Drave.

AMEGLIA, a village of Sardinia, on the Magra, 3 m. E of Lerici. Pop. 752.

AMEIXIAL, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 22 m. NE of Evora.

AMEL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Meuse, arrond. of Montmedy. Pop. 547.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the gov. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 7 m. NNE of St. Vith.

AMELANDT, an island of Holland, belonging to the prov. of Friesland, separated from the main by a channel about 6 m. in breadth. It is about 12 m. in length from ENE to WSW, and 3 m. in breadth, and has a pop. of about 2,000, chiefly fishers and graziers. There are three villages on the island, namely, Hollum, Ballum, and Nes.

AMELCOOY, a town of La Plata, on the Rio Grande, near the confluence of the San Lorenzo.

AMELIA, a canton and town in the States-of-the-Church, prov. of Spoleto, on a fertile district between the Nera and the Tiber, 18 m. SW by W of Spoleto. Pop. 5,500. The town is the see of a bishop; and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Armeria.*—Also a county in Virginia, U.S., on the Appomattox. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,320. The cap. of the same name is 45 m. SW of Richmond.

AMELIA ISLAND, an island of Florida, in Nassau co. It is separated from the main on the W by a creek at the mouth of St. John's river. It is about 15 m. in length from N to S, by 4 in breadth.—There is another island of the same name off the coast of Georgia.

AMELIETH, a village of Hanover, near Lauenförda, celebrated for its glass-works.

AMENAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the source of the Douro, 17 m. SE of Soria.

AMENDOLARA, a small town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria, near the mouth of a small stream supposed to be the ancient *Acalander.* "Its position on an insulated cone, surrounded on all sides but one by a precipice of frightful depth and steepness, renders it almost inaccessible." Pop. somewhat under 1,000.

AMENIA, a township in Dutchess co., New York, U. S., 20 m. ENE of Poughkeepsie, to the NE of the Fishkill range. Marble, magnetic ore, and mineral springs occur here. Pop. in 1850, 2,229.

AMENIAVILLE, a village in the above township, 25 m. ENE of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 200.

AMENY, an islet in the Laccadive group, in N lat. 11° 6½′, E long. 72° 57′. It is of a circular form, and does not exceed 3 m. in circuit.

AMER (POINT), a cape on the E side of Majorca, in N lat. 39° 34′, E long. 3° 27′.

AMERABAD, a town of Khorasan, 50 m. NW of Meshid. It was fortified by Riza Kuli Khan with a glacis, deep ditch, and wall with bastions, but was taken by Abbas Mirza in 1832.

AMERDINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the Rezat circle, on the frontiers of Wurtemberg, 12 m. S of Noerdlingen. Pop. 657.

AMERICA,

One of the great divisions of the globe, extending from nearly the 54th parallel of S to the 72d of N lat.; or from Cape Froward, on the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 53° 53′ 43″, W long. 71° 14′ 31″ [*King*]—which is 19 degrees further S than Cape Agulhas, the southern extremity of the African continent—to Point Barrow, on the Arctic ocean, NE of Behring's straits, in N lat. 71° 23½′, W long. 156° 20′. [*Dease* and *Simpson.*] A line drawn between these two capes would exceed 10,000 m. in length; but at either extremity of the continent an extensive archipelago exists by means of which the extreme points of America may be carried two degrees farther S, or to Cape Horn in S lat. 55° 58′ 41″, W long. 67° 10′ 53″ [*King*]; and to the 78th parallel, or perhaps still farther within the Arctic circle at the opposite extremity. The most eastern point of America is Cape Branco, a projecting headland on the Brazilian coast, in S lat. 7° 8′ 22″, W long. 34° 27′; the most western is Cape Prince of Wales on Behring's straits, in N lat. 65° 33′ 30″, E long. 167° 59′ 10″ [*Beechey*], which is 50 m. distant from East cape the nearest point of Asia. Its greatest breadth is about the 51st northern parallel, where it measures 3,300 m. from the coast of Labrador to the coast of Oregon; and, to the S of the equator, between the coast of Brazil and the coast of Peru, under the 5th parallel, it attains a nearly equal breadth. In the isthmus of Darien or Panama—which may be considered as separating this vast continuous main of land into two distinct continents, the northern and the southern, by a line of demarcation much more defined than that which separates Europe from Asia, or Asia from Africa—the breadth of the American continent is contracted under the 9th northern parallel, and between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, to about 20 m.: so that the whole may be regarded as composed of two vast peninsular continents, presenting some remarkable points of resemblance in their general outline as well as physical arrangement; for both have their greatest breadth in the northern part, and both contract, in a pear-like form, towards their southern extremity; in both a vast chain of mountains runs throughout the entire length of each peninsula near the western coast; and in both two vast rivers bear the tribute of a hundred majestic streams, collected from nearly the whole breadth of the continent, to the ocean on the NE and the SE; the St. Lawrence of the northern continent corresponding to the still mightier Amazon of the southern; and the larger Mississippi of the former to the Rio de la Plata of the latter. In both continents, it thus appears, the general declination of the surface is to the SE and to the NE; and each has one great central plain falling in these directions. In their climate and productions, however, and probably in their geological constitution, the regions of North and South America will be found very dissimilar from each other.

Area.] Taking the average breadth of the American continent at 2,000 m., and its length at 9,000 m., we might roughly estimate its superficies at 18,000,000 sq. m.; but this is certainly above the actual admeasurement. Balbi supposes it may amount to 11,146,000 sq. m. of 60 to a degree, or 14,790,000 sq. m. of 69·15 to a degree, *i. e.*, English sq. m. Berghaus makes the area 14,219,967 sq. m. without the islands, whose total superficies he estimates at 98,660 sq. m. Grüberg estimates the whole at 15,737,000 sq. m.; Hassel at 17,303,000 sq. m. M. Balschoff estimates the area of North A. at 2,000 sq. degrees; and that of South A. at 1,447·28 sq. degrees; while he assigns 10,850·31 sq. deg. to the whole land surface of the globe. These admeasurements can only be regarded as approximations; of the extent of territory within the Arctic circle we can only indulge conjecture. It is probable that the area of the whole, including Greenland, does not exceed 15,000,000 sq. m., or about one-half of the conjoined superficies of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The greatest length of North America, measured from Cape Lisburn on the Arctic ocean to the SE extremity of Florida, is 3,672 m.; or measured by a line at right angles to that of its greatest breadth, 2,880 m.; and its greatest breadth from Cape Charles in Labrador to the coast of Mexico, near Villa del Fuerte, is 2,800 m. Its superficial area may amount to 7,400,000 sq. m. The greatest length of South America from the coast of Magdalena on the N to Cape Froward on the S is 4,000 m.; or at right angles with the line of its greatest breadth 2,800 m.; and its greatest breadth from Cape St. Roque or Cape Branco, in Brazil, to the point of Malabrigo in Peru is 2,625 m. Its superficial area may amount to 6,500,000 sq. m.

Coasts.] The boundaries of this vast continent may be described in general terms as formed by the Atlantic on the one side, separating it from Europe and Africa, and by the Pacific on the other, separating it from Asia and Australia. It approaches nearest to Europe under the 70th northern parallel, where the coast of Greenland is within 900 m. of that of Norway. In the extreme NW it approaches, as we have already said, to within 50 m. of the Asiatic continent, measured across the narrowest part of Behring's straits. Under the parallel of 30° N lat. the coast of Florida is 4,200 m. distant from the W coast of Africa; and to the S of the equator, Rio Janeiro is at an equal distance from the W coast of Africa on the same parallel; while the southern extremity of the African continent is 4,600 m. distant from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata nearly on the same parallel. By still greater distances are the western coasts of America separated from those of China measured across the N Pacific ocean, and the eastern coast of Australia measured across the intervening S Pacific. The average width of the Pacific between the Tropics is 8,500 m.; and the distance of Sandy cape, on the coast of Australia, from the nearest point of S America, on the coast of Chili, is about 8,200 m. The entire length of the coast-line of America is probably little under 34,000 m.; but in the sinuosities of its coast, and the number and magnitude of its bays, gulfs, and straits, the northern portion of this great continent presents a striking contrast to the comparatively compact outline of the southern peninsula.

Commencing on the NW. at Cape Prince of Wales on Behring's straits, we have a low swampy shore, and shallow coast, to the entrance of Kotzebue sound, where a few rounded hills appear scattered along the coast, interspersed with small lakes and inlets of the sea. Kotzebue sound runs up to Escholtz bay in 163° W. and a great part of the shore both of the sound and bay is made up of a diluvial formation. From the head of this sound, the coast trends NNW to Cape Lisburne, the abrupt extremity of a rugged range of limestone mountains; whence to Icy cape, it runs NE. presenting a swampy and almost impassable coast, skirted by a chain of sandy islands, and in some places rising in clay cliffs to about 50 ft. in height. From Icy cape to Point Barrow, 126 m. from Icy cape, the coast-line pursues the same direction, and exhibits the same external character. The coast between Cape Barrow and Cape Beechey was first explored by Messrs. Dease and Simpson in 1837. Point Barrow is a long low spit of gravel and coarse sand, which the pressure of the ice has forced up into numerous mounds. From this point to Cape Beechey, a distance of 146 m., the coast runs ESE, presenting a succession of low sand banks and irregular bays, amongst which are Elson's bay, Smith bay, and Harrison bay, without a rock *in situ*, or boulder stone. From Cape Beechey to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, a distance of above 300 m., the coast still pursues an ESE direction. This portion of the coast was explored by Captain Franklin in 1826-7, and subsequently by Messrs. Dease and Simpson, who descended the western mouth of the Mackenzie river, which Franklin had sought for in vain. It presents a low coast line, with a succession of shallow bays, without a harbour in which a ship could find shelter. Here and there a few clumps of white spruce-fir, or some straggling black spruce, were met with at a distance of from 20 to 30 m. from the sea, in sheltered situations; but the only plants which reached the coast were the common juniper, two species of willows, the dwarf-birch, the alder, and a few small shrubby plants. The delta of the Mackenzie river exhibits a wide extent of flat alluvial lands, divided into islands by inosculations of the channels of the river. Beyond it the coast is generally flat and sandy, with here and there sandy hummocks rising abruptly to the height of 100 ft. The mouths of several large rivers have been seen to the eastwards of the Mackenzie river; and the existence of a large lake communicating with the east branch of the Mackenzie, and receiving several large rivers, ascertained. From the Mackenzie river to Cape Bathurst, in N lat. 70° 36′

W long. 127° 35′, the most northerly part of the main shore between that river and Coppermine river, the general direction of the coast is NE by E. Cape Bathurst is the western extremity of a deep bay, to which the name of Franklin's bay was given, and of which Cape Parry forms the eastern extremity. The western side of this bay presents precipitous banks, similar in structure to the bituminous shale-cliffs at Whitby in Yorkshire; the eastern side, in some places, presents a bold shore, consisting of precipices of limestone rising to 40 or 50 ft., with 3 or 4 fath. water at the base. Cape Parry rises to a height of 700 ft.; and the coast-line to the E of it bears SE by S, exhibiting a succession of curiously perforated limestone cliffs. At Cape Lyon, in N lat. 69° 46½′, W long. 122° 51′, the rise and fall of the tide is short of 20 inches. The coast now becomes low and sandy, with a range of hills running at a distance of from 4 or 5 m. parallel to the coast. Near Cape Clifton, and thence eastwards to Point Wise, the coast consists of horizontal limestone cliffs, separated here and there by shelving beaches. Cape Bexley in 68° 58′ N, and 115° 47′ W, likewise consists of horizontal beds of limestone. Opposite to this cape is a large island called Wollaston's land; and the intermediate channel, called the Dolphin and Union straits, leading into Coronation gulf, is probably a principal opening though an extensive archipelago in this quarter. From the mouth of the Coppermine river to Cape Barrow, the coast is of moderate elevation, and skirted with rocky barren islands. At Cape Barrow the coast-line again turns to the SE. and runs down as low as 66½, forming a deep gulf studded with islands, indented with sounds, and presenting many secure bays and harbours, into almost all of which fall rivers of fresh clear water. Though the position of Cape Turnagain is only 6½ degrees E of the mouth of the Coppermine river, yet so deeply indented is the coast between these points, that the actual distance sailed by Captain Franklin's adventurous little party, who first explored it, was estimated at 555 geographical miles.—On the 17th of July 1838, Messrs. Dease and Simpson left the mouth of the Coppermine river, and on the 9th of August doubled Cape Flinders; but their advance with boats being stopped by the ice, on the 20th of August, in N lat. 68° 16′ and W long. 109° 2′, Mr. Simpson pursued his journey on foot, with five servants and two Indians. Each man's load at starting weighed about half a cwt., and their daily progress averaged 20 geographical m. About the middle of the first day's journey they passed the farthest point to which Franklin walked in 1821. Beyond that, the coast preserved its NNE trending to a low cape which was named Cape Franklin. From W to NE a new land or crowded chain of islands of great extent, in many places high and covered with snow, stretched along at the distance apparently of 30 m., and led to the apprehension that they were entering a deep sound or inlet. The mainland now turned off to ENE. which continued to be nearly its general bearing for the three following days. It is flat in its outline, the path leading alternately over soft sand, sharp stones, and swampy ground. At the distance of from 1 to 2 m., the coast is skirted by a range of low stony hills, partially clothed with dull verdure, which send down to the sea numberless brooks and small streams. None of the latter at that season reached above the waist, though the deep and rugged channels of many of them showed that in spring they must be powerful torrents. "The ice all along lay immoveably aground upon the shallow beach, and extended in every direction as far as the eye could reach. The great northern land still stretched out before us," says Mr. Simpson, "and kept alive doubts of our being engaged in exploring an immense bay, which even the increase in the tides, the quantity of sea-weed and shells, and the discovery of the remains of a large whale and of a polar bear, could not altogether dispel. These doubts seemed almost converted into certainty, as we drew near on the fourth evening an elevated cape, and saw land apparently all round. With feelings of bitter disappointment I ascended the height, from whose summit a splendid and most unlooked-for view suddenly burst upon me. The ocean, as if transformed by enchantment, rolled its free waves beneath, and beyond the reach of vision to the eastward; islands of various shape and size overspread its surface; and the northern land terminated in a bold and lofty cape bearing NE, at least 40 m. distant; while the coast of the continent trended away to the SE. I stood in fact on a remarkable headland, at the eastern entrance of an ice-obstructed strait. The extensive land to the northward I have called Victoria Land in honour of our youthful sovereign, and the eastern extremity Cape Pelly after the governor of the honourable company. To the promontory where we encamped I have attached the name of Cape Alexander. The rise and fall of the tide here was about 3 ft., being the greatest observed by us in the Arctic seas. The coast here changes its character, the water becomes deep, the approach easy, and I have little doubt that the islands contain secure harbours for shipping. Next morning, at the distance of 8 or 9 m., we crossed another high cape, formed of trap-rocks, in lat. 68° 32′ N, the variation of the compass being 63° E. The travelling had become more and more toilsome, our road now passing over some miles of round loose stones; and then through wet mossy tracts sown with large boulders and tangled with dwarf willows. At our usual camping hour we opened a large bay, studded with islands, which ran in for 5 m. to the SSW, and then turned off in a bold sweep of rounded granitic hills dipping to the sight in the ESE at the distance of 30 m. The morning of the 25th of Aug. was devoted to the determination of our position, and the erection of a pillar of stones on the most elevated part of the point; after which I took possession of the country, with the usual ceremonial, in the name of the hon. company, and for the queen of Great Britain. The situation of this pillar is in N lat. 68° 44′, W long. 106° 5′; the magnetic variation being 60° E. The compass grew sluggish and uncertain in its movements as we advanced eastward, and frequently had to be shaken before it would traverse at all. Two miles to the southward of our encampment, a rapid river of some magnitude discharges itself into the bay, the shores of which seemed more broken and indented than those along which we had travelled. Independently of Victoria Land, and an archipelago of islands, I have had the satisfaction of tracing fully 100 m. of coast, and of seeing 30 m. farther, making in all about 120 m. of continental journey."

In 1839 Messrs. Dease and Simpson resumed their exploration of the northern coast of America. From Cape Alexander in N lat. 68° 56′, W long. 106° 40′, to another remarkable point in N lat. 68° 33′, W long. 93° 10′, the Arctic coast may be considered as forming one spacious bay stretching as far S as 67° 40′. This vast sweep is indented by an endless succession of minor bays, separated from each other by long narrow points of land, and enclosing an incalculable number of islands. A river twice the size of the Coppermine falls into the sea in N lat. 68° 2′, W long. 104° 15′. A strait 10 m. wide at either extremity, but contracting to 3 m. in the centre, appeared to separate the main from Boothia Felix.

After this expedition, it remained, in order to complete the northern configuration of America, to trace the space between Dease and Simpson's last limit in N lat. 68° 28′ 27″, and W long. 93° 7′, and the NW boundary of Melville peninsula on the one side, and the SW boundary of Boothia Felix on the other. This was accomplished in 1846 by another expedition despatched by the Hudson's Bay company, under the charge of Dr. John Rae. On the 23d of July they crossed the mouth of the Wager river, and on the 27th arrived on the coast at the bottom of the gulf of Boothia in 67° 13′ N, W long. 87° 30′. On the 3d of Aug. they rounded a high bluff cape in 67° 28′ N, W long. 87° 40′, to which they gave the name of Lady Pelly's cape. Finding it expedient to winter here, they constructed a dwelling which they named Fort Hope, in N lat. 66° 32′ 16″, W long. 86° 55′ 51″; and on the 7th of April, 1847, they again started on their explorations. On the 7th, when 2 m. from the sea, "we struck," says Dr. Rae, "across land to the westward, and built our snow-house on a small lake 4 m. from Point Hargrave. A strong breeze of head-wind, with thick snow-drift, impeded our progress on the 8th, but we nevertheless advanced 7 m. beyond Cape Lady Pelly before encamping. About mid-day on the 10th we arrived opposite a rounded point which was named Cape Weynton. Our course now lay across a bay about 6 m. deep and 10 wide, which received the name of Colville, in honour of the dep.-govr. of the company. The N point of the bay, which we reached the following forenoon, was called Beaufort, after the learned and scientific hydrographer to the Admiralty. Our next encampment was in Keith bay, in N lat. 68° 17′, W long. 88° 22′. The coast here took a sharp turn to the eastward, and our Esquimaux companion informed me, that by crossing overland, in a NW direction, to a large bay which he had formerly visited, we should shorten our distance considerably. I decided on adopting the plan proposed, and left the coast on the morning of the 12th. On the 15th, which was very stormy, with a temperature of 20° below zero, we arrived at the steep mud banks of the bay spoken of by our guide, and called by him Ak-ku-li-gu-wiak. Early in the morning of the 17th, I set out in company with two of the men, for the purpose of following the coast to some point surveyed by Sir John Ross, as I now felt confident that that veteran discoverer was correct in his opinion as to Boothia Felix being part of the American continent. We directed our course to the furthest visible land, which bore NW—true. The weather was beautiful but cold; and the ice being smooth, a brisk walk of 17 m. brought us to the point towards which we had been proceeding, in time to obtain a meridian observation of the sun. Cape Berens is situated in N lat. 69° 4′ 12″, and W long. 90° 35′. It is formed entirely of granite, partially covered with moss. Thirteen m. beyond this we arrived at two narrow points in the small bay. The shore still trended to the NW, and we had not travelled more than 4 leagues on the 18th, when the coast took a sharp turn to the eastward. We had been tracing the W side of a deep inlet, which was named Halkett, after one of the members of your hon. board. As we were now near the latitude and longitude of Lord Mayor's bay of Sir John Ross, I struck across land nearly in a N direction; and at noon, when passing over a considerable lake, the lat. 69° 26′ 1″ N was observed. Advancing 3 m. beyond this we reached another lake; and, as there was as yet no appearance of the sea, I ordered my companions to build a snow-hut and search for fuel whilst I went to look for the coast. A walk of 20 minutes brought me to an inlet not more than a quarter of a mile wide: this I traced to the westward for 3 m., when my course was again obstructed by land. Ascending some high rocks, from which a good view could be obtained, I thought I could distinguish rough ice in the desired direction. With renewed hopes I set out at a rapid pace, plunging among deep snow, scrambling over rocks and through rough ice, until I gained some rising ground close to the beach. From the spot where I now stood, as far as the eye could see to the NW, lay a large extent of ice-covered sea, studded with innumerable islands. Lord Mayor's bay was before me, and the islands were those named by Sir John Ross, 'the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland.' The isthmus which connects the land to the northward with Boothia Felix, is only 1 m. broad, and, to judge by the number of stone marks set up on it, appears to be a favourite resort of the natives. Its latitude is N 69° 31′, W long. by account, 91° 29′ 30″. Having still to trace the W shore of Melville peninsula, I started for this purpose on the even

ing of the 13th of May, intending to travel by night with a chosen party of four men. Our course to the sea was nearly due N, through a chain of lakes, and on the 16th we built our snow-hut on Cape Thomas Simpson, in N lat. 67° 19′ 14″, W long. 87°, a rocky point which I had visited last autumn in the boat. We left our snow-hut on the evening of the 16th. We advanced only 12 m. the first night. On the 17th we crossed a bay 18 m. wide, and encamped at its N point, opposite to which, and within 2 m. of the shore, there is a large island, which was honoured with the name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A small island to the S of this was called Sabine island. The general trending of the coast was now NNE; near the shore the banks being high and steep. On the 20th we were detained 24 hours by stormy weather at Cape Lady Simpson, a long point in N lat. 68° 10′, W long. 85° 53′. We rounded Selkirk bay (called after the noble earl of that name) on the 21st; and after passing a number of small points and bays, we encamped on what at first appeared to be a part of the main land, but which was afterwards found to be an island. Our snow-house on the 25th was built in N lat. 68° 48′, W long. 83° 4′, near a small stream, frozen (like all others we had passed) to the bottom. Our course on the following night lay to the W of N, the coast being high and rocky, and indented with numerous inlets. After accomplishing 20 m. in a straight line we encamped. Our provisions being nearly exhausted, I could proceed only half a day's journey further northward, being obliged to return the same night to our present quarters. Leaving one of the men, I set out with the other: the snow fell fast, and the walking was extremely fatiguing. After advancing 10 m. the land turned sharp to the eastward; but as the weather was thick I could not see how far it trended in this direction. When we had waited here nearly an hour, the sky cleared up, and I discovered that we were on the S shore of a considerable bay, and could trace the coast to the northwards for about 12 m. beyond it. To the most distant visible point in N lat. 69° 42′, W long. 85° 8′, I gave the name of Cape Ellice; the hill where we stood was called Cape Crozier, and the intervening bay received the name of Parry bay. Finding it hopeless to attempt reaching the Strait of the Fury and Hecla, from which Cape Ellice could only be a few miles distant, we retraced our steps. At 8.20 on the morning of the 9th of June we arrived at Fort Hope, all well, having been absent 27 days."

Between 1821 and 1823, Captain Parry sailed up Hudson's strait, and Fox channel, and passing through the strait betwixt Melville peninsula on the S and Cockburn island to the N,—on which he bestowed the name of the Fury and Hecla strait, after his vessels,—entered the gulf of Boothia. The connexion of Boothia Felix with the main having been ascertained, it yet remains to trace the outline of its west coast to complete the outline of the American continent.

Having thus sketched what is known of the northern outline of America, we shall continue our survey of the coast from Hudson's bay, southwards, along the Atlantic. Hudson's bay, a mediterranean or inland sea larger than the Baltic, having a superficies of 300,000 sq. m., runs deep into the mass of the American continent, stretching about 800 m. from N to S, between 51° and 64° N, and 600 m. from E to W, from 78° to 95° W long.; while the southern portion of it, named James's bay, penetrates about 260 m. further south. The shores of this great inland sea are rocky and barren, and it is open for navigation only a few months in the year. It communicates with the Atlantic by Hudson's strait, which is 500 m. in length, and at the narrowest part 80 m. in width. Hudson's bay and strait, with the Atlantic, and the gulf of St. Lawrence, bound on three sides the extensive peninsula of Labrador, of which the extreme west point is Cape Charles, to the S of which the straits of Belle Isle isolate Newfoundland on the N, and form the northern embouchure of the gulf of St. Lawrence. This gulf, an expansion of the estuary of the river of that name, stretches along the southern coast of the peninsula of Labrador, and the northern shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton, to the strait which separates the latter from Newfoundland, and which forms the principal although unnamed opening of the gulf. On the E it is enclosed by the great island of Newfoundland. The narrow strait of Canso, which separates Cape Breton from the adjacent peninsula of Nova Scotia, forms the third communication of the gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic. Its expansion forms Chaddsheto bay; at the southern extremity of which Cape Canso is situated. To the W of Cape Breton, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, is Prince Edward's island, and further N the island of Anticosti. Between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia lies the bay of Fundy, 180 m. in length, and 33 in breadth, containing an area of 6,000 sq. m. Its shores are high and rocky, and its navigation is rendered difficult by the prevalence of fogs, and the rapidity of its tides, which frequently rise to the height of 70 ft. At the mouth of the bay of Fundy is Passamaquoddy bay, an indentation between New Brunswick and Maine. Following the coast-line southwards are Penobscot bay in Maine; Boston bay; Massachusetts or Cape Cod bay, enclosed by the narrow semicircular promontory forming Cape Cod; Narraganset bay, and Rhode Island, off the coast of the state which derives its name from the latter; Long Island sound, 120 m. in length, and varying from 2 m. to 20 m. in breadth, which separates the island of the same name from the state of Connecticut, and terminates, by a narrow strait called Hell's gates, in New York harbour; Sandy Hook, the SE extremity of New York bay; Delaware bay, an expansion of the estuary of the river of the same name; Chesapeake bay, which forms the estuary of the Susquehanna and several other large rivers, and enters the Atlantic by a mouth 14 m. in width, between Capes Charles and Henry, commonly called the Capes of Virginia. The length of this last bay is about 180 m., and its breadth from 7 to 25; it affords safe and easy navigation to vessels of the largest dimensions, and its numerous indentations afford excellent harbourage. Albemarle and Pimlico sounds consist of a channel enclosed by a series of narrow sandy ridges, on the coast of N Carolina, of which Roanoke island forms the division; the former is about 60 m. in length, and from 4 m. to 15 m. in width, and communicates with the Atlantic by the New Inlet; the latter extends southwards about 100 m., with a breadth varying from 8 to 25 m. Its westerly expanse is formed by the estuaries of the Pimlico and Neuse rivers. It is connected with the ocean by Occacock and Old Topsail inlets, the latter at the southern extremity of Cove sound. Between Cape Hatteras, which forms the most westerly point of N Carolina, and Cape Look-out, is Raleigh's bay; and further S, Onslow bay; separated from which, by a continuation of very narrow sandbanks, is a long and narrow channel terminating at Cape Fear, and navigable by vessels of small dimensions. Long bay, extending from Cape Fear to Winyaw point, Cape Romain, St. Helena sound, Port Royal entrance, on the coast of S Carolina, Wassaw inlet, Oscabaw, St. Catherine's and Sapalo islands and sounds, Doby inlet, Alatamaha, St. Simon, St. Andrew's, and Cumberland sounds, on the coast of Georgia; Cape Canaveral, formed by a projection of the series of narrow ridges which runs along a considerable distance of the eastern coast of the peninsula of Florida; Cape Florida further to the south; Tavernier's key, and Cape Sable, terminate the Atlantic coast-line of the N American portion of the Western hemisphere.

The gulf of Mexico, a vast mediterranean sea, 1,100 m. from E to W, and upwards of 700 from N to S, forming the NW division of the great Columbian sea, is bounded on the NE and N by the coasts of Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana; on the NW by Texas; by the Mexican states of Tamaul and Vera Cruz on the W and SW; and by Tabasco and Yucatan on the S and SE. Its coasts are indented with numerous bays, of which the principal belonging to the United States are the bay of Florida, extending from Cape Sable to the Mississippi, and including the minor bays of Chatham, Gallivan, Carlos, Charlotte harbour, Hillsboro or Espiritu Santo Vacasausa, and Santa Fe on the E; and those of Appalachia, Apalachicola, St. Joseph, St. Andrew, Chotahatchi, Pensacola, Mobile, Pascagoula, and Borgne, which communicates by a narrow channel with the lake of Pontchartrain and Chandeleurs on the N, and to the E of the promontory forming the extremity of the delta of the Mississippi; and Plaquemine bay, Atchafalaya, Cote-Blanche, and Vermilion, on the S coast of Louisiana, Galveston bay in Texas, Espiritu Santo, an indentation of one of the narrow channels with which the greater extent of the Texan coast is lined, Tampico or Tamiagua, Vera Cruz, Coazacualco, Terminos, and Campeachy, on the Mexican or western coast of the gulf. Few of these bays afford good harbourage; and, excepting the Mississippi, the rivers which fall into the gulf of Mexico are rendered, by the bars which obstruct their entrances, inaccessible to vessels of heavy burthen. With the exception of the reefs or rocky islets of Florida and Yucatan, and of the sandy islands or shoals with which its shores are studded, the area of this gulf is free from obstructions. The principal difficulties of its navigation arise from the force and complexity of its currents. Its waters are remarkable for their high temperature, exceeding that of the ocean, in the same latitude, by nearly 10°. Its entrance, formed by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, is divided by the NW extremity of the island of Cuba into two embouchures,—the gulf-stream, which flows northward through the gulf of Florida or New Bahama channel, and the channel of Yucatan on the S, which connects it with the Caribbean sea or sea of the Antilles.

This sea, which forms the south-eastern division of the Columbian sea, is about 1,400 m. long, and from 350 m. to 650 m. in breadth, stretching from the coast of Yucatan all along the northern shores of Central and S America to the northern extremity of British Guayana. It is separated from the Atlantic on the N by the great Columbian archipelago, commonly called the West Indies, consisting of the various groups of the Bahamas or Lucayos, and the Greater and Lesser Antilles, which extend in a continuous chain from the peninsula of Florida to the shores of the southern continent. The principal bays belonging to the Caribbean sea are Honduras bay, extending from the NE extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan to Cape Gracios or Dios, on the NE point of Guatemala; Mosquito bay, on the SW coast of the same province; the gulf of Darien, on the E of the isthmus of that name; the gulf of Maracaybo or Venezuela, a large and deep inlet, east from Point Gallinas, connected by a narrow navigable channel with the lake of the same name, and enclosed on the E by the peninsula of Paraguana; the gulf of Paria, a shallow but well-sheltered inlet, 100 m. from E to W, and about 50 m. in breadth, enclosed between the island of Trinidad and the Columbian main.

On the NE of Brazil is the great gulf formed by the confluence of the estuaries of the Amazon and the Rio Para, enclosing the island of Marajo, and presenting the greatest indentation on the Atlantic coast of the southern continent. Further S are Capes St. Roque and St. Augustine, the most easterly points of S America; Bahia di Todos os Santos or All Saints' bay, in the province of Bahia, enclosed to the S by the island of Itaparica, and affording safe and commodious harbourage; the bay of St. Salvador, on the E coast of Rio Janeiro; Cape Fria, at the SE extremity of the province; and further W, the bay of Rio Janeiro and Grande island. Southwards are the island of St. Catherine; the

Lago dos Patos, connected with the Atlantic by the narrow channel of the Barro do Rio Grande de St. Pedro; the Rio de la Plata, an immense estuary formed by the confluence of the rivers Araguay and Parana, 170 m. wide at its entrance, between Capes St. Maria on the N, and St. Antonio on the S; Port Belgrano or Bahia Blanca, a small inlet on the southern coast of Buenos Ayres; the gulf of San Matias; the peninsula of St. Josef, formed by the bay or port of the same name on the N, and by the Bahia Nuovo on the S; Bahia de los Camerones de St. Jorje, extending to Cape Three Points, Puerto Descado, Bahia Grande, and Cape Virgins, terminating the Atlantic coast-line.

Its southern extremity is separated from the archipelago of Terra del Fuego by the straits of Magellan or Magalhaens, which forms a navigable channel about 300 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 1½ m. to 40 m. between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Between the western promontory of Eastern Terra del Fuego and Staten island is Le Maire strait; and on a small island at the south of the archipelago, Cape Horn, forming the most southerly point of America. The group of the Falkland isles, forming one of the most important in the antarctic archipelago, lies to the NE of the Terra del Fuegan islands.

The western shore of Patagonia presents numerous sinuosities, studded with islands of various dimensions, forming the Patagonian archipelago. Messier channel separates Wellington island from the main land; and to the N is the gulf of Penas, and Tres Montes cape and peninsula. Further N is the Chonos archipelago, with the gulf of the same name, and that of Ancudo, the latter of which separates the island of Chiloe from the provinces of Patagonia and Chili; Conception bay, Cape Malabrigo, the most westerly point of the continent; the gulf of Guayaquil, between Cape Blanco and Point St. Elena, Cape St. Francisco, and Cape Guascama, the southern extremity of the bay of Choco, form the principal indentations of the southern peninsula of America. The bay of Panama, terminating in Point Mala, forms, with the minor gulfs of St. Miguel on the E, and of Parita on the W, the southern curve of the isthmus of the same name; and fills an expanse of about 130 m. in diameter. Towards the E of the bay is the archipelago de las Perlas, and on the NW are the rocky islands forming the harbour of Panama. Beyond the Morro de Puercos is the bay of Montijo, and further to the NW are the gulfs of Nicoya, Papagayo, Conchagua or Fonseca, and Tehuantepec; Cape Corrientes, in the province of Xalisco, and the gulf of California or sea of Cortes, 700 m. in length, and from 40 to 150 in breadth, formed by the peninsula of California,—a long narrow neck of land, terminating at Cape St. Lucas. A range of rocky islands stretches along the western coast of the gulf, and towards the NE is the island of Tuberon. On the NW coast of Mexico is the bay or port of St. Francisco, which, extending inland about 50 m., forms the estuary of several considerable rivers, and affords excellent harbourage. Stretching from Cape Flattery is the channel—consisting of the supposed strait of Juan de Fuca, the gulf of Georgia, and Queen Charlotte's sound—which separates the great island of Quadra and Vancouver, in the archipelago of New Georgia, from the Columbian coast, and on the western side of the island is Nootka sound. Further north the outline of the coast presents numerous sinuosities, filled with ranges of islands and island groups of various dimensions, extending to a considerable distance from the coast, forming the archipelagos of New Hanover, New Cornwall, and New Norfolk.

That tract of country which is commonly called the North-west coast of America, comprehends the whole line of coast from 48° 55′ N, and 125° W long., as far as 65° 46′ N and 169° 15′ W. Previous to the discoveries of the illustrious Cook, this extensive range of coast had not been explored. Some faint gleams of light, indeed, were thrown on this hitherto obscure subject by the Russians, who, having gradually extended their settlements to the E and NE extremities of the Asiatic continent, discovered the great chain of the Aleutian islands, stretching from Kamtschatka to Cape Alaska—the western extremity of the peninsula of that name—and connecting the two continents. The straits separating the two continents were discovered by Behring, a Dane, employed by the Russian court, on a similar plan of discovery with that of Cook, in 1728. Through these straits he sailed as far as N lat. 67° 18′, without discovering the approximation of the American and Asiatic continents. The whole extent of this coast north of the island of Fuca, is so studded with islands, and so broken with sounds, bays, and inlets, as to present no appearance of continuity. Its extent, from the entrance of Fuca to the head of Cook's inlet, is 1,200 m. in direct distance. Thence the coast trends SW to Cape Alaska, and 1,200 miles E of Kamtschatka. The line of coast in this direction extends 800 m. From Cape Alaska to the head of Bristol bay, the coast turns to NE for a space of 350 m. It then bends NW for 150 m.; and then runs almost due N as far as the head of Norton-sound, 400 m. in direct distance. Thence its general direction is NW to Cape Prince of Wales, the western extremity of North America, 160 m. further in direct distance; making a total of 3,000 miles, exclusive of the windings of the coast.

General Aspect and Features.] When we cast our eyes on the great American continent, the first thing which strikes us, besides its extraordinary magnitude as a whole, is the large forms in which Nature has cast its different physical features. Its rivers are large and rapid beyond those of the ancient continents; and after falling into the ocean, they give rise to currents which are perceptible at a very great distance from their mouths. The Maranon, the Orinoco, and the Plata, in South America, and the Mississippi, and St. Lawrence, in North America, are all conspicuous for the width of the channels in which they flow, and the prodigious mass of waters which they each contribute to the ocean. Then there is no chain of mountains on this side of the globe—the Himalaya excepted—which, in extent and altitude, can be compared with the Andes of South America: the Alps themselves dwindle into insignificance in the comparison. The plains likewise of the New world are as extensive and beautiful as its mountains are elevated and grand. In some places, and at certain seasons of the year, the eye of the traveller in vain attempts to scan the farthest verge of the plain which stretches its monotonous expanse before him like some vast ocean; in other quarters, the whole country is one wide savannah, teeming with vegetable life, and clothed in the fairest hues of creation. Its lakes are equally remarkable. In North America there is a chain of lakes, each of them an inland sea in magnitude; and the lakes even of a third class, in America, equal if they do not excel any feature of this kind of which the Old world can boast.

The great leading features in the structure of the New world are: 1*st.* The continuous belt of high mountains and plateaus traversing the western side of the continent at a short distance from the coast, from Behring's straits to Terra del Fuego, and forming the most uninterrupted extent of primitive mountains known. Their northern portion, consisting of the Rocky mountains, within the limits of the United States, and the Chippewayan range in the North-west territory, appears to be chiefly granitic; while in the Cordilleras of Mexico, and the Andes of South America, the primitive strata are covered with immense accumulations of transition-porphyries, and lavas, the produce of numerous volcanoes, many of which yet remain in constant activity. 2*dly.* The wide expanse of low and generally level country which succeeds immediately to the east of the above-mentioned zone of mountains; and through which, in both hemispheres, flow some of the most magnificent rivers in the world. This region consists of immense deposits of newer rocks, over which is strewed an alluvial formation, with intermingled rolled masses of rock. 3*dly.* The chain of mountains, of lower elevation and inferior continuity, which forms the eastern boundary to the low country, and whose principal masses and highest points are composed of granite. 4*thly.* The magnificent inland collections of water. 5*thly.* The clusters of islands occupying the seas between North and South America, and which are, almost without exception, of a volcanic origin.

The geological character of America partakes of the simplicity observable in her mountain-ranges, which obey very uniform laws of arrangement, and are in a great measure free from those interruptions which occur in Europe, arising out of numerous chains, whose irregular and often contradictory structure—as geologists would say—it is frequently difficult to reconcile or explain. The two continents, however, agree in the prevailing primitive character of their northern extremities, and in the occurrence of volcanoes about their equatorial and southern regions; and an investigation of their geological relations affords no ground for the opinion that the New world—as it is chronologically called—is of more recent origin than the Old.

According to Humboldt all the great elevations of the New world stand connected with that prodigious chain which, following the direction of the western

coast, stretches, under different names, and with considerable interruptions, from the northern extremity of the continent to the southern, over a space of 10,000 m. in length. This mountain-system vastly exceeds its only rival the Himalaya in length, and never, like it, loses its mountain-character in the wide level expanse of an elevated plateau, or is interrupted by broad valleys and the intersection of mighty streams. Unlike its Asiatic rival, moreover, it rises at once from near sea-level on both sides of the range. It may be considered as formed of three sections: 1st. The Andes, properly so called, extending from Cape Horn to the isthmus of Panama; 2d, the Central American system, extending from Panama to the peninsula of Tehuantepec; and 3d. the North American chain extending from the Mexican plateau to Behring's straits.

System of the Andes.] The Andes Proper may be subdivided into four sections. The 1st., forming the southern section of the system, and extending from the southern extremity of the continent to the 44th southern parallel, may be distinguished as the Patagonian Andes, sometimes called the Sierra Nevada de los Andes; and is that portion of the system which is least known to geographers. The 2d. section, extending from the 44th to the 20th southern parallel, is the Andes of Chili and Potosi. The 3d. is the Peruvian Andes, extending from the 20th parallel to the plateau of Almaguer under N lat. 1° 50′, and sometimes called the Royal cordillera or Grand cordillera of Peru. The 4th section is the Cordilleras of New Granada. Till very lately none of the peaks of this immense range had been measured but those in the presidency of Quito; and it was the generally received opinion that the Andes attained their greatest height in the vicinity of Quito. This, however, has eventually proved to have been but unauthorized conjecture, as from Cape Horn all the way to the peak of Tolima—a line of 60 degrees of a great circle—the number of summits actually measured was very small; and there was no reason, *a priori*, why those measured should have been esteemed the highest, merely because they were under the equatorial line. But the idea was long pertinaciously and keenly maintained that the highest summits of all mountain-ranges must necessarily be under the equator; and that all mountain-chains must diminish in height as they recede from that line. This theory was completely disproved in the case of the Himalaya range, and the mountains of Tibet, which are from 28 to 30 degrees N of that line; and has again been disproved by the labours of our countryman, Mr. Pentland, who, in 1826 and 1827, explored the Andes of Titicaca in Upper Peru, in the modern republic of Bolivia, and measured the summits trigonometrically, and all the accessible heights by the barometer. According to Mr. Pentland, the great chain of the Andes, which forms a single and continuous ridge from the southern extremity of the American continent to the neighbourhood of the tropic of Capricorn, separates into two great ridges near the city of Potosi, in S lat. 19° 35′; and these, after enclosing a vast alpine plain raised 12,000 to 13,000 ft. above the level of the sea, reunite in about 14° S, where they form the Andes of Vilcanote and Cusco. The western of these ridges runs parallel to the shores of the Pacific, and is called the cordillera of the Coast; the eastern, or that of the interior, is called the Cordillera Real. The intermediate plain is the basin of the celebrated lake Titicaca, the physical features of which are scarcely less extraordinary than its history is interesting. Generally speaking, the western cordillera is the most elevated, attaining, at many points, an absolute height of from 22,000 to 24,000 ft.; while the eastern cordillera, between the latitudes of 19° and 16° 40′ S, nowhere exceeds 17,000. In the latter parallel, however, the gigantic Illimani springs to the height of 24,200 ft.; and north of it, several other elevated points even surpass the height of the western ridge. The most elevated is the Nevado de Sorata, in S lat. 16° 10′, the height of which is 25,250 ft. In general shape and character, the two ridges also differ. The heights in the western are chiefly dome or bell-shaped; those in the eastern are peaked, giving the range generally a serrated form. The descent of both, east and west, is rapid; but that of the western cordillera, into the basin of Titicaca, is less so than that of the eastern. The breadth of the former is about 100 m.; that of the latter it is less easy to determine, in consequence of its throwing out many lateral chains on its eastern side, the length of which may be considered portions of the breadth of the main ridge. Excluding these, however, this may be estimated at from 35 m. where narrowest (17° 58′ S), to above 70 m. where widest (16° 50′ S). The entire width of the two ridges, including that also of the basin of Titicaca, varies from 200 to 300 m., exclusive of the projecting chains; including them it approaches 500 m.; and the length of this portion of the Andean chain, bounded by the 14th and 20th southern parallels, is nearly 400 miles.

In the environs of Popayan, the Andes chain exhibits a trifurcation in which the Sierra de la Suma Paz, which is the eastern chain, may be regarded as the continuation of the principal chain. It traverses Columbia from SW to NE, passing to the E of Bogota and Truxillo, to the N of Valencia, and to the S of New Barcelona and Cumana. The central chain, called Quindiu, separates the valley of the Magdalena from that of the Cauca. The western chain, called Choco, is greatly inferior in elevation to either of the other two, and sinks down to the level of the plain beneath the gulf of Cupica and the Rio Napipi. From the Andes of Chili, a considerable branch, known as the Sierra du Tucuman, runs off to the SE., where it sinks gradually into the llanos of Tucuman. The isolated Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in the department of Magdalena may be regarded as a detached portion of the principal chain of the cordilleras of New Granada.

The system of La Parime, or the highlands of Guayana, between the plains of the Lower Orinoco and those of the Rio Negro and the Amazon, is an irregularly grouped mass of mountains between the parallels of 3° and 8° N, and the meridians of 58° and 68° W. Its highest summits are situated on the southernmost chain, at the foot of which the plains of the Cassiquiari and the Rio Negro begin. Here the Pic de Dinda attains an elevation of 8,212 ft.; and the Maravaco probably reaches 10,500 ft.

The Brazilian mountains present three principal chains, all of which rise with different degrees of inclination from S to N, and of which the principal seems to be the Serra do Espinhaço, which is probably the most elevated, though not the longest. It stretches from the right bank of the San Francisco to the Uraguay, or from the 10th to the 28th parallel. Its highest summits occur in the prov. of Minas Geraes. The longest chain is the Serra dos Vertentes, which describes an immense semicircle from the southern frontier of the prov. of Seara to the western extremity of the prov. of Matto Grosso. The Serra Borborema, a branch of the latter chain, terminates in Cape San Roque.

Central American system.] Long before the Andes have reached the isthmus of Panama, they have dwindled into inconsiderable hills; and in Veragua, the Sierra de Canatagua is said to run in an opposite direction to the Andes, as if to interrupt the extension

of the chain into North America. It is probable, however, that the general direction of this chain will be found to follow that of the narrow isthmus on which it rises. Under the parallel of 9° 25′ N the group of Costa Rica rises into a lofty plateau which falls suddenly on the E towards the Caribbean sea, and is united to another chain running towards the lake of Nicaragua.—The Honduras and Nicaragua group consist of mountains whose connexion is very imperfectly known.—The Guatemala chain running along the western coast of Central America, towards the bay of Tehuantepec, is distinguished by its numerous volcanic summits. Its culminating point appears to be the volcano of Agua, whose alt. Hall has estimated at 14,760 ft. The volcano of Soconusco in N lat. 15° 59′ terminates the volcanic series of the Guatemala mountains, which enter Mexico under the designation of the Cordillera de Oaxaca, and as they advance towards the NW assume that of the Cordillera de Mexico.

North American system.] In the Mexican province of Oaxaca, the chain occupies the centre of the isthmus, between the sources of the Chimalapa and the Huasecualco. Of this part of the chain, the Cerro de Sinpualtepec is said to be so elevated that both the Atlantic and Pacific are visible from it: an extent of visual horizon indicating an elevation of 7,700 ft. From 18½° to 21° N lat. the cordillera stretches from S to N, and approaches the Atlantic. In the centre of the table-land, an elevated chain separates the valley of Mexico from the intendancy of Pueblo de Los Angelos. Of this chain, the most elevated summits are the Popoca-tepetl, a volcano covered with perpetual snow, its elevation being 17,735 ft. above sea-level, and the Istac-cihuatl, having an alt. of 15,700 ft., according to Humboldt, who took its height, as well as that of the former mountain, geometrically. According to Mr. Sonninschmide, a German mineralogist, who measured its height by the barometer, its elevation was 14,830 ft., or 870 ft. lower than Humboldt's estimate. The Nevado de Toluca, another colossal summit, 22 m. SW of Mexico, is elevated 15,156 ft. above sea-level, though it is only 6,299 ft. above the plain whence it springs. The Cerro de Axusco, 12 m. direct distance SSW from Mexico, has 12,052 ft. of absolute height, and is 4,596 ft. above the level of Tezcuco. The mean elevation of the whole range of which these summits make a part, and which surround as with a circular wall the valley of Mexico, is, according to Humboldt, 9,842 ft. The eastern chain which runs N and S along the eastern declivity of the table-land, towards the gulf of Mexico, presents the elevated summits of the Citlaltepetl,—called Orizava or Orizaba in the maps,—and Nauhcampa-tepetl. The absolute height of the former is 17,387 ft., and of the latter 13,514 ft., above the level of the sea, according to Humboldt. From the north-eastern part of the intendancy of Mexico, the chain assumes the name of Sierra Madre, and runs NW to Guanaxuato. North of this city, it becomes of an extraordinary breadth,—dividing into three branches, of which the most eastern runs in the direction of Charcas and Catorce, and is lost in the province of New Leon. The western branch proceeds to the N of Guadalajara, and passing to the E of Culiacan and Arispe, as far N as the source of the Rio Gila, forms in its progress the mountains of Primeria Alta, celebrated for the gold washed down their sides. This western branch is denominated the ridge of Topia by Spanish writers; and from its western side many lateral chains stretch SW to the gulf of California. The middle branch of the Sierra Madre, which may be viewed as the central chain of the Mexican Alps, occupies the whole extent of the intendancy of Zacatecas, and stretches through Durango and New Biscay, as far as the Sierras de los Mimbros to the W of the Rio del Norte. Thence it traverses New Mexico, till it meets with the Topian ridge on the W, and on the E with a snowy ridge that commences on the E of the Rio del Norte, in 31° N lat., and running N and then NW, forms the boundary in that quarter between New Mexico and Louisiana. This termination of the Sierra Madre, in 41° N lat., divides the rivers which flow towards the Pacific from those which discharge themselves into the Atlantic ocean. From this point, where the various branches meet, they again spread out to a great breadth, under the appellation of the Stony or Rocky mountains. Another snowy range extends NW and SE between the lower courses of the Colorado and the Buenaventura rivers, running parallel with the E coast of the gulf of California; and another chain, called the Californian mountains, commences near the SE point of the peninsula of that name, and runs in a NW course through the middle of the peninsula, and along the coast of the Pacific, as far as the mouth of the Columbia,—an extent of more than 1,500 m. The prevailing geological feature of the Mexican mountain-system is porphyritic rock. The central plateau of Anahuac presents an enormous porphyritic dyke, distinguished from the European porphyry by the constant presence of hornblende and the absence of quartz. Granite appears at Acapulco and in Oaxaca. Balbi proposes to designate the mountain-ranges now described, from the cordillera of Veragua to the Rocky mountains, the Missouri-Mexican system.

The longitudinal extent of the Rocky mountain-chain is immense. It certainly reaches the 60th northern parallel, and perhaps only terminates on the shores of the Arctic ocean. Its mean breadth is 200 m. The perpetual snows and innumerable fountains of this enormous range, from the 38th to the 48th parallel, feed with never-failing supplies, the vast Missouri and its tributary host of powerful streams. In endeavouring to explore the sources of the Red and Arkansaw rivers, Captain Pike and his whole party were completely bewildered amidst snows, torrents, and precipices. The cold was so intense, that several of the party had their limbs frostbitten, and were abandoned to their fate by Pike and his surviving companions. In a lateral ridge separating the valley of the Arkansaw from that of the Platte, in N lat. 41°, is a remarkable peak, called the Great White mountain, which formed the boundary of their explorations to the NW. The alt. of this peak was taken on the base of a mile by Pike, and found to be 10,581 ft. above the level of the meadow at its base; and the height of this latter was estimated at 8,000 ft. above the level of the sea; giving in all, 18,581 ft. of absolute elevation, or 6,000 ft. higher than the peak of Teneriffe, by Humboldt's measurement; and 2,852 ft. short of that of Chimborazo, admitting the elevation of this last to be 21,472 ft. Captain Pike and his companions never lost sight of this tremendous peak, unless in a valley, for the space of ten weeks wandering amongst the mountains. The elevation of the sources of the Missouri is only matter of conjecture. The level of the river, where they left their canoes, could not be less than 6,000 ft. above the sea; but how high the mountains rose above this point the narrative does not inform us. The central chain, as usual, is marked in Pike's map as the highest, and as covered with snow during the whole year. The latitude is between 45 and 47 N. Between these parallels, in Europe, the lower limit of perpetual congelation is fixed at from 9,000 to 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea; and it can hardly be supposed that the summits of this range were less than 8,500 or 9,000 ft. high, making a reasonable allowance for the greater coldness of the American continent. A great number of

lateral ranges project to the SE, E, and NE of the main range. Where the Missouri enters the plains, is the most eastern projection; and from where the Jaune leaves the snowy range, a lateral range runs off more than 200 m. SE, which is intersected by the Big-horn river. As these mountains have not yet been explored by the eye of geological science, it is impossible to say any thing respecting their component parts; but they seem to be chiefly granitic. No volcanoes have yet been discovered amongst them.

The mountains E of the Mississippi chiefly belong to what is called the Alleghany system, of which the eastern chain is known as the Blue mountains; and the western chain as the Cumberland mountains. The general direction of the chains composing this system is from NE to SW, and they stretch between the 35th and 41st parallels. We may regard as dependencies of this system the range of mountains running along the northern shores of the gulf of St. Lawrence; the low range traversing the whole of Lower Canada and Labrador; the range between the gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's bay; and the Wisconsin hills between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Little is known of the orography of the regions within the Arctic circle; but the direction of the mountain-chains in these regions appears to be from SE to NW.—The name Arctic Highlands has been given to the elevated region extending from the shore of Hudson's bay westward to the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

Plateaux.] The surface of the American continent presents a number of remarkable plateaux, or elevated plains, whose boundaries and extent are defined by mountain-ridges. Of these the Peruvian plateau, which embraces all the high lands of Lower Peru, Bolivia, and the Rio de la Plata provinces, and stretches from the 6th to the 26th southern parallel, has an altitude varying from 3,800 ft. to 8,900 ft. The basin of the celebrated lake of Titicaca, 150 geographical miles in length by about 50 in breadth, occupies the centre of a plateau elevated on the top of that just described, between 15° 55′ and 17° 30′ S, and 68° and 72° W.—The Columbian plateau, which comprises all the highest vallies in Assuay, Ecuador, Cundinamarca, and Boyaca, has an elevation varying from 5,200 ft. to 9,600 ft.—The Brazilian plateau, comprising the upper part of the basins of the San Francisca and Parana, and the most elevated districts in the prov. of Rio de Janeiro, Espiritu Santo, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Piauhy, has an elevation of from 650 ft. to 1,650 ft.—The Central plateau of South America, in which Balbi comprises the vast Brazilian prov. of Matto Grosso, and portions of Goyaz and San Paulo, Paraguay, and the Chaco in the Rio de la Plata confederacy; and the territory of the Chiquetos and Moxos in Bolivia, has an alt. of from 600 ft. to 2,500 ft.—The plateau of Guayana, which embraces the country lying between the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, the Amazon, and the Atlantic, has an alt. of from 2,500 ft. to 5,000 ft.—The plateau of Anahuac or Mexico, extending from Oaxaca to Chihuahua, and comprising all the high land of Guatemala, has an elevation of from 3,800 ft. to 8,800 ft.—The Missouri-Columbian plateau, or Central plateau of North America, comprising the upper portion of the basins of the Missouri, the Saskatchevan, the Mackenzie, the Columbia, the Oregon, the Lewis, the Western Colorado, the Rio del Norte, the Arkansas, the Flat River, and the Yellow-stone river, is elevated from 2,300 ft. to 3,500 ft.—The Alleghanian plateau, comprising the high plains of Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, of part of Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and some parts of Lower Canada, has an elevation of from 1,200 ft. to 3,200 ft. [*Balbi.*]

Plains.] In no other region of the globe do we behold such vast plains as present themselves over the whole extent of the American continent. From the delta of the Mackenzie river on the shores of the Arctic ocean, to that of the Mississippi on the gulf of Mexico, and between the Central chain of the Missouri-Mexican mountain-system on the W, to the Alleghany system on the E, extends a vast plain, the largest in the world, embracing the basins of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the Churchill, the Saskatchevan, the Mackenzie, the Coppermine, and nearly the whole basin of the Missouri, and presenting a superficies which has been estimated at 3,250,000 sq. m. This immense tract of country is divided into two basins by a low water-shed; that on the NE receiving the waters which flow into the Polar sea, Hudson's bay, the great Canadian lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic; and the other basin, the waters which fall into the gulf of Mexico. This southern basin contains those vast grassy plains called *savannahs* or *prairies*. "The name of *savannahs* is given to those vast prairies of the Western region which display a boundless ocean of verdure, and deceive the sight by seeming to rise towards the sky, and of which the only inhabitants are immense herds of bisons or buffaloes; also to those plains which skirt the rivers, and are generally inundated in the rainy season. "The trees which grow there are of the aquatic species. The *Magnolia glauca*, the American olive, the *Gordonia argentea* with its odorous flowers, are seen here, isolated or in groups, while the general surface of the savannah exhibits a long and succulent herbage mixed with plants and shrubs." [*M. Brun.*] When seen from the summits of the Mexican and the Rocky mountains, they seem absolutely boundless to the view. They frequently undulate into gentle swelling lawns, or expand into spacious vallies, in the centre of which is always found a little timber growing on the banks of brooks and rivulets of the finest water. Pike — who viewed them from the summit of the Blue mountains, under the source of the Arkansaw —says: "The unbounded prairie was overhung with clouds, which seemed like the ocean in a storm,— wave piled on wave, and foaming; while the sky over our heads was perfectly clear, and the prospect was truly sublime." It would seem that the view of these unbounded prairies excited sensations in the mind of Pike similar to those with which Timur Bec beheld the steppes of Kapshac, according to his historian. In these vast prairies the soil is dry and sandy; but the moment we approach a stream, the land becomes more humid, and is clothed with small timber. It is probable that these steppes or prairies were never well-wooded; as, from the aridity of the soil, having few water-courses running through it, and these principally dry in summer, no sufficient nourishment is afforded to the growth of timber. In all timbered land, the annual discharge of the leaves, with the continual decay of old trees and branches, creates at once manure and moisture; but in Upper Louisiana, a barren soil, parched and dried up for eight months in the year, presents neither moisture nor nutriment sufficient for the growth of wood. These vast plains of Louisiana, near the upper course of the Arkansaw with its tributary streams, and the head-waters of the Kanzas, and White and Grand Osage rivers, may become in time like the sandy deserts of Africa. "I saw in my route," says Pike, "in various places, tracts of many leagues, where the wind had thrown up the sand in all the fancied forms of the ocean's rolling waves, and on which not a single speck of vegetation appeared." These prairies, from the borders of the Mississippi on the E, to the base of the Mexican Alps on the W, rise with a continually increasing acclivity for many

hundred miles, till, at the base of the mountains, they attain an elevation of 8,000 ft., as we are informed by Pike, which is greater than the elevated level of the great desert of Gobi on the NW of China, estimated by Du Halde to be 5,511 ft. above the level of the sea; or of the Karoo or arid desert to the N of the cape of Good Hope, traversed by the Orange river, and the elevation of which is estimated by Colonel Gordon at 6,561 ft. In addition to the aridity of the Louisiana prairies, they are so impregnated with nitre and other salts, as to taint the waters which flow across them. Pike says, that for leagues together, they are covered with saline incrustations; a number of tributary streams descending into the Arkansaw and Kanzas rivers are perfect salines; and beyond the river Platte, the lands are not only destitute of timber, but even of good water, of which there is but a small quantity in the creeks, and even that is brackish. The same saline incrustations pervade the prairies on the Upper Missouri; and the same want of timber and little or no dew with very little rain, continues to the neighbourhood of the mountains. There are no prairie lands N of the Peace river; and no flat country skirting the Rocky mountains beyond Great Slave lake [*Richardson*].—The second great plain of America is that of the Amazon, which comprises the whole central part of South America, including more than half of Brazil, the south-western part of Colombia, the eastern part of Peru, and the northern part of Bolivia. Its limits are nearly identical with that of the basin of the Amazon and of the Rio Tocantin. This plain is everywhere fertile in the highest degree, and clothed with immense and impenetrable forests, especially on the banks of the rivers. Humboldt estimates the area of this plain at 2,340,000 sq. m.—The plain of the Rio de la Plata extends between the Andes on the W; the mountains of Brazil on the N; and the Atlantic ocean on the E and S. Humboldt estimates its superficies at 1,215,000 sq. m. A large portion of it is known by the name of the *pampas*. These are plains which present one uniform expanse of waving grass, uninterrupted either by forest or eminence. They commence 73 m. W of Buenos Ayres; and are in some places parched and barren, in others, fertile, covered with high grass, destitute of trees, and mostly uninhabited. They are the abode of innumerable herds of wild oxen, horses, ostriches, and other animals, which, under the shade of the grass, find protection from the intolerable heat of the sun; and towards the Chilian frontier, guanucas and vacunas roam over them in considerable numbers. Over these pampas, as in the Russian and Tartarian steppes, there are no landmarks for many hundred miles, so that travellers are obliged to pursue their route by the compass. The plain of the Orinoco, or of the Guaviare-Orinoco, as Balbi proposes to call it, embracing the *llanos*, as they are called, of New Granada and Venezuela, extends from Caqueta to the mouth of the Orinoco, along the Guaviare, the Meta, and the lower course of the Orinoco. Humboldt has estimated its superficies at 261,000 sq. m.

The llanos.] "There is something awful, but sad and gloomy," remarks that learned and eloquent traveller, "in the uniform aspect of these steppes. Every thing there seems motionless: seldom does a small cloud, as it crosses the zenith, and announces the approach of the rainy season, cast its shadow on the savannah. I know not whether the first aspect of the llanos excites less astonishment than that of the Andes. Mountainous countries,—whatever may be the absolute elevation of the highest summits,—have an analogous physiognomy; but we accustom ourselves with difficulty to the view of the llanos of Venezuela and Casanare, or the pampas of Buenos Ayres and Chaco, which recall to mind continually, during journeys of 20 or 30 days, the smooth surface of the ocean. I had seen the plains of La Mancha in Spain, and the real steppes which extend from Jutland, through Lunenburg and Westphalia, to Belgium; but the plains of the W and N of Europe present but a feeble image of the immense llanos of South America: all around us, they seemed to ascend toward the sky; and the vast and profound solitude appeared like an ocean covered with sea-weeds. Owing to the unequal mass of vapours diffused through the atmosphere, and the various temperature of the different strata of air, the horizon was in some parts clear and distinct, in others, undulating, sinuous, and as if striped: the earth was there confounded with the sky. Through the dry fog and strata of vapour, the trunks of palm-trees were discerned at a great distance; and stripped of their foliage and verdant tops, these trunks appeared like the masts of a ship discovered at the horizon. The llanos and the pampas of South America are real steppes. They display a beautiful verdure in the rainy season; but in continued drought assume the aspect of a desert. The grass is then reduced to powder,—the earth cracks,—and the alligator and great serpents remain buried in the dry mud till awakened from their long lethargy by the first showers of spring. These phenomena are observed on barren tracks of 50 or 60 leagues in length, wherever the savannahs are not traversed by rivers; for, on the borders of rivulets, and around little pools of stagnant water, the traveller, even during the period of the great droughts, encounters here and there thickets of mauritia,—a palm the leaves of which, spread out like a fan, preserve a brilliant verdure. The chief characteristic of the savannahs or steppes of South America is, the absolute want of hills and inequalities, the perfect level of every part of the soil. Accordingly, the Spanish conquerors who first penetrated from Coro to the banks of the Apure, did not call them deserts, or savannahs, or meadows, but plains,—*llanos*. Often, in a space of 30 sq. leagues, there is not an eminence of a foot high; and the resemblance to the surface of the sea strikes the imagination most powerfully where the plains are altogether destitute of palm-trees, and where the mountains of the shore and of the Orinoco are so distant that they cannot be seen, as in the Mesa de Pavones. This equality of surface is still more perfect in the meridian of Calabozo than toward the east, between the Cari, La Villa del Pao, and Nueva Barcelona; but it reigns without interruption from the mouths of the Orinoco to La Villa de Araure and Ospinos, under a parallel of 180 leagues in length; and from San Carlos to the savannahs of Caqueta, on a meridian of 200 leagues. It particularly characterises the New continent, as it does the low steppes of Asia between the Borysthenes and the Wolga, and between the Irtisch and the Obi. The deserts of Central Africa, of Arabia, Syria, and Persia, Cobi, and Casna, on the contrary, present many inequalities,—ranges of hills, ravines without water, and rocks that pierce the sands. The llanos, however, notwithstanding the apparent uniformity of their surface, furnish two kinds of inequalities which will not escape the observation of an attentive traveller. The first is known by the name of *bancos:* these are real shoals in the basin of the steppes, fractured strata of sandstone or compact limestone, standing four or five feet higher than the rest of the plain. These *banks* are sometimes 3 or 4 leagues in length; are entirely smooth, with a horizontal surface; and their existence is only perceived by examining their borders. The second species of inequality can be recognised only by geodesical or barometric levellings, or by the course of rivers. It is called *mesa;* and is composed of small flats, or rather convex eminences, which rise insensibly to the height of a few toises. Such are, in the province of Cumana, to the N of the Villa de la Merced and Candelaria, the *mesas* of Amana, of Guanipa, and of Jonoro, the direction of which is SW and NE; and which, in spite of their inconsiderable elevation, form a water-shed between the Orinoco and the northern coast of Terra Firma. The convexity of the savannah alone occasions this partition. We here find a *divortia aquarum* existing as in Poland, where, far from the Carpathian mountains, the plain itself divides the waters between the Baltic and the Black sea. Geographers, who suppose that there must always exist a chain of mountains wherever there is a line of division, have not failed to mark one in their maps, at the sources of the Rio Neveri, the Unare, the Guarapiche, and the Pao. The uniform landscape of the llanos,—the extreme paucity of their inhabitants,—the fatigue of travelling beneath a burning sky and an atmosphere darkened by dust,—the view of that horizon which seems for ever to flee before us,—those lonely trunks of palm-trees which have all the same aspect, and which we despair of reaching because they are confounded with other trunks that rise by degrees on the visual horizon,—all these causes combined make the steppes appear far greater than they are in reality. The planters who inhabit the southern declivity of the chain of the coast, see the steppes extending toward the S, as far as the eye can reach, like an ocean of verdure. They know, that, from the delta of the Orinoco to the province of Varinas, and thence, by traversing the banks of the Meta, the Guaviare, and the Caguan, they can advance 380 leagues in the plains, first from E to W, and then from NE to SE, beyond the equator, to the foot of the Andes of Pasto: they are likewise acquainted, from the accounts of travellers, with the pampas of Buenos Ayres which also are llanos covered with fine grass, destitute of trees, and filled with oxen and horses become wild; and they suppose, according to the greater part of our maps of America, that this continent has only one chain of mountains,—that of the Andes,—which stretches from S to N; and form a vague idea of the contiguity of all the plains from the Orinoco and the Apure to the Rio de la Plata and the straits of Magellan."

Rivers.] America is unrivalled by any other portion of the globe in the number and magnitude of

the rivers by which it is intersected, and in which every portion of this vast continent possesses a medium of commercial intercourse in which the wealth of future generations may be confidently predicted. Of these,—the greatest of which fall either directly into the Atlantic or into its gulfs,—are: The St. Lawrence, one of the most remarkable for the volume and depth of its waters, and the immense width of its embouchure. This river, in the commonly limited acceptation of the name, issues from the chain of lakes which lie to the S of Hudson's bay, at a point called the Lake of the Thousand isles; but if the opinion of Balbi, that the immense inland seas of which this river forms the outlet, ought to be regarded as the expansion of the upper waters of the river itself, be adopted, its sources are to be found in the Kamistiquia, or in the St. Louis, which form the principal tributaries of Lake Superior; thence it is to be traced in the strait or falls of St. Mary, 50 m. long, in its descent to Lake Huron; and after receiving the waters of Lake Michigan, by the strait of Mackinac, 40 m. long, in the river St. Clair, which conducts to the small lake of the same name. Issuing thence, it is discharged by the Detroit, 25 m. in length, into Lake Erie; from which it discharges itself, by the Niagara and far-famed falls of Niagara, into Lake Ontario. On issuing from the latter lake at Kingston, it takes the name of the Iroquois, and forms the boundary line between Upper Canada and the State of New York; and after intersecting Lower Canada in a NE direction, and forming the wide expanses called Lake St. Francis, Lake St. Louis, and St. Peter's lake, and taking the name of St. Lawrence after passing Montreal, it terminates in the gulf to which it gives its name, at Gaspé point, by a mouth exceeding 100 m. in breadth. Its principal tributaries are the Ottawa which separates Upper and Lower Canada, and the Seguensy, which forms the outlet of Lake St. John. Its basin is estimated to contain 297,000 sq. m., of which 94,000 are covered with the lakes alone.

The Orinoco, which notwithstanding the great length of its course occasioned by numerous detours to the W and E, is in its entire extent comprised within the limits of Colombia, rises in the mountain-system of Parimé. The area of its basin is 252,000 sq. m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Ventuari and the Caura; on the left, occurs the bifurcation of the Cassiquiari, which by its junction with the Rio Negro, after a course of 120 m., connects the Orinoco with the Amazon; the other tributaries on the left are the Guaviare, the Meta, and the Apure.

The Essequibo enters the Atlantic, between the Orinoco and the Amazon, by a mouth 14 m. wide. Its principal tributary is the Massaruni.

The Amazon, sometimes called the Maranon, is formed by the confluence of the New Maranon or Tunguragua, with the Ucayali or Old Maranon. The former—commonly considered the head-stream of this great river—issues from Lake Llauricocha in the Peruvian Andes. Balbi, however, is of opinion, with many other geographers, that the source of the Maranon ought rather to be identified with that of the Beni or Paro, which rises in the mountains of Sicasica in Bolivia, and after uniting with the Apurimac takes the name of the Ucayali, and directs its course to the northern confines of Peru, where it joins the New Maranon in the province of Maynas; after which, under the appellation of Solimoens, it proceeds in a general direction towards the E; at San Francisco de Tabatingo it enters the empire of Brazil; and, after traversing the immense province of Para from W to E, falls into the Atlantic; forming at its embouchure, with the confluence of the Para or Rio des Tocantins, the great island of Marajo. The principal affluents of the Amazon are, on the right, the Yavari and the Madeira, which in the length of their course rival the greatest rivers in the world; the Topayos, and the Xingu, all in the empire of Brazil; and on the left, besides the Tunguragua or New Maranon, the Napo, the Putumaya or Ica, the Caqueta or Yupura, and the Rio Negro with its tributaries, the Cassiquiari and the Rio Branco. The first of these affluents belongs to the Colombian territory, and the greater part of the second and the upper part of the Caqueta. The others water the Brazilian territory.

The Tocantin, called the Para in the lower part of its course, is regarded by most geographers as an affluent of the Amazon with which it communicates by a natural canal called Tajipuru. It is formed by the junction of the Rio des Tocantins, or the Tocantin properly so called, with the Rio Grande, or Araguay, which is the principal branch. All the basin of this river belongs to the Brazilian territory.

The San Francisco is one of the five great rivers of Brazil. It flows through the provinces of Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Sergipe.

The appellation Rio de la Plata belongs, strictly speaking, to the united stream of the Parana and the Uraguay, on whose sea-like expanse are situated Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Maldonado. The Parana, of which the remote sources are to be found in the Brazilian province of Minas Geraes, is generally regarded as the principal branch. It traverses the SW part of Brazil, forms the separating line between that empire and the states of Paraguay and Rio de la Plata, and after traversing the southern part of the latter confederacy, unites its waters with that of the Uraguay. Its principal affluent, on the right, is the Paraguay, whose chief tributaries are the Pilcomayo, and the Rio Grande or Bermejo. The Tiete appears to be its principal affluent on the left.

The Rio Negro or Cusu Lebu, is the most important river between the Plata and the strait of Magalhaens. It separates the pampas from the plain of Patagonia.

That part of the Arctic sea called Hudson's bay receives two large rivers, viz., the Churchill or Missinipi, of which the true source has not yet been ascertained; and the Nelson, which is formed by the North and South Saskatchevan, whose united stream first flows into Lake Winnipeg, whence it issues under the name of the Nelson. The Severn also falls into this bay, but its origin and course are undetermined; and the Albany carries the waters of Lake St. Joseph to the bay.

The gulf of Mexico receives the magnificent Mississippi, of which the entire course lies within the territory of the United States, and which occupies with its tributaries the whole of the southern portion of the great central basin which Balbi calls the plain of the Mississippi-Mackenzie. It is the greatest river of North America. Its principal affluents are the Missouri—which actually surpasses it both in length and volume of water,—the Arkansas and the Red river on the right; and the Ohio on the left.—The Rio del Norte or Rio Bravo, the greatest river of Mexico, also flows into this great gulf.

The sea of the Antilles or Caribbean sea receives the Magdalena, which, rising in the central cordillera, traverses the Columbian provinces of Cundinamarca, Boyaca, and Magdalena, and enters the sea by several mouths.

From the peculiar formation of its mountain-chains, all the great rivers of America flow to the E, the N, or the S. The Pacific, notwithstanding the immense extent of its eastern coast, receives only a single river, the Oregon, or Colombia, the sources of which are in the Rocky mountains, and which tra-

verses the country known as the Oregon territory. Its principal affluents are on the right, the Otchenankane, and, on the left, the Lewis, and the Multnomah:—The Rio Colorado, descending from the Sierra Verde, traverses New California, flows into the gulf of California, after receiving the Yaquesila and the Gila on the left.

The Arctic ocean receives the Mackenzie river, the Coppermine river, and the Great Fish river, with several other large streams whose courses have not been explored. The Mackenzie is formed by the union of the Athabasca and the Peace rivers, which after flowing through Athabasca lake, assume the name of the Slave river, and which, after leaving Great Slave lake, is called the Mackenzie. The Coppermine river enters the western part of Coronation gulf.

Malte Brun supplies the following table of the length and course of the rivers of this continent.

Basin of the Great ocean.

	Length in leagues of 25 to a degree.
Colombia, or Tacoutche-Tasse,	320
San-Phelipe, (supposed course,)	300
Colorado, (ditto,)	260
Unknown basin.	
Mackenzie, or Unjigah,	625
Basin of Hudson's bay.	
Saskatchevan, with the Nelson,	460
Assiniboil, with the Severn,	600
Albany,	230
Basin of the Atlantic (NORTH AMERICA.)	
The St. Lawrence, (from Ontario,)	220
Ottawa, (its tributary,)	176
Connecticut,	100
Basin of the gulf of Mexico.	
Mississippi to its confluence with the Missouri,	375
Mississippi, from the confluence of the Missouri,	980
Its tributaries, River Platte,	270
Its tributaries, Ohio,	220
Its tributaries, Arkansas,	410
Its tributaries, Red River, or Rio Roxo,	350
Basin of the Caribbean sea.	
Magdalena,	250
Basin of the Atlantic, (SOUTH AMERICA.)	
Orinoco,	480
Essequibo,	125
Amazon, or Maranon,	1000
Its tributaries, Ucayali, or Apo-Paro and Beni,	450
Its tributaries, Yotau or Yutai,	250
Its tributaries, Jaura,	250
Its tributaries, Parana-Guza, or Madeira,	575
Its tributaries, Topayos,	310
Its tributaries, Xingu,	360
Its tributaries, Napo,	220
Its tributaries, Rio Negro,	325
Tocantin, or River of Gran-Para,	500
Paranahiba,	180
San-Francisco,	425
Parana, or Rio de la Plata,	710
Its tributaries, Paraguay,	400
Its tributaries, Pilcomayo, a tributary of the preceding,	340
Its tributaries, Vermejo, ditto.	220
Its tributaries, Salado,	250
Its tributaries, Uraguay,	220
Colorado,	360
Cusu-Lebu, or Negro,	180

Lakes.] The lakes of America constitute another of the most remarkable features of the Western world. The portion of the northern continent, comprised between the 42d and 67th northern parallels, and appropriately designated the Region of lakes, presents, in its immense inland seas, masses of fresh water unequalled in magnitude in any other section of the globe, besides a host of minor lakes and marshes too numerous for specification. In the rainy season, the inundations of the lakes form inter-communications with the great river-system of the northern continent; and thus temporarily connect the navigation of the northern with that of the southern waters of this great territory. The most remarkable for the magnitude of expanse, and for the extent of the facilities which they afford to navigation, is the great series of lakes in the central section of the basin of the St. Lawrence. In a report of the Michigan state-geologist, published in 1839, the following tabular view of these great inland waters is given:—

	Mean length.	Mean breadth.	Area in sq. m.
Superior,	400 miles.	80 miles.	32,000
Michigan,	220 —	70 —	22,000
Huron,	240 —	80 —	20,000
Green Bay,	100 —	20 —	2,000
Erie	240 —	40 —	9,600
Ontario,	180 —	35 —	6,300
St. Clair,	20 —	14 —	260
Total,			90,600

The same tabular statement exhibits also the depth and elevation of each above tide water:—

	Mean depth.	Elevation.
Superior,	900 feet.	599 feet.
Michigan,	1,000 —	578 —
Huron,	1,000 —	578 —
St. Clare,	20 —	570 —
Erie,	84 —	565 —
Ontario,	500 —	232 —

It is computed that the lakes contain above 14,000 cubic miles of water, a quantity more than half of all the fresh water on the earth. The extent of country drained by the lakes from Niagara to the north-western angle of Superior, including also the area of the lakes themselves, is estimated at 335,515 sq. m.

Belonging to the basin of the Nelson in British America are the Rainy lake, the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, one of the greatest in America, 280 m. in length and from 15 m. to 80 m. in breadth, comprising an area of 9,000 sq. m., Lake Manitoba, Little Winnipeg, and many other minor lakes.

Belonging to the basin of the Missinipi, or Churchill, are Lakes Buffalo, Cross, Black Bear, and Deer Lake which connects this basin with that of the Mackenzie.

The basin of the Mackenzie comprises Lake Athabasca or the Lake of the mountains, the area of which is 3,000 sq. m. in extent, the Great Slave lake, with an area of 12,000 sq. m.; and the Great Bear lake, area 8,000 sq. m. Wollaston lake is common to the basin of the Missinipi and the Mackenzie.

Numerous lakes have likewise been found to exist in the vast territories of New Wales, of Eastern Maine, the northern districts of Lower Canada, and other parts of British America; but they possess little geographical interest.

The principal lakes in the basin of the Oregon or Colombia are the Timpanagos, in which the Multnomah has its source; and Lakes Otchenankane, Cutsamin or Eardbebs, and Flat-Bow.

Belonging to the basin of the Tololotlan or Rio Grande, in the Mexican state of Xalisco, is Lake Chapala. In the valley of Tenochtitlan are Lakes Tezcuco, Xochimilco, Chalco, San-Christobal, and Zupango; and in New California, Lake Teguago.

In Central America are Lake Nicaragua, one of the largest in America, 120 m. long and 40 in breadth, with its adjuncts Lakes Managua and Leon; and Lake Izaval, of which the Rio Golfo forms the outlet.

Of the lakes of S America, one of the principal is Lake Titicaca, an isolated basin in Upper Peru, 300 m. in length and from 30 to 60 in breadth, covering a surface of 4,000 sq. m., and elevated several thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The basin of the Rio Colorado or Mendoza, contains a number of marshy lakes, situated in the territory of the Rio de la Plata, of which Lake Guanacache is the most remarkable.

In the basin of the Rio Negro are the Lagunes del Desaguadero, the Laguna Grande, and Lake Tchuel, sheets of water of great extent, but varying according to the season.

Belonging to the vast basin of the Rio de la Plata is the great lake of Xarayes, which, during the rainy season, spreads its expanse hundreds of miles along the river. Of similar character is the lagune of Rogaguado, a vast but fluctuating lake, in the republic of Bolivia, which gives rise to several of the principal tributaries of the Amazon. In Venezuela are the small, but, from the richness of the surrounding agricultural districts, important lakes of Tacarigua and Valencia. To the N of Bogota, in the mountains of Zipaquira, celebrated for the mineral riches of the locality, is the small lake of Guatavita.—Lake Lauri or Lauricocha, in Peru, is of small dimensions, but is remarkable for the elevation of its situation, and for being the more generally accredited source of the Amazon.—The existence of Lake Parime, or the great White sea of the older maps, has been disproved by modern research.

Climate.] The continent of America possesses of course every variety of climate, and a temperature varying with the distance from the equator; but it differs generally from the Eastern hemisphere by a greater predominance of cold. It is calculated that the heat is at least 10 degrees less upon an average on the American continent, than under the same parallels in Europe and Africa. Thus while Britain enjoys temperate seasons and mild air, Labrador, and the countries of the Esquimaux, though lying in the same parallel, are extremely cold; even the torrid zone in America knows none of those burning heats which are experienced in Asia and Africa. In the steppes of Caraccas—the hottest region of this continent—the heat seldom exceeds 98° in the shade. At Norfolk, on the 16th of February, 1798, snow fell in one night to the depth of 4 feet; and even at Charleston, in N lat. 32°, or the parallel of Morocco, the mercury has been known to fall 2° below 0° (32° Fahrenheit), according to Rochefoucault, and the ground freezes to the depth of 2 inches. In the severe winter of 1796, when the thermometer fell to 15° below 0°, the Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio were frozen over from the 28th Nov. to 30th Jan.,—a space of 63 days; but this was considered without example. In one night, in 1808 and 1809, the Mississippi froze so as to bear horses and carriages at St. Genevieve next day. In Jan., 1805, the Mississippi was frozen to the depth of 22 inches at St. Louis in 38° 36′ N lat. In 1796, the Mississippi and Ohio, with their tributary streams, were frozen to their junction. The Mississippi in 1802, 3, and 4, was passable on the ice with horses and carriages before the winter solstice. In three successive mornings the thermometer fell to 12° and 14° below zero; and in one morning of January it fell to 18° below zero. The above facts evince a degree of cold, even in the Western states, of which there is no experience in Europe in the same latitudes. It may, however, be affirmed that the climate of America is upon the whole not colder than under the same parallels in Eastern Asia. In America cultivation is extended to the parallel of 52° 50′ N; in Asia it has reached 56° 30′; but in Europe it has been carried as high as 70° N. By the levelling of forests and the draining of marshes, the sun is let in upon the soil, and the climate rendered warmer, drier, and more salubrious; and it is affirmed that in North America the influence of these operations of human industry has already so far prevailed that the winters are much shorter, and the quantity of snow that falls considerably smaller. The St. Lawrence is nearly a month later in being shut up than when Canada was first settled; and the medium cold of winter has lost 8 degrees of its former severity in the neighbourhood of Quebec. Some parts too of the western territories of the United States, once esteemed exceedingly unhealthy, have, since the clearing away of the forests, become remarkable for salubrity. The great cause of the cold in North America has been attributed to the quantity of land stretching towards the North Pole, a proportion of which is involved in perpetual winter. The wind passing over this snow and ice-clad tract brings, it is said, a severity of cold along with it which nothing can resist. In all parts of Northern America, the southern declivities of mountains and places sheltered from the N wind are warmer and more genial than other exposures. The western coast of North America, however, up to the parallel of 45°, approaches nearer in temperature to the climate of Europe than the eastern. In the valley of the Colombia it exceeds that of corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic coast by an amount equivalent to 5° or 6° of latitude. The whole of America N of the 55th parallel may be considered a frozen region. In Greenland and around Hudson's bay, brandy freezes during winter, which begins in August, and continues for nine months. In summer the heat is as great as in New England; but continues for too short a period to bring grain to maturity. Between 55° and 45° N the climate is still severe; the cold of winter is intense; and the snow, which begins to fall in November, remains till May. Here summer advances with such rapidity, that the season of spring is scarcely known. The temperate portions of North America may be considered as extending from 45° to 37° N; from the latter parallel to that of 40° S, the climate is hot, and the vegetation tropical; beyond S lat. 40° the climate again becomes cold; and the atmosphere, "where gale succeeds gale with rain, hail, and sleet, seems blacker than anywhere else." [*Darwin.*] Captain King notices a circumstance relative to the temperature of these regions which is very remarkable. While on the coast of Patagonia, though employed at his observatory the greater part of the night, when the thermometer was as low as the freezing-point, both within and outside of it, and, although not warmly clad, he felt no sort of inconvenience from the cold; in the winter-time also, the thermometer was occasionally at 24° without any inconvenience being felt. He attributes this to the peculiar stillness of the atmosphere on the coast, although at a short distance at sea, in the offing, the wind may be high. Another peculiarity in this climate is the extraordinary warmth of the sea near its surface, compared with the state of the atmosphere. In the month of June, Captain King observed a difference of 30° between the temperature of each; the consequence of which is that the sea is covered with a cloud of steam; and this may, in some measure, account for the prevalence of fogs. Another extraordinary circumstance relating to this climate is, that parrots and humming birds are numerous in the southern and western parts of Magalhaens strait: they were even observed on the wing during a snow-shower; and after a constant succession of rain, snow, and sleet, the latter have been seen sipping the sweets of the fuschia and other flowers, while the thermometer was at the freezing-point. The character of excessive humidity has likewise been ascribed to the American continent; but it is universally acknowledged that, as cultivation has spread, the climate has grown sensibly milder, drier, and more salubrious. The climate of South America is generally superior to that of the northern part of the continent in all the districts north of the 50th parallel of southern latitude; but to the south of that line, the cold increases more rapidly than it does as we approach the pole in the Arctic regions. Among other causes which powerfully influence the temperature in South America and Central America must be reckoned the extraordinary elevation of the surface in many places. Thus the city of Mexico, which according to its latitude should

be excessively hot, being elevated 7,000 ft. above sea-level, enjoys a climate of perpetual spring; and Quito, which lies under the equator, has a similar climate, though within sight of that city are regions, at an elevation of 15,000 or 16,000 feet, which are covered with never-changing masses of snow and ice; and at the distance of a few miles the inhabitants of Guyaquil, on a low and level margin of the sea, experience an intense and sickly degree of heat. South America is the great theatre at present of earthquakes, nor is North America free from them.

"The three zones of temperature which originate in America," says Malte Brun, "from the enormous difference of level between the various regions, cannot by any means be compared with the zones which result from a difference of latitude. The agreeable, the salutary vicissitudes of the seasons are wanting in those regions that are here distinguished by the denominations of *frigid, temperate, hot* or *torrid*. In the frigid zone it is not the intensity but the continuance of the cold,—the absence of all vivid heat,—the constant humidity of a foggy atmosphere,—that arrest the growth of the great vegetable productions, and, in man, perpetuate those diseases that arise from checked perspiration. The hot zone of America does not experience excessive heat; but it is a continuance of the heat, together with exhalations from a marshy soil, and the miasmata of an immense mass of vegetable putrefaction, added to the effects of an extreme humidity, which produces fevers of a more or less destructive nature, and spreads through the whole animal and vegetable world the agitation of an exuberant but deranged vital principle. The temperate zone, by possessing only a moderate and constant warmth like that of a hot-house, excludes from its limits the animals and vegetables which delight in the extremes of heat and cold, and produces its own peculiar plants, which can neither grow above its limits, nor descend below them. Its temperature, which does not brace the constitution of its constant inhabitants, acts like spring on the diseases of the hot regions, and like summer on those of the frozen regions: accordingly, a mere journey from the Andes to the level of the sea, or *vice versa*, proves an important medical agent, which is sufficient to produce the most astonishing changes in the human body. But, living constantly in either one or the other of these zones must enervate both the mind and the body by its monotonous tranquillity. Summer, Spring, and Winter are here seated on three distinct thrones, which they seldom quit, and are constantly surrounded by the attributes of their power."

Botany.] The vegetable kingdom of America throughout all its regions, but especially in those of the equatorial zone, exceeds in the variety, luxuriance, and multiplicity of its productions the botanical riches of any of the corresponding climates of the Old world. Its indigenous flora already numbers in its classifications upwards of 15,000 phanerogami. The most northerly latitude in which vegetation has been discovered is Melville's Island, in 74° 30′ N lat. In this desolate region such vegetable species as grasses, saxifrages, mosses, and lichens find existence, and the *Protococcus nivalis*, which exists in even higher latitudes, tinges the snows with its crimson flowerets; but the only plant of woody structure it is capable of producing, is the Arctic willow, which here attains only six inches in height. The vegetation of Greenland, and of the coasts of Baffin and Hudson's bay, bears a close affinity to that of the High Alps or of Lapland, consisting of stunted willows (*Salix herbacea, retusa*, and *reticulata*), birches (*Betula alba*, and *nana*), poplars (*Populus trepida*), pines, a few species of herbaceous plants, remarkable for the large size of their flowers and the rapidity of their development, and different species of cryptogami, which are exceedingly abundant, covering to a great extent the soil of these polar regions. Proceeding southwards, we meet with vast forests of spruce firs (*Abies alba* and *nigra*), beneath which the rein-deer moss, and other lichens, overspread the soil, and various berry-bearing shrubs and papilionaceous plants. Next follow the majestic poplars of Canada (*Populus Hudsonica*), &c., birches (*Betula papyracea* and *populifolia*), various oaks, ashes, butternuts (*Juglans cinerea*), and hickories (*Carya alba* and *amara*). On the southern frontier of the British possessions the sugar-maple and azaleas abound, many kinds of asters stud the woods and meadows with their star-like flowers, and wheat, maize, and even tobacco, form common field crops, marking the transition to the flora of the United States. The American elm is properly a Canadian tree, as it is in the N that this tree—the most magnificent of the temperate zone—attains its finest proportions. The botanical region of the United States, including the whole central district of N America, from about 50° to 25° N lat., consists of the vast and originally uninterrupted forest-tract, extending from Hudson's bay to the Mexican gulf, and westwards—but confined to the banks of the rivers—far beyond the Mississippi. Some prairies or unwooded tracts occur in Illinois, Indiana, in the N of Ohio, and in the southern districts of Mississippi and Alabama. Of the 140 species of trees which are found in this forest, more than 80 attain a height of 60 feet and upwards. The most characteristic are the hickories, the tupelos, the lyriodendron or tulip-tree, the taxodium or American cypress, the locust and coffee trees, and the negundo. It likewise presents numerous species of the oak, ash, and pine, and possesses several of the magnolia tribe, one of the Gordonia, the sycamore or buttonwood, the liquidambar, and the tree-andromeda, two species of the walnut, three of the tilia, the red-bay, hackberry, &c. The shrubs and herbaceous plants which form the undergrowth of this forest belong generally to the classes which require more or less protection from the sun. In the prairie-regions where the grasses usurp the domain of trees and shrubs, the northern districts present a strong analogy to the Tartarian steppes, not only in their physical aspect and numerous salines, but in the gay profusion of their floral vegetation. In their SW parts vegetation is very thinly diffused; and towards the Rocky mountains it is so scanty that the name of desert has been given to an extensive tract; but there is no district altogether destitute of streams, or where cactuses and yuccas may not occasionally be met with, or even some cucurbitaceous plants and grape-vines spreading over the sands. The western district, which appears to be less extensive than the eastern, contains fewer but not less gigantic species. Spruces prevail in the northern; pines, maples, oaks and poplars in the central district; and pines in the southern region.

The most characteristic features of the North American flora are exhibited in the United States. Here the forests consist of pines and larches unknown in the Old world, of many kinds of oaks, of locust-trees (*Robinia pseudacacia*), black walnuts of enormous size, hickories, and ashes, among which the noble tulip-tree (*Lyriodendron-tulipifera*) rears its towering head. In the swamps grow the deciduous cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), the white cedar (*Cupresses thyoides*), two species of fir (*Pinus serotina* and *Abies pendula*), the rhododendron or rose bay, the glaucous kalmia, andromedas, sarracenias, and the glaucous magnolia. The sides of the mountains are covered with the arbor vitæ (*Thuya occidentalis*), with magnolias, and hemlock-spruces (*Abies Canadensis*), intermingled with the arborescent azaleas, the sorrel-tree (*Andromeda arborea*), and the beautiful mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). The undergrowth of the woods and plains contains endless varieties of the aster, several species of azalea and asclepias, the dwarf pyrus, and the exclusively American genera of liatris, phlox, &c. Tobacco, maize, and wheat are the staple articles of cultivation. Of the aquatic plants,—many of which are remarkable for their beauty,—the principal are the hydropeltis, the orontium, various singular sagittarias or arrow-heads, the white and the yellow water-lily, the *Vallisneria Americana*, used as food by the canvass-back ducks, the pickerel-weed (*Pontederia cordata*), &c. The graminous species contain several grasses of peculiar forms, numerous rushes, the large and beautiful wild-rice (*Zizania aquatica*), some carices, &c. Of the indigenous ferns—which are very numerous—the United States possess none in common with the Old world. In the more southern districts, from 35° to 25° N lat., the vegetation becomes more varied and characteristic. In addition to the greater number of the above-mentioned plants it includes many belonging to warmer temperatures. Amongst the climbing plants, which are very numerous, are clematis, vines, passifloras, tillandsias, &c. Among the herbaceous and smaller plants are several lupines, sarracenias, gentians, the fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*), common in swampy situations but like the *Cubomba aquatica* indigenous likewise in tropical climates, sundews, asarums, amarylli, the superb yuccas, gerardias, parietarias, &c. Aquatic plants also abound, such as the magnificent nelumbium, the nuphar, lobelias, &c.; and the cane,—a gigantic grass,—(*Miegia macrosperma*), occupies extensive tracts. To the W of the Rocky mountains we are presented with an entirely new botanical region distinguished by characteristic productions, but possessing some species in common with the eastern districts of the American continent. A single peonia, the only species of that plant indigenous to America, belongs to this region. The vegetation of the NW coast bears considerable affinity to that of the United States and of the opposite shores of Asia. The *Clarckia pulchella, Corevyssa tinctoria, Escholtzia Californica*, and several species of œnotheras and lupines are natives of that region. In the southern states, the climate of which exceeds in heat and humidity that of any other corresponding latitude, a botanical region is presented in which the productions of Mexico are commingled with those of the north. Here, in addition to the principal productions of Virginia and Kentucky, cotton, indigo, and the sugar-cane are objects of cultivation, and the plane and deciduous cypress acquire gigantic dimensions. A solitary epidendron inhabits the branches of the magnolia near Savanna; and in the same locality is found the Pinckneya, a plant allied to the Peruvian bark. The parasitical gigantic long

moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) is exceedingly abundant in all the forests of the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, &c.

Southern Mexico exhibits extreme diversity in its vegetable productions; while its coasts, as well as the shores of the Antilles, present those of tropical regions, the botany of its higher elevations bears considerable affinity to that of temperate latitudes, but exhibits some productions closely related to equatorial species. The principal productions belonging to the warm regions of Mexico are palms, bananas (*Musa paradisiaca*), plantains (*Musa sapientum*), yams, coffee, indigo, sugar-cane, maize, the cocoa-tree (*Theobroma cacao*), the pine-apple, which grows wild in the woods, the American-aloe and various cactuses which abound in localities where nothing else can find existence. The low forests of Honduras produce immense quantities of mahogany (*Swietenia Mahogani*), logwood trees, tamarinds, lignum vitæ (*Guiacum officinale*), and vanilla (*Epidendron vanilla*). The jalap (*Convolvulus jalapa*), abounds near the city from which it derives its name. Of the numerous productions of the more elevated or temperate regions of Mexico, the principal are oaks (*Quercus rubiginosa, obtusata, glaucescens* and *laurina*), *Taxus mexicana*, *Erythroxylum Mexicanum*, and *Dahlia-coccinea scandens*. The higher elevations exhibit many species of plants belonging to European genera, such as valerians, roses, violets, salvias, &c. The *Cheirostemon platanoides*, a tree remarkable for the beauty and singularity of its organization, forms immense forests in the northern vicinity of Toluca. The caryophylaceous and rhodoraceous tribes common to northern climates here form the vegetation of altitudes verging on the regions of perpetual snow.

The indigenous vegetation of the lower districts of the equatorial regions of America is characterised by extreme luxuriance and diversity. In the very general enumeration to which we are necessarily restricted in this article, we may notice as among the most important, from their local and commercial utility, the palms,—of which 80 species distinguished for their size, beauty and productiveness,—are extensively diffused over all the plains and minor acclivities of Columbia, Guayana and Brazil. The *Ceroxylon andicola* has been met with on the slopes of considerably elevated mountains, such as those of Quindiu in Peru. The araucaria of Chili and Brazil, the cocoa, the rocou (*Bixa Orellana*), the dye-wood of Campeachy (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*), and the banana may also be specified. The Brazilian forests contain no fewer than 259 species of wood useful for carpentry or dyeing; and 14 species of the cinchona or Peruvian bark are produced in various districts; guaiacum, or lignum vitæ is abundant, and the caoutchouc or elastic gum is found in Guayana, Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The cow-tree is confined to Venezuela. The species of cyathea (*C. arborea, speciosa*), &c., and the feterides, aspidea, doradillies (*Aspidium arboreum*), constitute some of the most striking characteristics of the flora of the Antilles, New Andalusia, Cariqui, New Grenada, environs of Guaduas and Icononzo, of the valleys of Peru between Loxo and the Amazon, of Mexico and of the country around Xalappa. The arborescent ferns and cacti—of which the *Cactus cochinillifer* is one of the most remarkable—likewise present here a highly indigenous character. The most important products of cultivation are the coffee-tree, sugar-cane, cotton-plant, bread-fruit-tree and indigo plant, &c. Above the level of 3,100 ft. all these plants are only to be found in advantageous situations; but the sugar-cane can be successfully cultivated at the height of 7,500 ft. Wheat grows at the elevation of 3,000 ft., but attains its greatest vigour at about 4,500 ft. Barley is raised at the height of 4,800 ft. and upwards to 6,000 ft. The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), and maize (*Maïs zea*), are natives of this continent, but to what particular locality they originally belonged is not agreed upon by botanists. The banana is occasionally met with at an altitude of 8,000 ft.; but its fruit does not ripen much above the height of 5,000 ft. The region comprehended between 4,920 and 5,160 ft. abounds also with the cocoa or *Erythroxylum Peruvianum*, a few leaves of which mixed with quicklime support the Peruvian Indian in his longest journeys over the cordillera. The cultivation of the *Chenopodium quinoa* and of the European graminæ is most successful in the extensive plateaux of the Andes at an elevation of 6,000 to 9,000 ft.; above the height of 9,600 ft. the wheat crops are often destroyed by frost. Indian corn does not grow at a higher elevation than 7,200 ft. About 1,000 ft. higher than this the potato presents itself; but it ceases to grow at 12,660 ft. At about 10,200 ft. barley disappears, and rye can with difficulty be raised. Above the altitude of 11,040 ft. cultivation altogether ceases. "In the equinoctial countries of A. vegetation displays itself to the observer as on the gradually rising steps of an immense amphitheatre, the base of which sinks below the ocean, while the summit reaches to the snow-line of the Andes, 15,000 ft. above sea-level; showing that in A. vegetation attains a height of 1,600 or 1,800 yards beyond the point where it ceases on the Pyrenees and Alps,—a difference which M. Rammel thinks is dependent upon the breadth or thickness of a mountain-chain as well as upon latitude." [*Mirbel.*] The botanical productions of the more southerly regions of the continent bear a close affinity to those of Europe. The plains of the Rio de la Plata and of the Uruguay are much infested by the *Cinara cardunculus*, a species of thistle common to France.

Of the vegetation of Patagonia and the adjacent archipelagoes, little is yet known, but in its general character it appears to present considerable analogy to that of northern latitudes; although exhibiting—especially in its cryptogamæ—very different conformations. Trees reach up the mountain-sides to an elevation of 1,200 ft.; and the line of perpetual snow descends as low as 3,000 ft. The coasts generally present a very similar botanical aspect; but it is to be inferred that the high lands of the interior of Tierra del Fuego possess a very different vegetation from that of the level of the Falkland isles, with the flora of which scientific research is comparatively well-acquainted. The largest vegetable production of these islands, which attains no greater height than 6 ft., belongs to the genus veronica. Several species of gramineæ, and of ferns, mosses and lichens constitute the predominant vegetation. The *Bolax glebaria* exists in Tierra del Fuego. America does not contain a single species of heath; but it is the native soil of the fuchsia, the *Calathea ovatifolia*, and of all the bromeliaceæ.

Zoology.] The animal kingdom of America presents numerous genera altogether distinct from the aborigines of any other portion of the globe. The Arctic shores possess many animals in common with the adjacent steppes of Siberia; and the zoology of Northern America generally exhibits a close analogy to that of corresponding latitudes on the eastern continents; but in its intertropical regions, which are characterised by all the variety and abundance that distinguish the equatorial zone of the Old world, we scarcely identify a single species as common to the two continents.—Of the quadrumana, America possesses, in the monkey-tribe, numerous species altogether distinct from those of Africa or Asia. Of these the most remarkable are the long-armed ateles, which lives in the torrid regions of Brazil, Guayana, and New Spain, the prehensile-tailed lagotriches, the marauding sapajous, the gentle sagoins, the nocturnal douroucoli, the bearded sakis, the fantastic and gaudy oristiti, and the rosalia or marikina.—Of the cheiroptera, America does not possess a single species of the fructivora family, which are exclusively Asiatic; but of the bat tribe, it has numerous species of the vampire or spectre-bat.—Of the plantigrade carnivora, several species haunt the old forests of the Rocky mountains, and the plains of the Columbia and Coppermine rivers. Of these the most formidable are the brown, grey, black, and white bears, and especially the *Ursus horribilis*. The *Ursus ornatus* is confined to the Cordilleras. The water-rat infests all parts of America. The coati and the prehensile-tailed kinkajou belong to Brazil. The cold regions of Labrador and of the Esquimaux coast are frequented by the sable, the wolverine, the badger, the bison, and various species of the martin tribe. Otters are taken in considerable numbers on the NW coast; and in the northern districts of America foxes and dogs are extremely numerous. The most valuable species of the latter are those of the Esquimaux territories and Newfoundland. The black wolf frequents the arctic regions, and the red wolf, or agurara-guazu, is common in Paraguay, Mexico, and the prairies of the Missouri.—Of the feline tribe America possesses several of the larger species, of which the most formidable are the cuguacuarana or Peruvian lion, the black cuguscuarana of Cayenne, the jaguar, the yaguarondi of Chili, and the ocelot. Several species of the lynx are common in Canada; and the eyra, the margay, the chati, and the collocolla, abound in the various regions of America.—Of marsupalia, America possesses several peculiar aboriginal species. Of these the principal are the opossum of Canada, and the *Cheiromeles palmata*, or yapuk of Guayana.—Among numerous species of rodentia, the beaver is now almost confined to Canada and the north-west territories, squirrels are numerous in all quarters; the musk-beaver or musquash is found in Canada; the singular viscaches and the beautiful chinchillia are likewise aborigines of the New world. The Brazilian porcupine or coando, and the orico, abound in Canada, and are common to various districts of America. Rabbits, hares, and tapeti, abound in all parts of the continent; the pacas, agoutis, cobayes or Guinea pigs, are confined to Paraguay, Brazil, and Guayana. The armadillo, the ant-eaters, and sloths, are peculiar to America; and the grotesque chlamyphorus is confined to the skirts of the Andes; two species of the tapir, of which one frequents the marsh lands of the torrid zone, and the other the declivities of the Cordilleras, the maipuri and the panchaque, represent the gigantic solipeda; the peccaris represent the wild boar; and the llamas, vigognas, and alpacas, the camelolda of the Old world. The reindeer of the Arctic regions extends its haunts to the gulf of the St. Lawrence; the slender wapiti and the Virginian stag are the aboriginal representatives of the gazelle and antelope families. The bison or buffalo, and the musk ox, are the largest quadrupeds possessed by the United States. The Rocky mountain goat, (*C. Americana,*) remarkable for its long silky hair, is confined to the regions of that mountain range.

The winged tribes of America equal the preceding classes in variety, and surpass those of any other portion of the globe in the beauty of their colouring and conformation. The ostrich of Africa, and the cassowary of Malasia and Australia, are represented in this continent by the nandu, which abounds in the plains of Patagonia. The seriama, which inhabits the savannahs of Guayana, bears a close affinity to the *messenger-bird* of the Cape of Good Hope. Of the numerous accipitres which are found in all its districts, the principal species are the condur, (*Vultur gryphus,*) which lives in the solitudes of the Andes, and the king vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*). Of the falcon tribe are the urubus, the ranconcos, the chima-chima, the laughing maraguas, the brilliant elanus and nauclerus, and numerous species of hawks, buzzards, and choughs. The beautiful toucans, and the golden couroucous or trogons, inhabit the equatorial region of the continent; the sass is confined to the marshy districts of Guayana. Of the parrot tribe America possesses numerous species; and its hottest regions present the emerald jacamars and jacamerops

with the kindred species of woodpeckers and alcyons, manakins, the beautiful-crested rupicoles, the brilliant colibris, and the gem-like tribes of trochilidæ. The peacock and the pheasant have no representatives in this continent, but their place is supplied by the turkey, the courasu, and the guan. The tetrao and perdrix families are numerous in the north. The coasts swarm with lapwings, plovers, spoonbills, flamingos, herons, and pelicans.

The rivers of Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, and the southern states of the Anglo-Americans, are infested by various tribes of alligators. Six species of the rattlesnake belong to the low coast lands of America and of the Antilles, between 45° N lat. and the Rio de la Plata. Several species of the deadly trigonocephales inhabit the forests of Brazil and some of the islands of the Lesser Antilles.—Of the finny tribes, many species common to the Old world abound in the seas and rivers of America. In the numerous catalogue which their varieties present, those of most commercial utility are the whales, dolphins, cachelots, which frequent the northern seas, the seals of Newfoundland and Cape Horn; the shoals of cod which inhabit the great banks of Newfoundland. —The terrestrial and fresh-water mollusca, the insect and zoophyte classes, present in their respective orders the same variety of species which characterises the higher grades of animal existence. Those of the southern hemisphere are highly distinctive. Of insect tribes, the mosquitoes are the scourge not of the tropical regions only, but even in the far north; while the chigoe is scarcely less dreaded. Centipedes, white ants, and termita, also abound.

Minerals.] This continent, particularly South America and Mexico, abounds in gold and silver. It also produces copper, quicksilver, iron, antimony, sulphur, nitre, lead, loadstone, marble, the diamond, pearl, emerald, and amethyst. Rock and spring-salt is of frequent occurrence throughout America.

Ethnography.] America presents in its ethnography, as compared with the other great continents, the anomaly of the smallest population in proportion to extent and surface, with the greatest diversity of tribes. The entire number of its inhabitants is estimated at 44,000,000,—a number not exceeding that of the united nations of France and Belgium,—and presenting the relatively scanty population of 3·5 to every square mile of its superficial area; while within the same space, Oceania exhibits the proportion of 6·5, Africa 7, Asia 32, and Europe 82. The aborigines of America, amounting probably to 10,000,000, are lingually distributed into a multiplicity of families, represented by 438 languages and upwards of 2,000 dialects, identified by many striking analogies in all their varieties with a common origin, and yet characterised by certain physical and moral peculiarities which distinguish them from the inhabitants of any other section of the world.

The name *Indians* is common to the aborigines of the New continent. We can give no opinion respecting their origin. The only hypothesis on this subject, founded on any better evidence than conjecture, is that America was peopled by the way of Behring's strait. It is certain that an easy communication has existed between the two continents at this point for several centuries. Arguing from this fact merely, it is as easy to prove that the Old world received its inhabitants from the New, as the contrary. But since it is not only possible, but unquestionable, that the whole human race are varieties of the same species, and since the Word of God assures us that they are all descended from one male and female, it remains for us to show in what manner the descendants of this stock may have reached America, and whether the theory we may propose can be supported by arguments drawn from the condition of the New world. "A reference to a map of the globe will show us that immediately within the Arctic circle, the eastern extremity of the Old continent is separated from the New by a strait which is but 49 m. across; and this is solidly frozen over during the severities of winter. Kamtschatka, the extremity of Asia, situated between the 40th and 50th degree of N. lat., is peopled by natives who are thoroughly accustomed to endure all the rigours of this climate, and is provided with many animals equally capable of existing through all its inclemencies. Under such circumstances we can see no difficulty in concluding that from the eastern extremity of Asia, both men and animals have passed to America, and subsequently been multiplied over the whole continent. In regard to man, it is not necessary to insist that he passed to the American shore during winter, since the distance is not too great for us to believe that even the rudest navigators, when driven by stress of weather from their own coast—as often happens to the Esquimaux—could with little difficulty reach this continent, where they would be compelled to remain by necessity, or induced by a disposition either to extend their acquaintance with a strange land, or to seek for a more agreeable place of abode. Indeed the Aleutian islands, which are very numerous, and form an almost perfectly continuous chain, beginning with Behring's island, and extending from opposite to Kamtschatka, in about the 55th degree of N lat., to Alaska, under the same parallel in America, may have afforded a much easier and more certain approach, and that without appearing at all extraordinary to the voyagers themselves, who might pass from one isle to another without having any idea of the main to which they were approaching. These islands are in the same parallels of latitude as the greater part of Labrador, Hudson's bay, &c., where even Europeans are able to endure the climate during the severest seasons. There is, in fact, the most irrefragable testimony to prove that reindeer cross over in vast herds on the ice, subsisting on the moss found in these islands during their passage. But in strictness of reasoning we have nothing to make it absolutely necessary that we should refer the peopling of America to a period subsequent to the separation of the Old and the New continents by Behring's strait. There is neither extravagance nor impropriety in the opinion that the two continents were originally one; and being continuous, the only difficulty is removed that could be urged against the approach of population from the extremity of Asia. In addition to all the reasons that can be urged in support of this doctrine, we maintain it should not be forgotten that there are strong evidences from astronomical and geological observations, that the axis and poles of our globe are not now precisely where they originally stood. It is therefore unfair to decide against the probability of peopling America from the extremity of Asia, reasoning from the existing climate of the countries adjacent to East cape, or cape Prince of Wales, the two nearest points of Asia and America. The greatest difficulty thrown in the way of this opinion, was thought to be the striking difference between the Esquimaux and the common Indian, seeming to prove that they were derived from different races or kinds. We are informed in Crantz' 'History of Greenland,' that the Moravian missionaries who visited the countries inhabited by the Esquimaux, were much surprised to find that they were in all respects similar to the Greenlanders, and made use of the same language; showing that the Esquimaux had sprung from the same race, and had gradually reached their present residence from the extreme northern parts of Europe. This fact—now rendered undeniable by more recent researches—entirely invalidates the conclusion that the Esquimaux were derived from another species. The resemblance existing between these people and the Siberians, Kamtschadales, Tunguse, &c., is manifest: notwithstanding they differ in many respects from other inhabitants of the New world, they are undeniably descended from the same parent-stock, coming from different parts of the globe. The copper-coloured natives of America, who are the most numerous of the aborigines, approach more closely to the Asiatic Tartars in colour and stature, because they are descendants of that race arriving in America from the extremity of Asia." [*Goodman.*]

With the exception, perhaps, of the Esquimaux,

all the Indians have the same physical characteristics. The bronze or copper colour,—the straight, coarse, black hair,—the hazel eyes,—the high cheek-bones and erect form,—are common to them all. There is, indeed, some difference in the stature of different tribes. The Osages are very tall, and the Shoshonees are below the middle stature. Each race, and indeed each tribe, has its peculiar physiognomy. To a European or Anglo-American, all Indians look alike; but one accustomed to them can distinguish their tribes with almost unerring certainty. Thus a Dahcotah is as readily distinguished from a Chippeway or a Winnebago by his features as his dress. Yet the difference is not so great as to induce a belief that all the tribes are not descended from the same stock. The Esquimaux of Greenland and the eastern part of the continent differ from the red Indians in complexion and stature, and in the position of the eyes, which are set obliquely in their orbits. As we go westward, along the northern shore of America, we find the Esquimaux as tall as other races of men; and after passing the mouth of the Mackenzie river, they blend with the Indians in every particular, so that it is hard to say where the Esquimaux become Indians, or where the Indians become Esquimaux. As low on the coast of the Pacific as Nootka sound, the natives have some characteristics of the Esquimaux race. Whether these people be of the same stock as the Indians or not, it is almost certain they have had a common origin with the savages of the northern shores of the old continent. Perhaps the diminutive stature of the Eastern Esquimaux is owing to their mode of living, which continually exposes them to every hardship and privation. There is another point of difference between this people and other Indians: from Cape Farewell to Behring's strait, the Esquimaux speak one language, and derive almost their whole subsistence from the sea; whereas the red Indians never resort to fishing when they can do otherwise; and speak a great variety of dialects, even when the language of the several tribes is radically the same.

The Indians in the southern part of North America have been subject to the Spaniards, and are now dependent on the republics of Mexico and Guatemala, if we except some tribes, such as the Apaches, the Nahajoas, and the Mosquitos. The independent tribes of the north of Mexico resemble those of the United States in manners and customs. Living by the chase and plunder, and provided with fleet horses, they harass the frontiers and hunters. On the coasts of Yucatan, they live by hunting, fishing, and the trade in dye-wood. The Mexican Indians are grave, melancholy, and silent; their music and dances display the same character. The Indians of South America do not differ materially, in their physical characteristics from those of the northern half of the continent; and, except those of Peru and Chili, are without civilization. In the extensive regions formerly belonging to Spain, they may be divided into two classes,—the independent Indians, or *Indios bravos*,—and those who have been reduced to submission. The former are entirely strangers to agriculture, and support themselves by the chase and fishing. The natives of Peru, descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the empire of the Incas, as well as those of Colombia, have been emancipated since those countries delivered themselves from the Spanish yoke, for their services during the war of the colonies against the mother-country. They are, in general, well made and healthy. The Indians of Chili are mostly independent. Their features are regular, and their complexion is not very dark. Their principal wealth consists in herds of oxen, horses, and guanacos. The tribes of Brazil are numerous; many of them are entirely savages, and both sexes go naked. Their manners and habits are very similar to those of the North American tribes. They live by the chase, which, with war, is the only occupation of the men; the women are the labourers, beasts of burden, servants, &c., of these warlike tribes. Their mutual wars are very sanguinary, and many of them are constantly at war with the Portuguese, while others have entered into friendly connexions with them. Some have adopted fixed habitations, and practise a rude kind of agriculture; some make vases of clay, gather cotton, and make cloth. At the southern extremity of South America are the Patagonians, who have large nervous frames, a dark complexion, a flat nose, high cheek-bones, and a large mouth.

The most remarkable of the aboriginal tribes of America are the following:

The Pecherais or Yucanacus, who inhabit the Terra del Fuegan archipelago, and some districts of the adjacent coast of Patagonia; and who form one of the most degraded and personally repulsive branches of the human family. They locate themselves on the sea-shore, and feed on the mollusca. Their number is estimated at 2,000.

The Tehuelhets, a numerous race, subdivided into a variety of tribes, and some of them of great stature, are scattered over the vast region of Patagonia, from the straits of Magellan to the Rio Camarones.

The Chilian family comprises several tribes who live in the upper vallies of the N and E of Chili, and who have spread from Southern Chili into Patagonia. The most numerous and important of these tribes are, 1st. The Ancas or Molouches, called by the Spaniards Araucanians, who inhabit the districts W of the Andes, extending along the shores of the Pacific, from the Biobio southward to the Valdivia. They form the powerful Araucanian confederation. 2d. The Vuta-Hulliche tribes, located to the S of the Araucanians, and along the W coast of Patagonia, of whom the principal are the Cunchi, the Chonos, the Poy-yus, and the Key-yus. The mountaineers of these tribes are of lofty stature, and are good and enterprising horsemen.

The Pueleches consist of several tribes, some of whom are called Pampas by the Spaniards. They formerly inhabited the southern districts of Buenos Ayres, between the Rio-Colorado and Rio-Negro. They were the most warlike of the S American nations; and for many years maintained an incessant struggle with the surrounding republics. Only a small remnant of them now exists in the fastnesses of the Andes.

To the Alocoby-Abypon family, a tall and athletic race, belong 1st. The Mocobies, a warlike tribe who inhabit Chaco; and 2d. The Abipones, whose number has been greatly reduced by frequent conflicts with the Mocobies.

The Peruvian or Quichua family comprises, 1st. The Peruvians who form the large proportion of the population of Peru, of Bolivia, and of the southern departments of Columbia, and who at the period at which they were first visited by the Spaniards were —as their hieroglyphic painting and architectural antiquities attest—one of the most advanced of the S American nations in the arts of civilised life. 2d. The Aymaras or Aymares, a family consisting of several tribes in the diocese of Paz, and in Chiquisaca in Bolivia.

The Chiquitos are a numerous people, scattered over the vast region which bears their name, belonging to the republic of Bolivia. They profess Christianity.

The Carapuchos, a reputed anthropophagic tribe, inhabit the banks of the Pachitea in Peru.

The Guarani family consists of four principal tribes, subdivided into numerous hordes, and scattered over Brazil and the greater part of the southern district of Spanish America. The most important of these tribes are: 1st. The Guaranis properly so called, who inhabit the banks of the Parana, the Uraguay and the Ibicuy. Of their powerful association which was constituted under the direction of the Jesuits towards the middle of the 18th century, the only remains are the seven missions in the Brazilian province of San Pedro, and the mission district on the Parana in Paraguay. 2d. The Brazilians, formerly comprising a variety of tribes scattered over the entire territory of Brazil, but now reduced to a very small number. 3d. The Omoguas, who inhabit the banks of the Amazon, and are celebrated for their skill in navigating the mighty streams of the S American continent.

The Botecudos or Engerecmoung, formerly called Aymores or Amboures, are a reputed anthropophagic tribe, who inhabit the banks of the Rio-Doce and Rio Belmonte; and are scattered over the entire district of the coast of Brazil, between the former river and the Rio Prado.

The Mundrucus, a fierce and warlike people, the most numerous and powerful in the province of Para, inhabit the district between the Xingu and the Tapayos. The greater number of the Mundrucus tribes are now in alliance with the Portuguese.

The Payagua-Guaycuru family is composed of five principal branches, of which the two most important are: 1st. The Payagua, who inhabit the vicinity of Assompcion in Paraguay, formerly a numerous and enterprising tribe of lofty stature and skilful in navigation. 2d. The Guaycurus, called also Cavallieros, from

their practice of using horses in their military expeditions, an athletic race who inhabit the banks of the Upper Paraguay, living on the produce of the chase and of fishing, and maintaining numerous herds of cattle. They are divided into three castes: nobles, who form a sort of aristocratic confederation, soldiers, and slaves. Since the end of the last century they have been on friendly terms with the Portuguese and Spaniards.

The Guanas, a numerous people, the greater proportion of whom are agricultural, are scattered over Chaco, the southern district of Matto-Grosso and Paraguay.

The Bororos are a numerous tribe in Matto-Grosso.—The Carib-Tamanque family is composed of several branches, of whom the principal are: 1st. The Caribs, Caraibes, or Carins, formerly a very numerous people who once occupied the entire group of the Lesser Antilles, and to a great extent the continent of S America; but who are now only to be found in the departments of Maturin and of the Orinoco, and in Columbia and Guayana. Next to the Patagonians, they are, says M. Humboldt, with respect to strength and height of stature, the most remarkable people in the world. They are generally fierce in character. The Caribs attained great proficiency in the art of hieroglyphic communication; and were formerly so noted for daring enterprise as to obtain the appellation of the Buccaneers of the New world. They carried on an extensive traffic especially in slaves. 2d. The Tamanques, who live on the right bank of the Orinoco, and to the SE of the Mission of Encaramuda in Columbia. They were formerly a numerous and powerful people; and to them is ascribed the sculptured symbolic representations of Equinoctial America, which abound on the rocks of the immense country lying between the Amazon and the Orinoco. 3d. The Guaraunos, an important nomade tribe who live on trees and in boats in the delta of the Orinoco. 4th. The Chagmas and Cumanagottes, tribes who have established themselves in the dep. of the Maturin. 5th. The Arawaques who inhabit the dep. of Maturin, and the banks of the Berbice and of the Surinam in Guayana. 6th. The Wavaous, a small tribe who inhabit the coast of Pommerun, from near Cape Nassau to the Orinoco. They are noted for their skill in the construction of piragues or canoes.

The Oyampus, who live on the banks of the Upper Oyapock and Jari, are a warlike and partially nomadic tribe, and now the most numerous in French Guayana.

The Guahiva or Guagivos, a numerous nomadic tribe, wander over a territory 150 m. in breadth, and extending from the embouchures of the Pauto and the Casanare to the Orinoco. They are filthy in their habits; and their fierceness and rapacity render them the terror of the district which they infest.

The Ottomaks are a fierce and degraded tribe, whose principal subsistence, during certain seasons of the year, is said to be derived from the alluvium of the rivers.

The Manitivitanos, a fierce and warlike people in alliance with the Portuguese, inhabit the banks of the Rio Negro, and were formerly the rival occupants of the Upper Orinoco with the Guaypunabis.

The Marepizanos divide with the Manitivitanos the command of the Rio Negro.

The Manaos, a warlike and still numerous race, formerly dwelt along the entire course of the Urarira. They have very generally embraced Christianity, and now inhabit, in common with people of other nations, the banks of the Rio Negro, the Lamalonga, the Thomar, &c.

The Saliva family is composed of several branches, of whom the principal are: 1st. The Salivi or Salivas, formerly a powerful and still a numerous race in various districts of Spanish Guayana. They are generally devoted to agriculture, and have considerable skill in instrumental music. 2d. The Macos, called Piaroas by the Spaniards, a numerous agricultural tribe of gentle dispositions, who inhabit the banks of the Upper Orinoco and its principal tributaries.

The Cavari-Maypuri family embraces several tribes. Its principal branches are: 1st. The Cavenes or Cabres, formerly a numerous, powerful, and warlike race of anthropophagi, who contested with the Caribs the command of the Lower Orinoco. They are now reduced to a small number. 2d. The Guaypunabis, a tribe of anthropophagi, addicted to slave traffic, but who are the most civilized, and were formerly the most powerful, race in the district of the Upper Orinoco. 3d. The Maypunes, who inhabit the banks of the Upper Orinoco, formerly a numerous and powerful tribe. 4th. The Moxos, a numerous race, who inhabit the greater extent of the province of the same name in Bolivia, and are generally subject to the missions.

The Goahiros inhabit the NW district of the peninsula formed by the gulf of Maracaybo and the Caribbean sea. They conduct an established trade with Jamaica; are allied with the Motilones, inhabiting the districts watered by the Mutrachies and the Saint Faustin; and exercise rule over the Cocinas, a barbarous race who inhabit the eastern side of the same peninsula.

The Cunacunas, a numerous, warlike, and enterprising race, inhabit the eastern portion of the isthmus of Panama. They carry on trade with the English, but frequently make depredatory attacks upon the Spaniards.

The Caymaus or Orabas live on the eastern side of the gulf of Darien.

The Maynas or Mainas, a numerous and warlike race, inhabit the banks of the Morona and of the Lower Pastaza, in the district which bears their name.

The Changuenes, a numerous, warlike, and cruel tribe, have established themselves in the eastern extremity of the state of Costa Rica, and are the terror of the surrounding districts.

The most important tribes by whom the former province of Taguzgalpa in Honduras is now occupied are, the Taukas, Towkas, or Xicaques, who inhabit the southern portion; the Moscos or Mosquitos who occupy the central; and the Poyais, who inhabit the NW portion of that district of Central America.

The Chols or Choles, a numerous race, live on the confines of Yucatan and Vera Paz.

The Lacandones inhabit the banks of the Rio Passion in Yucatan.

The Maya-Quiche family consist of several branches, of whom the principal are: 1st. The Mayas or Yucatans, who at a remote period had made great attainments in the arts of civilized life, and who now compose the larger proportion of the population of Yucatan, and of some districts of Tabasco in Mexico. 2d. The Mames or Pocomans, a numerous race who inhabit the state of Guatemala and some districts of that of San Salvador; formerly one of the most powerful in Guatemala. 3d. The Quiches or Kiches, a numerous tribe who inhabit Guatemala. The ancient kingdom of Quiche were the most powerful and the most refined in Guatemala. 4th. The Kachiqueles, now a small tribe who inhabit Guatemala, but who were formerly the dominant people in the powerful kingdom of that name. 5th. The Kachis, another numerous tribe who inhabit the same district of Central America.

The Chapaneques, a civilized and industrious race, inhabit the province of Chiapa, and are remarkable for their traditionary knowledge of the Deluge and other events in the early history of the world. They formerly composed a powerful republic.

The Mixtequies, a numerous tribe, inhabit the province of Oaxaca in Mexico.

The Zapotheques, also a numerous race, inhabit the same province. The famous palace of Mitla is attributed to the ancient architectural skill of this people who are supposed to have equalled if not excelled the Mexicans in the arts of refined life.

The Totonaques are scattered over the greater extent of the province of Vera Cruz, and of the districts of Zacatlan and Puebla.

The Mexican family consist of several branches, of whom the principal are: 1st. The Mexicans or Aztecks, who occupy nearly the entire extent of the territory stretching from the 37th parallel to the lake of Nicaragua. The numerous monuments of their early attainments in art and science, in their pyramids, canals, and roads, their idiographic writing, maps, division of time, &c., and their civil, military, and religious institutions, assign to this people the highest rank in the intellectual scale of the numerous races which belong to the New world. 2d. The Mecos, a rapacious tribe who frequent the remote districts of the province of Durango. They are supposed by Humboldt to be descendants of the famous Chichimecks. 3d. The Pipels or Pipiles, descendants of a Mexican colony, who inhabit the environs of Sonsonate, in the province of San Salvador, and San Salvador and San Miguel in Central America. 4th. The Toltecks, who are supposed to be the original stock of the Mexican family, and to whose architectural skill the pyramids of Teolihuacan and other antique structures are attributed, are now extinct.

The Othoma, a numerous tribe, are scattered over a great extent of the provinces of Mexico, Puebla, Mechoacan, and Guadalaxara.

The Tarasques, a numerous people in the province of Mechoacan, formerly composed the powerful monarchy of the same name. They are remarkable for their gentleness of disposition; and their feather mosaics afford beautiful specimens of their industry and mechanical skill.

The Tarahumara family, a numerous race, inhabit a portion of the diocese of Durango, and some of the vallies of the Sierra-Madre, between the 24th and the 30th parallels.

The Yaqui or Jakis, a numerous people, inhabit the banks of the Yaqui or Hiaqui in the province of Sonora-et-Cinaloa.

The Moqui, a peaceable, agricultural, and somewhat civilized race, inhabit the northern bank of the Yaquesila.

The Apaches, a numerous and warlike people, divided into several tribes, are scattered over the entire extent of the province of San-Luis-de-Potosi, as far as the northern extremity of the gulf of California. They are the inveterate enemies of the Jetans and Spaniards, and are generally of nomadic habits. Their warriors are commonly mounted, and are armed with long lances.

The Panis-Arrapahoes family consists of several tribes, of whom the principal are: 1st. The Panis or Pawnees, a numerous and warlike people, who live in three large villages on the banks of the Wolf river, one of the tributaries of the Platte, and maintain constant war with the Sioux, Osages, Conzas, Corneilles, &c. With the exception of the Skeye, or Wolf Pawnees, one of the most powerful of its tribes, who have relinquished the practice, the Pawnees are said to be addicted to the use of human sacrifices in their worship. 2d. The Arrapahoes or Arrapahays, a numerous and warlike race, who frequent the banks of the Platte, between the Pawnees and the Canenawisch. They are of nomadic habits, and are excellent horsemen, and form a confederation sufficiently formidable to occasion serious harassment to the eastern and northern frontiers of the Mexican states. 3d. The Jetans, Teutans or Tetans, a numerous and powerful nomadic race, named by the Spaniards Camanches or Cumanches, and by the Pawnees and Osages, Padneas, who roam over the vast district comprised within the sources of the Missouri, the Upper Arkansas, the Trinidad, the Rio Brassos de Dios, the Rio Colorado and the Rio Bravo del Norte and the Sierra Madre and Sierra dos Mimbres. Being dexterous horsemen they not infrequently extend their devastating career to the Spanish provinces of San Antonio and Chihuahua.

The Columbian family comprises numerous independent tribes scattered over the great basin of the Columbia river, and the upper

extremity of the basin of the Missouri, of whom the principal are: 1st. The Tushepaws, who inhabit the district in the vicinity of the sources of the Missouri and Columbia and which extends to the S of the latter river. 2d. The Multnomah, of whom the principal branch inhabits the island of Wappatoo, formed by the confluence of the Multnomah with the Columbia. 3d. The Chahala, whose principal branch inhabits the right bank of the Columbia river above the junction of the Canoe. 4th. The Snake Indians, called also Alliatan and Shoshonees, and by the English, Flat-heads — from the practice to which they are addicted of flattening their children's heads—inhabit the banks of the southern tributaries of the Columbia, especially of the Lewis and Multnomah. They are generally of mild dispositions, live in large well-built cabins, and subsist almost exclusively on roots and fish. 4th. The Shoshonees. 5th. The Chopunish. 6th. The Sokulks. 7th. The Eshelats. 8th. The Enishurs; and 9th. The Chilluckittequaws, all of whom are adept equestrians.

The Sioux-Osage family comprises a number of independent tribes, of whom the principal are: 1st. The Sioux or Dacotas called also Ochenti-Shakong, Narkotah, and Nadowessies, the most numerous and most powerful of the independent aboriginal races of N America. They are divided into numerous tribes, of whom the most important are: The Dacotas, properly so called, who inhabit the wide district which extends along the middle Missouri, and stretches from St. Peter's river up the Mississippi, and north to Lake Winnipeg from the 42d to the 49th parallel. They are subdivided into numerous tribes, and form a powerful confederation. 2d. The Assiniboins or Assinepotuc, called also Stone-Sioux, and by the Dacotas—with whom they have maintained a sanguinary feud since the commencement of the 17th century — Hota, live in alliance with the Chippeways to the N of the Dacotas, occupying the extensive region which stretches from Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchevan river and frequently extending their incursions against their enemies the Blackfeet as far as the mountain-ranges of the Columbian-Missouri. The Sioux form a confederation of independent tribes uniting in general council on occasions of common interest, when they are represented by deputies—each of whom attaches to the hieroglyphic inscription in which are wont to be commemorated the transactions of the assembly — the tabellionat or blazonry of his tribe. The Sioux commence the year at the vernal equinox. They have no hebdomadal division of time, and reckon it by sleeps or nights. 3d. The Omawha or Maha, who are subdivided into several tribes and whose principal location is a large village on the Elk-Horn, one of the northern tributaries of the Platte. They distinguish by names the pole-star, Venus, and several of the principal constellations. 4th. The Mandanes, a small tribe who inhabit two villages on the Upper Missouri and live on amicable terms with the whites. They are remarkable for the singularity of their religious tenets, and for the fairness of complexion by which some of their number are distinguished. 5th. The Wawsash, commonly called Osages, a brave and warlike race divided into three principal tribes, who live in villages and who have made considerable progress in civilization. They, like the Maha, have made some astronomical observations, and many of their number have adopted the profession of Christianity.

The Mobile-Natches or Floridan family comprises six principal and independent branches, each of which is subdivided into several tribes: 1st. The Natches, of whom only a scanty remnant now exists, scattered amongst the Creeks, Chickesaws, &c. They were formerly a very powerful race, were worshippers of the sun, and were remarkable for their attainments in the arts of civilized life. 2d. The Muskohges or Creeks, who are the most numerous of the aboriginal tribes who have formed settlements in the United States, and who consist of two principal branches. 1st. The Upper Creeks, or Creeks properly so called, who are the most numerous, and who form a powerful confederation. They inhabit the more elevated districts of Alabama. They have made great progress in the arts of social life, and have schools for the education of their children. 2d. The Lower Creeks, called als. Seminoles, who inhabit the plains watered by the Flint in Alabama. They are less advanced in civilization than the other branch of the Creek family. 3d. The Chickesaws who, in conjunction with the Yazoux, inhabit the northern districts of the state of the Mississippi. They were at the beginning of the last century the dominant tribe in that region of America. They are still numerous, and are making rapid progress in the cultivation of their social condition. They possess several large villages, and employ themselves chiefly in agriculture. 4th. The Chactaws or Choctaws, called also Flat-heads, a numerous agricultural tribe who inhabit large villages in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. They are remarkable for having a written code of laws. 5th. The Cherokees, a numerous tribe, the greater number of whom continue to occupy—in preference to the tract to the W of the Mississippi assigned to them by the United States—their original territory which comprises the NW angle of Georgia, the NE of the state of Alabama and the SE of that of Tennessee. With the exception of the detachment who settled on the Arkansas in 1818, the Cherokees may be characterized as the most enlightened of the independent aboriginal tribes of the New world. Their government is formed on the model of that of the United States.

The Mohawk, Huron, or Iroquois family consists of a great variety of tribes, once numerous and powerful, but now reduced to a small residue. The principal of these tribes are: 1st. The Mohawks, who frequent the banks of the Niagara and the bay of Kenty, and who, with the Senecas and Onondagoes, originated the powerful confederation called the Five Nations; it included also the Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Canoys, Mohegans and Nanticokes, and formed a powerful alliance with the English during the Canadian war. The three last-named tribes belong to the Delaware-Chippeways, and are commonly called Stockbridge Indians. The five first were called Maquas by the early Dutch voyagers, and Iroquois by the French. The principal occupations of these tribes consist in agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and a few species of handicraft. They have some schools, and the Mohawks of Canada have adopted the European costume. 2d. The Senecas, who, although only about 1,600 in number, form the largest of the confederated tribes. They live in the states of Ohio and New York. They are skilful artisans, and in dress and manner make a nearer approach to the Whites—especially in the latter state—than any of the other aborigines. 3d. The Hurons, formerly a numerous and powerful tribe to the E of the lake which bears their name, now reduced to about 1,500, who occupy the village of Loretto, 9 m. from Quebec. They profess Catholicism, and devote themselves to agriculture.

The Lennappe or Lenape family. Of the numerous tribes which composed this family, and who formerly over-ran the vast region to the E of the Alleghany mountains, from Cape Breton to Cape Hatteras, the principal are: 1st. The Shawanos, formerly a numerous and widely scattered race, of whom the residue now inhabits the banks of the Upper Wabash in Indiana, of the English river, and of the Great Miami in Ohio and Illinois. Of the tribes which this family comprises the most remarkable are: 1st. The Mequachaques, to whom exclusively belongs the charge of the ceremonials of their religious worship. 2d. The Kikkapoos, who are noted for their belligerent propensities. 3d. The Sakis, Sawkees and Ottogamies, called also Foxes, who are the two principal tribes which remain of the numerous branch of the Shawanoes who formerly possessed the vast region to the E of the Mississippi, between the Wisconsin and Illinois. They now inhabit the banks of the Upper Mississippi, and of its tributary the Ayoca, and cultivate maize. They are allies of the Sioux, and were long engaged in a war of extermination against the tribes of the Missouri and Illinois. 4th. The Miamis, and (5th.) the Illinois who are the best known tribes belonging to this branch. 6th. The Pottawatameh, who are the most numerous, inhabit the states of Indiana and Illinois. The latter tribe, and (7th.) the Winnebagoes have disposed of, to the United States, nearly the whole of their territory to the S of the Winconsin. 8th. The Lenni-Lennape or Lenopes, called by the English Delawares, and by the French Loups, who were formerly a numerous tribe scattered over the entire area of the United States. Their residue is now to be found only in the states of Indiana and Ohio. 9th. The Mahicanni or Mohicans, and (10th.) the Abenaqui, are the two principal existing branches of a once numerous family who inhabited various districts of New England and New York. They are now to be found, under the designation of Stockbridge Indians, in the eastern extremity of Long Island, and belong to the Mohawk confederation. 11th. The Micmaks or Gaspisiens, formerly very numerous and scattered over the entire extent of the eastern coast of Canada, of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and some of the adjacent islands—who now inhabit the SW coast of Nova Scotia and the interior of Newfoundland. The former section profess Christianity, and have made rapid progress in civilization. They are supposed to be descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the mountainous region of Gaspisia to the right of the St. Lawrence, who were famous for their early civilization and possession of the knowledge of Christianity. 12th. The Algonquins, and (13th.) the Chippeways, are the two principal branches of a well known tribe, who are scattered over a great part of Canada, and of the territory of Michigan, and districts Huron and Mandanes in the United States. They use hieroglyphics, and maintain incessant warfare with the Sioux, over whom their possession of fire-arms generally gives them the advantage. 14th. The Kinstenaux, a numerous tribe, who are scattered over the entire area of Lower Canada, over a portion of Labrador, of New Wales, and westerly to the Lake of mountains and Swan river. They use the European dress, are gentle in their manners, honest, and their women are alleged to be the finest of the aborigines of N America. 15th. The Nenawehk, who inhabit the banks of the Saverne. 16th. The Abbitibes, who inhabit the banks of the lake and river which bear their name. They calculate time by nights. 17th. The Chippewyaus or Chipwyaus, whose numerous tribes extend all along the basins of the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers and over a portion of the basin of the Tacoutche-Tesse. 18th. The Carriers, called also Tacoullies, who are a small but widely scattered tribe in New Caledonia.

The Indians, who inhabit the environs of Santa Barbara in California, are remarkable for the attainments which they had made, so early as the middle of the last century, in the arts of civilized society. Their houses were even then well-built, their boats elegant and substantial, &c. They were, however, ignorant of the manufacture of pottery, and used as a substitute wicker-work. They adhere to monogamy, and the female sex enjoy a higher social rank than is generally assigned to them in uncivilized nations.

The Wakash or Nootka family are a very warlike tribe, who live in large villages in the great islands of Quadra and Vancouver or Nootka, and are governed by a plurality of chiefs. They adopt the Mexican division of time.

The Koluche or Kalouche family includes the greater number of the tribes who inhabit the coast from Jakutat to Queen Charlotte's islands, and all of whom are remarkable for their courage

industry, and skill in the construction of their houses and canoes, and of various utensils and implements.

The Kolouches or Kolougis properly so called, a fierce and warlike tribe belonging to this family, are scattered over the St. George, the Duke of York and the Prince of Wales' archipelagos, and Admiralty island.

The Esquimaux family comprises five principal tribes, of whom the four belonging to America are: 1st. The Esquimaux, scattered in small numbers over all the northern extremity of the New world, who are subdivided into several branches. (1.) The Kalalits or Karatits, commonly called Greenlanders from the name of the region which they inhabit. (2.) The Esquimaux properly so called, who inhabit the NE coast of Labrador, are the most civilized branch of this family. (3.) The Western Esquimaux, who frequent the vicinity of the embouchures of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers and the entire extent of the coasts of the Polar sea. 2d. The Aleutians, a scanty tribe who inhabit the western extremity of the peninsula of Alashka and the adjacent archipelago of Aleutia under the sovereignty of the Russian empire. Colonies of this family have established themselves in the desert islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring's sea. 3d. The American Chuckchee or Agiemoutes, who live under the protection of Russia along the Nussegak- the other tribes of this family inhabit the islands of Nuninok and Stuart, and the adjacent coast of the continent. 4th. The Kitegnes, who occupy the American coast from Behring's straits to the gulf of Kotzebue. 5th. The Chuakak, who inhabit the island of the same name, called also Chibone, St. Lawrence, Sindow or Clerk island.

Dr. Latham's researches appear to show that all the groups of American languages are affiliated. The Athabascan, Colooch, Oregon, Californian, and Mexican classes pass by gradual transitions into each other. The Iroquois and Sioux classes are branches of one common stock: and the affinity between these and the Catawba and Creek languages is now insisted on. The South-American groups, viz., the Caribb, the Peruvian, the Brazilian, the Camacan, the Chileno, and the Abiponian and the Patagonian, may be shown to have general affinities. The Friendly Village and Atna vocabularies are dialects of the Billechoola and Noosdalum, respectively. The Blackfoot is Allgonkin; the Shoshonic is Cumanche; the Riccaree and Pawnee, allied to each other, are allied to the Caddo, itself akin to the Cherokee, and Sioux tongues. The Uche, Natchez, Addize, Chetemacha, and Attacapa have affinities with each other, and with the Mexican languages. Between these latter and those of South America, the Maya and Caribb form links. The Fuegian tongues are Patagonian; and the Warrow has various affinities. The Esquimaux dialects are placed by Dr. Latham between the great groups of Asia and the American class. The Esquimaux passes on the side of America into the Colooch and Athabascan; neither is there any American language, of which we have sufficient vocabularies, without Esquimaux words. The same holds good for the Asiatic tongues of Kamtchatka, the Curile isles, Japan, Corea, and the Konack and Jukagin tongues. A list of Finlandic words coincident with the Esquimaux, was long ago given by Rask. That there exists a general analogy in the grammatical structure of all the languages of the New World has long been insisted upon; but that a most remarkable difference existed in respect to their vocabularies was at the same time equally insisted on. Dr. Latham holds that this contrast has been exaggerated, and that the inference drawn from it not only isolates the American tribes in respect to those of Asia and Europe, but also separates them in too trenchant a manner from each other. Above all, the particular language of the Esquimaux, whereby the transition would most naturally be supposed to have taken place, is to be considered as neither Asiatic nor American. The nearest approach towards its ethnographical position consists in the admission but lately made, that it is American in grammatical structure. With the American tongues a single brief vocabulary from the Andaman Islands presented the extraordinary phenomenon of twenty-two words coincident with the languages of N. America taken *en masse* out of no more than 48 compared.

Progressive geography of America.] The most important human discoveries have often originated in trivial and apparently accidental circumstances. He who discovered America was not in quest of new lands, but only purposed to explore a new way to lands already known. The maps of the age in which this great discovery was made were rudely sketched, and most inaccurate in their delineations: they place China, for example, no less than 15 hours, or 225 degrees, eastwards from the western coasts of Europe. This was an error of 85 degrees; but allowing it to have been accurate, it is evident that a westward route to China would be 135 degrees shorter than an eastward voyage, supposing both to be made in a straight line. This early suggested the idea of sailing westwards to the rich countries known by the name of the Indies, and thus opening a shorter passage for the trade which at that time enriched the commercial nations of Europe.

Norwegian discoveries.] The earliest claim, however, to the honour of discovering the New world—as it was at first called—is that which has been advanced by Bayer, on the authority of a passage in the Chronicle of Olaus, on behalf of the Norwegians. Iceland was discovered by Norwegian mariners in A. D. 860. In 982, Snorro Sturlæus represents the Norwegians to have advanced as far as the coast of Greenland, and to have "proceeded towards the west," where finding a more attractive coast, on which were some grape-vines, and, in the interior, several hospitable vallies shaded with wood, they gave it the name of Winland or Findland, and settled some colonists there. The commanders of this expedition, Biorn and Llef, lived two centuries before Snorro, according to his own account; and, except from the tradition of the length of the days and nights at the place where they landed, it would be impossible to form any conjecture as to the spot. From this data, however, it would appear to have been about the 48th or 49th degree of northern latitude.

Madoc's voyage.] The Welsh bards and historians put in another claim to the honour of discovering America, on behalf of Madoc, one of their princes, who, they affirm, made a voyage to the shores of the New world in the 12th century. There was long a tradition in Wales of the existence of an Indian tribe near the Missouri, who spoke a dialect of the Welsh language. The curious reader may consult Lord Lyttleton's observations on this subject, in his history of England; and an article, by Mr. Pennant, in the 58th vol. of the Philosophical Transactions.

Martin Behaim.] A third claim to the honour of discovering America, of earlier date than the first voyage of Columbus, is of equally doubtful authority. Schedel, a German chronologist of the 15th cent., maintains that his countryman, Martin Behaim, having been entrusted, in 1483, with the command of a Portuguese expedition of discovery, made those discoveries the communication of which to his friend, Columbus, first excited that navigator to enter upon his splendid career of discovery.

Columbus.] Several seamen, besides Behaim, who had been carried westerly far from their course, are said to have reported that they had seen an island in those remote seas; and it is asserted by Spanish historians that the charts and journals of an old Andalusian pilot who died in his house, unequivocally informed Columbus of the discovery of land far to the westward. Such hints, if they really were given, would doubtless supply his mind with additional arguments in support of his notions; but the strong hope which carried him through an undertaking, in the performance of which he found so many obstacles, seems to have been founded on his knowledge of the true figure of the earth, joined to his accurate ideas of the geography of the world as it was then delineated. The scheme of sailing to the East Indies by a westerly course was a favourite idea with Columbus during a great part of his life, and was not likely to be adopted in an instant; a conception so vast and daring must have been gradually matured, and continually strengthened by reflection and the discovery of new facts. The conception of this idea, in an age of ignorance, required, in addition to an accurate knowledge of the true figure of the globe, a mind free from ordinary prejudices; and the execution of it demanded uncommon courage and perseverance. These qualities of mind were, in a very extraordinary degree, possessed by Christopher Columbus. A Genoese by birth, in early life he entered into the service of the Portuguese, and made several voyages along the coast of Africa. On conceiving his magnificent enterprise, he thought it proper to make the first offer of his services to John II. king of Portugal. His proposal was to sail to the East Indies by the Western ocean, and his reasons appeared to carry conviction; but John, while he approved of the plan, would not accede to the terms. At last, in 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain consented to equip our adventurer after the most frugal manner; and on the 3d of August 1492, he sailed with three miserable vessels from Palos in Spain for the Canaries.

His unalterable belief in the existence of the lands he sought, would have availed him little, had not his pre-eminent nautical skill exacted the confidence of those around him, and his intellect and courage proved equal to any emergency of fortune. For when his daring prow was pointed to the West, and his companions felt themselves on the bosom of the great deep, leaving home if not life behind, and sailing they knew not whither, it demanded a rare combination of extraordinary talents for one man, an obscure foreigner, to retain the obedience of his turbulent but faint-hearted followers. Their terrors began to be troublesome a few days after quitting Gomera, on perceiving the variation of the magnetic needle. Much doubt and uncertainty has existed as to the island which Columbus first discovered. He gave it the name of San Salvador, and it has been generally supposed to be the island now called St. Salvador, or Cat island. The position of this island not agreeing perfectly with the admiral's course and description, Munoz conjectured that Watling's island was the true Guanahani; but Senor Navarrete adduces very strong reasons for believing it to be the largest of the Turk islands. The course of Columbus from Guanahani was continually west, from island to island, till he arrived at Nipe in Cuba. Now this fact is irreconcilable with the idea that Guanahani is Cat island, which lies nearly due N of Nipe. Besides, the great Bahama bank, and a long chain of keys called Cayos de la Cadena, stretching between St. Salvador and Cuba, interpose a most serious obstacle to holding such a westerly course as Columbus pursued. In the subsequent parts of the journal we frequently discover the influence of the opinions which Columbus had imbibed from the travels of Marco Polo, and the famous letter of Paolo Toscanelli: it is the Indies, and the Indies alone, which he seeks. Although his reason assured him of the true figure of our globe, and he deduced the right consequences from this position, and so far was much in advance of his age, yet he had a most vague and incorrect idea of the actual locality of the Indies. After he has discovered Guanahani, his inquiries of the savages invariably point to Cathay or Cipango, or other distant Asiatic countries, at which he every moment expected to arrive. Indeed, many years afterwards, in a letter written to the Pope in 1502, he says—"This island is Tarsis, it is Cethia, it is Ophir, and Ophaz, and Cipanga, and we have called it Espancia."

Nothing was more deeply impressed on the mind of Columbus than the perfectly amiable character of the inhabitants of those newly discovered regions. He dwells upon it in the description of every island at which he touched. At peace among themselves, unarmed, and engaged in the tranquil arts of cultivation, they dreaded nothing but the ruinous descents of the brutal and ferocious Caribbees. They received the Spaniards with unsuspecting confidence, as beings of a higher order, descended among them for objects of philanthropy and beneficence. How cruelly they were disappointed in the sequel, was but too fatally proved by their speedy destruction, under the merciless rule of their foreign masters. On the 16th of January he left the coast of Hispaniola; and, on the 14th of February, when 150 leagues W of the Azores, a storm threatened to destroy his vessels. While the ship's company were endeavouring, by vows and promises to the Virgin, to secure their safe return, Columbus was using means to prevent the knowledge of his discovery perishing with himself should the worst happen. "In this perplexity," says he,—writing to their Catholic majesties,—"I meditated on your highnesses' good fortune, and considered, that though I were dead, and the ship lost, you might some way reap the fruits of this enterprise. As briefly as I could, therefore, I wrote a narrative on parchment of what I had discovered, in how many days I performed the voyage, and what way I had done it, with the nature of those lands, of the inhabitants, and that your majesties' subjects were left in possession of what I had discovered; which writing, folded up and sealed, I addressed to your highnesses, promising a reward of a thousand ducats to him that should deliver it to you sealed, that if any foreigner found it, the promised reward might induce him not to give it to another: then I wrapt the writing in an oiled cloth, and enclosed that in a ball of wax, which I put into an empty cask, and having bunged the cask up close, threw it into the sea. Another cask with a copy of the same writing, enclosed in like manner, I placed on the highest part of the ship, so that if the ship sunk, the cask might still remain above water." This sufficiently indicates the spirit of the man. It does not appear that the cask which he threw overboard ever came to land; fortunately, however, the storm abated, and on the 15th of February they arrived at the Azores, and next day cast anchor at St. Mary's. On the 24th they left the Azores, and soon after encountered another storm, which forced them for shelter into the river of Lisbon. Here, contrary to the admiral's expectations, he was kindly received; and had the satisfaction of demonstrating to the Portuguese court that he had actually performed that project which they had formerly treated as the dream of an adventurer. On the 13th of March, 1493, he arrived at Palos in Andalusia, having been absent seven months and eleven days.

Second voyage of Columbus.] The Spanish monarch, in hope of being amply refunded for all his expenses, now forgot his former parsimony. Seventeen ships, carrying 1,500 men, were quickly fitted out; and with this fleet Columbus sailed from Cadiz on the 25th of September, 1493, and, on the 2d of November, arrived at one of the Caribbee islands which he called St. Dominica. He likewise touched at another which he called Marigalante. On his passage hence to Hispaniola, he passed St. Mary of Guadaloupe, St. Martin, Boriquean now Porto Rico, and many other islands. On the 12th of November he arrived at Hispaniola, and found all the garrison, whom he had left in the fort which he had erected there, dead or killed by the natives. He resolved not to re-establish a colony on the same spot, but finding a convenient harbour to the eastward, he there founded a town to which he gave the name of Isabella, in honour of Isabella, queen of Castile. Having sent back twelve of his ships to Spain, and quelled a mutiny which had arisen among his followers, he proceeded into the country of Ciboa, and there erected a fortress which he called St. Thomas, and in which he left a garrison of 400 men. Having appointed a council of his principal officers, and given the presidency of it to his brother, he sailed with three ships towards Cuba, and discovered the island of Jamaica, where his men were attacked by the natives, whom he represents as a warlike race. Deterred by shoals and breakers from persisting in his expedition, he returned to Hispaniola without effecting further achievement. In the meanwhile the council which he had appointed to govern in his absence, had only proved themselves unqualified for the task; the colony was in confusion, and the natives in a state of insurrection. By the assistance of a friendly chief, Columbus soon subdued the whole force of the natives, imposed a tribute upon them, sent one of the principal *caciques* or chiefs as a hostage to Spain, and once more saw his settlement in a promising condition. But this state of affairs did not long continue. The tribute of a horse-bell full of gold, imposed upon every individual in Ciboa above fourteen years of age, and of twenty-five pounds of cotton on every other inhabitant of the island, seemed to the natives an insupportable grievance, and provoked them to frequent insurrections. The Spaniards, moreover, began to feel the effects of an unhealthy climate, and were unwilling to submit to the severity of discipline imposed upon them. Their dissatisfaction, too, was increased by the disappointment of their hope of acquiring fortunes without trouble, and broke out in frequent mutinies. Their discontents reached the Spanish court, and were loudly repeated there by those who envied the fame of Columbus or coveted his fortune. To vindicate his character, and solicit reinforcements, he thought it necessary to return to Spain, and accordingly set sail from Hispaniola on the 10th of March; but, owing to his ignorance of the nature of the trade-winds, he struggled against them three months before he arrived in Spain. He was received with apparent favour; but the little profit that had accrued from the last expedition, was ill-calculated to satisfy a monarch at once avaricious and needy; and he spent no less than two years in solicitation before he could obtain the requisite reinforcements for a third expedition.

Third voyage of Columbus.] At length six ships were prepared, and with them, on the 30th of May, 1498, Columbus set out on his third voyage to the New world. From the Canaries, he despatched three ships directly to Hispaniola; with the other three, he held a course different from any he had formerly sailed. He now steered SW, till, in 5° N lat., he was deterred from proceeding farther by the intense heat and frequent thunder-storms; he therefore altered his course to NW, till he was in 7° N lat., then sailed due W, and on the 1st of August, discovered an island to which he gave the name of Trinidad. Soon afterwards, he discovered the continent, and landed on that part of it which is called Guayana. After about a fortnight's stay on this coast, he sailed directly for Hispaniola, where he arrived on the 30th of August, and found the colony in a very distracted state. His brother, whom he had made governor, seems to have been ill-qualified for an office so important. In the meantime, his enemies in Spain were daily renewing their accusations, and used various arguments to induce the king to recal him. Their artifices proved too successful; and Francis Bovadilla was despatched with unlimited powers to inquire into the admiral's conduct, and, if necessary, to send him prisoner to Spain, to answer for his alleged mal-administration. Bovadilla no sooner arrived at Hispaniola, than, with little even of the forms of justice, Columbus and his brother were put in irons, and sent prisoners to Spain. These irons he indignantly wore during the whole voyage, although the captain of the vessel in which he sailed offered to take them off: declaring that he would carry them into the presence of their Catholic majesties, and expressing his confidence that a treatment so unjust could not proceed from their orders. On presenting himself at court, their majesties apologized for the harsh usage which he had sustained, and were pleased to assure him that Bovadilla had exceeded his commission. But he was soon convinced of the insincerity of these professions, by the appointment of a Spanish governor to the island of Hispaniola; and, in the heat of resentment, he vowed never again to risk his life for such ungrateful patrons.

Columbus's fourth voyage.] Ferdinand, however, had sufficient political sagacity to perceive that though Columbus was not likely to be profitable to him as a governor, yet as a discoverer he might open new regions of adventure, where men of less scrupulous minds would play the part which he wished them; and he had the art once more to prevail on Columbus to undertake a voyage of discovery, with a squadron of four ships, carrying 140 men each. With this squadron he sailed from Cadiz on the 9th of May, 1502; on the 20th of the same month he took in wood and water at the Canaries; sailing thence, on the 24th, he arrived at Martinico on the 15th of June; and about the end of the same month he was off St. Domingo in Hispaniola. This port he was forbidden to enter, although his ships were leaky, and a storm threatening; he put into a small creek, however, in the same island, and rode out in safety a tempest in which Bovadilla perished, with fourteen ships laden with treasure, composed partly, no doubt, of the wreck of Columbus' fortune. As soon as the storm abated, the admiral stood to the westward, and, passing by the S side of Jamaica, he arrived at the island of Guayana in the gulf of Honduras; here he met with a canoe with an old man in it, from whom he learned, that, to the NW of their present situation, lay a mighty empire, governed by a powerful prince, and that to the SE was a strait which led to a great ocean. The empire was afterwards discovered to be that of Mexico; the strait was the isthmus of Darien; but Columbus not reflecting that, by a strait, the Indian might mean a narrow neck of land, as well as an arm of the sea, resolved to search for the latter, which he conceived must bring him to these richer parts of the Indies, which, by an opposite course, were already frequented by European merchants. The prosecution of this erroneous conjecture led the admiral into many difficulties. He sailed eastwards along the coast of Honduras, continually struggling with the trade-winds, till he came to a cape where the coast bended southward, from which circumstance he named it Cape Gracios a Dios, or 'Thanks to God;' continuing his course along the coast, and having landed at several places, he came at last to a fine harbour which he called Porto Bello, a name which it still retains. Here having been informed that in Veragua, a country to the eastward of Porto Bello, there were gold mines, he sailed backwards along his former track, encountering such storms as had nearly destroyed his whole squadron. With much difficulty he arrived on the coast of Veragua, and, having resolved to make an establishment in the country, built a fort in which he placed 80 men, giving the command of them to his brother. Their excesses, however, soon brought upon them the vengeance of the Indians; they were attacked in their fort, some of them killed, and the rest obliged to abandon the settlement. Having with difficulty got his men aboard, he set sail, and again arrived at Porto Bello. He then directed his course northwards till he arrived at Cuba, and, on the 24th of June, reached the island of Jamaica. His two remaining ships were now so leaky that he was obliged to run them aground. It is not easy to conceive a situation more distressing than that in which Columbus now was; cast upon an island at which no European ship was likely to touch, and exposed to the continual reproaches of his crews, who laid on him the whole blame of their misfortunes, and by their incessant mutinies rendered his life a perpetual scene of agitation and anxiety. To relieve him from this situation, several of his friends undertook a voyage, which,

even at present, would be reckoned desperate: namely, to pass from Jamaica to Hispaniola, a distance of 50 leagues, in canoes liable to be overset by the first squall. Providentially they arrived safely in Hispaniola, where the governor refused to afford Columbus the smallest assistance. They employed above a year in fruitless importunity, during which time one-half of the admiral's people deserted him. At length, his friends in Hispaniola found means to purchase a vessel, with which, proceeding to Jamaica, they brought away Columbus, who arrived in Hispaniola on the 13th of August, 1504. He now collected that part of his fortune which had escaped the avarice of his enemies, and with it returned to Spain. At court he was received with every mark of external courtesy; but his voyage having failed in disclosing the expected road to wealth, and Isabella, his constant patroness, being now dead, he seems in the latter part of his life to have experienced cold neglect. He died on the 20th of May, 1506. In his four voyages, Columbus discovered the Bahama islands, Cuba, Hispaniola, and Porto Rico,—many of the Caribbee islands, the island of Trinidad, and that part of the continent of South America which lies at the mouth of the Orinoco,—a part of Mexico,—the bay of Honduras,—and the coast of the American continent stretching thence to Porto Bello: thus leaving to others very little but the merit of following his track, and of completing by degrees the discoveries which he had so adventurously commenced.

Amerigo Vespucci.] While Columbus was soliciting the court of Spain to fit him out for his third voyage, his enemies had sufficient influence with the king to cause Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, to be sent out to prosecute discoveries in those countries first made known by Columbus. He sailed in 1497. Touching at the Canaries, he stood westwards about 1,000 leagues, and arrived at land which must have been some of the Caribbee islands; he then continued standing westwards till he again reached land, which, from the distance and latitude, appears to have been part of Mexico. In this voyage Vespucci neither made any discovery of importance, nor established any new settlement. In the following year he made another voyage in the service of the Spaniards. He landed in a country which he places in 5° N lat., probably Surinam in Guayana; and having procured from the natives some gold and pearls, in exchange for toys, he returned by the Leeward islands. He was afterwards employed by the king of Portugal, in whose service he sailed from Lisbon, in May, 1501. Arriving at the continent, in 5° S lat., he sailed along it to 47°, having run along a greater extent of coast than had been hitherto explored by any navigator. On his return he published an account of his voyage which was eagerly read by all ranks of men; and the continent itself, instead of being named from him who first discovered it, now received the name by which it was hereafter to be known in Europe from him who gave the first account of those countries not improperly denominated the New world.

Vasco Nunez.] Vasco Nunez de Balboa was likewise employed in prosecuting discovery in those regions. He conquered Cuba, and first ascertained that it was an island. On that part of the isthmus of Darien where Columbus had failed, he founded an establishment which he called Santa Maria del Antigua. Here the Indians guided him over the lofty chain of mountains which, in the middle of the isthmus, runs parallel to the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The hardships encountered in this journey are described as having been almost insurmountable; although the distance between the two seas is not more than 80 m., they appear to have wandered among rocks, precipices, and impenetrable forests, twenty-five days before they came in sight of the Pacific ocean. The exultation of the Spaniards at this discovery was more than equal to their previous dejection. They erected a cross on the spot whence the ocean was first seen; claimed the country in form as the property of their monarch; and descended to the opposite shore, where Balboa, walking into the sea in armour, and brandishing his sword, took possession of the Pacific ocean in the name of his Catholic majesty, vowing to risk his life in defending it from all intruders. On this ocean he erected the fortress called Panama, and built a fleet to prosecute further discoveries. As a reward for these important services, the court of Spain, to his commission of governor of Cuba, added that of the government of Panama, and the office of admiral of the South sea. But this settlement soon increasing in importance, the Spanish court—with a caprice which at that time distinguished many of their resolutions—instead of adding to the power of Balboa, sent over one Pedrarias with a superior commission, who, through motives perhaps of envy, joined to the perfidious injunctions of his employers, quarrelled with Balboa, and with a parade of justice put him to death.

John Cabot.] Henry VII. of England had at one time consented to support Columbus in the prosecution of his designs; and that navigator was only prevented from entering English service by his prior engagement with the court of Spain. When the fame of the discoveries made by Columbus spread through Europe, Henry also began to consider what advantage he could reap from a quarter to which all commercial and enterprising nations were turning their attention. As early as 1496, Cabot was engaged for this purpose in the service of the English king. Giovanni Gaboto or Cabot, a Venetian, who had settled in England, sailed from Bristol in May, 1497, with five ships under his command. His avowed intention was, not to make discoveries in that great country since known by the name of America, but to explore, according to Columbus's original design, a westward passage to the East Indies. It was not yet known how far the New world extended northward. Cabot therefore imagined, that by sailing westward in a high northern latitude, he might pass these newly discovered regions, and find a clear passage to the East Indies, which would still be much shorter than that generally used. With this design he sailed in a NW direction, but he was unexpectedly prevented by land from completing his intended voyage, and only acquired the fame of being the first discoverer of the North American continent. To the land at which he at first arrived, he gave the name of Prima Vista, or Newfoundland; and having explored the coast from 58° to 38° N lat. without being able to discover a passage westwards, he returned home. In the following year, 1497, he made a second voyage to America with his son Sebastian, who afterwards prosecuted the discoveries which his father had begun. On the 24th of June he discovered Bonavista, on the NE side of Newfoundland; and, before his return, he had traversed the coast from Davis's straits to Cape Florida. This discovery of the coast of North America preceded, by nearly a year, the discovery of the continental part of South America by Columbus. In 1502, Sebastian Cabot visited Newfoundland, and, on his return carried three of the natives of that island to Henry VII.

Minor notices.] Fernando Cortez, in 1518, made both the discovery and conquest of Mexico or New Spain; and, in 1525 Pizarro discovered and conquered Peru. These important transactions are detailed by us in their proper places. Don Diego de Almagro, about 1535, discovered Chili, and conquered some part of it. His conquest was prosecuted by Valdivia, who, in 1541, built a city on the Chilian coast which he called St. Jaco. Amerigo Vespucci, as already mentioned, discovered the coast of Brazil, in 1498. In 1500, a fleet destined for the East Indies, was forced upon this coast by stress of weather; the intelligence given by it of the fertility and riches of the country induced many private adventurers to proceed thither; and in 1549, John III. of Portugal sent Thomas de Sosa, with a fleet carrying 1,000 soldiers, and many ecclesiastics, who made a settlement in the bay of All Saints, where he built the city of St. Salvador. Gonzallo Pizarro, brother to the conqueror of Peru, in 1540, accidentally discovered a head-branch of the great river Amazon. In 1520, Magelhaen discovered those straits at the southern extremity of America which still retain his name; and, having sailed through them, was the first who, by a westerly course, arrived at the East Indies. In 1513, Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon, who sailed from Porto Rico. He arrived on the coast in spring, and was induced by the beautiful appearance of the country to give it the name of Florida, a name which was for some time common to all the American continent. Francis I. of France, in 1524, despatched Giovanni Verrazano, a Florentine, to make discoveries on the American coast. He traversed it from 28° to 50° N lat. The first native of Spain who commanded an expedition for making discoveries in America, was Stephen Gomez, who, in 1525, in search of a NW passage to the East Indies, sailed to Cuba, thence to Florida, and along the coast to 46° N lat. In 1534, Francis I. fitted out a second expedition, and gave the command of it to James Cartier. He nearly circumnavigated Newfoundland, explored the gulf and river of St. Lawrence, which had been discovered by Aubert, a countryman of his own, in 1508, and sailed northwards to 51° N lat., in search of a passage to China. Next year, he sailed up the St. Lawrence 300 miles; called the country on both sides of that river New France; built a fort in which he passed the winter; and in spring returned home. Francis La Roche, in 1542, was sent by the French king, with 200 people, to make a settlement in Canada: they built a fort in which they staid only one winter, and returned home. A company, which, in 1550, sailed for Canada, were never afterwards heard of. From the island of Cuba, in 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, with 900 men, sailed for Florida, intending its conquest. He landed at Spirito Sancto, and having travelled from the sea northwards 450 leagues, discovered a river on the banks of which he died. Alvarado, his successor, built seven brigantines, and, in the year following, embarked upon the river, which was a quarter of a mile broad and 19 fathoms deep. In seventeen days, having sailed 400 leagues, he arrived at the sea into which the river discharged itself by two mouths. This appears to have been the river now called the Mississippi. In 1576, Martin Frobisher explored Labrador and Greenland; and Davis in 1585, Hudson in 1610, and Baffin in 1615, pursued successful voyages of discovery in the same region. By these, and other expeditions, the eastern coast of the American continent was traced with some degree of precision; and the western coast also, from the straits of Magelhaen to the gulf of California. Northwards from this gulf, the coast had sometimes been visited by navigators, but was imperfectly known, till Cook, in 1778, explored it from 45° to 70° N lat. Hearne in 1772, reached the shores of the Arctic ocean on the parallel of 72°, at the mouth of the Coppermine river; and in the following year Mackenzie gained the same shore at the mouth of the Mackenzie river in the lower parallel of 69°. In 1826 the interval between these rivers was surveyed by Dr. Richardson; and in 1834 Captain Back descended the Great Fish river to its estuary. In 1818 Captain Ross reached the latitude of 78° N. In 1819–20, Lieutenant Parry enlarged our knowledge of the Polar seas considerably; in 1821, Parry and Lyon spent a winter on Melville island; and in 1824, Parry wintered at Prince Regent's inlet. The voyage of Captain Beechey in 1825 carried our knowledge of the coast from Behring's straits to the extreme NW point of the American continent; and Messrs. Dease and Simpson, completed by successive expeditions the survey of the Arctic coast to the westward of the Mackenzie river which had been left unfinished by Franklin and by Beechey; and pushed the exploration of the coast eastwards as far as 94° 14′ W. These last explorations of the Arctic coast of America, and the results of Dr. Rae's expedition, by which

he conceives himself to have filled up the gap existing in the outline of the northern coast of the American continent, have been already detailed in the opening of this article.

Political divisions.] North America is usually considered to include the countries and islands extending from the 9th parallel of northern latitude to the Arctic sea, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Within these limits are comprehended Greenland and the Arctic regions; Labrador, and the vast unexplored tract to the W of Hudson's bay, including Russian America; the country generally known as the Oregon territory, but frequently called Columbia, lying to the W of the Rocky mountains, and to the S of Russian America; the Canadas; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Anticosti, and Cuba; Porto-Rico, Hayti, and all the British and other West India islands, with the exception of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions off the coast of South America; the United States; Mexico; and Central America, which includes Guatimala, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, the Mosquito country.

In South America are comprised Guayana, or the region on the NE coast, N of the Amazon, not unfrequently classed, on account of its political connexions, with the West Indies and Central America; Colombia, the N and NW portion of the South American continent, now divided into the three republics of New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; Peru, extending along the W or Pacific coast from Ecuador to the frontiers of Bolivia; Bolivia lying to the S of Peru; Chili extending along the remainder of the Pacific coast to the inhospitable regions of Patagonia, forming the southern extremity of the continent; the Argentine confederation or the United Provinces of La Plata lying between Bolivia and Chili and the Atlantic ocean or eastern shores of the continent; Buenos-Ayres; the Banda Oriental or Uraguay, between the river Plata and the S confines of Brazil; Paraguay lying to the SW of Brazil; and Brazil, the principal state of South America, stretching from Guayana, between the Atlantic on the E, and Peru and New Grenada on the W, to the frontiers of the Banda Oriental; and the Falkland islands.

AMERICA (British) comprises all that immense region lying between the Polar seas and the United States, and stretching across the whole breadth of the American continent in its widest part, with the exception of the NW part, to the west of the 141st meridian, with a strip of sea-coast reaching as far south as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales' island, which belongs to Russia. The description of this region will be found under the articles Canada, New Britain, Hudson's Bay Territories, and Oregon. Great Britain also holds the Bermudas, and the colony of Honduras on the peninsula of Yucatan in Central America; and the Falkland islands in South America.

AMERICA (Central). See Guatemala.

AMERICA (Russian), a little-known region, forming the NW portion of the above continent, and comprising an area of 900,000 sq. m. It appears that while the fur-bearing animals were attracting the enterprise of the French and British towards the W shores of North America, the same motive and the same results were exciting and rewarding the perseverance of the Russians, and inviting them continually onwards from the Ural mountains, the western boundary of Northern Asia, to the sea of Kamtschatka which washes its eastern shores. The conquest of Siberia, and its annexation to the Russian empire, took place in 1640, thirty years before the incorporation of the Hudson's bay company. The Kurile and Aleutian isles, in the sea which divides Asia from North America, were taken possession of in 1745; and the fur of the sea-otter, now for the first time introduced into commerce, while yet rare obtained incredible prices in the Chinese market. In 1780 the fur-bearing animals had become scarce in Siberia, while the demand for them continued undiminished in the Asiatic markets; this exciting circumstance led to new exertions on the part of Russian navigators; and when Cook in the course of his exploratory circumnavigation was engaged in surveying the western coast of America north of Nootka, he found that the Russians had already opened an intercourse for furs with some points of that coast. The sea-otters here obtained were purchased by merchants in Kamtschatka, for the Chinese market, at such prices as soon excited British and American enterprise in the same quarter, and even awoke some signs of activity in the Spaniards of Monterey and California. The Russians, however, being nearest and in force, were the first to establish a colony on this part of the American coast; and they now possess the north-western extremity of the continent. Thus the fur-traders of different nations, setting out from the western boundary of Asia on the one side, and from the eastern boundary of America on the other, have traversed these two great continents, and now find themselves face to face on the western shores of America. No new fur-ground remains to be explored; and it is probable that the summit of the trade has been reached, or perhaps overpassed.

By an ukase of the emperor Paul, in 1800, all the coast north of the parallel of 55°, was declared an integral part of the Russian empire, and included in the government of Irkutsk, under the designation of Russian America; and by subsequent ukases this claim was carried to the 51st parallel. By treaty of 1825, the boundary line betwixt the Russian and British possessions in this quarter is declared to run from Demarcation point, on the coast of the Icy ocean, to Mount St. Elias, near the Pacific. But from the latter point, to the south extremity of Prince of Wales' island, the whole coast is declared to belong to Russia. The following are the leading articles of the treaty:—

"Art. 3. Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales' island, which point lies in the parallel of 54° 40′ N. lat., and between the 131st and the 133d degrees of W long. (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of N lat. From this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of interjection of the 141st degree of W long. (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of interjection, the said meridian of 141 degrees, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the north-west.

"Art. 4. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—1st. That the island called Prince of Wales' island shall belong wholly to Russia. 2d. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of N lat. to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of W long. shall prove to be at the distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above-mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues therefrom.

"Art. 6. It is understood that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean or the interior of the continent, shall for ever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hinderance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course towards the Pacific ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in Art. 3 of the present convention."

That part of the American continent comprehended under the name of Russian America, and having about sixteen times the area of England, is generally of a very alpine and sterile character; but contains some fine valleys watered by large rivers, and vast districts covered with forests, and stretching to within a short distance of the Arctic circle. The climate of Sitka, in N lat. 57°, is milder than that of Europe on the same parallel, though too humid for the growth of cereals. "Of the many large rivers which flow through Russian America, none have been explored to their sources; but several, such as the Colville, the Stikine, the Yukon or Kwichpack, and the Kuskokwin, are supposed to run a course of upwards of 1,000 m., and to be navigable for considerable distances. The Colville, which was discovered by Simpson and Deese since the convention of 1825, is 2 m. wide at its mouth in the Arctic sea, where Captain M'Clure observed its influence 12 or 14 m. out at sea." The Stikine enters the Pacific in 56° 50′ N lat., where it is 3 m. wide, and at a distance of 30 m. from the sea has a width of 1 m.; but its source is in the British territory. The Yukon or Kwichpack, which rises to the W of the Rocky Mountains, not far from the union of the Francis and Lewis, which form the Pelly, flows first to the N, and after receiving a large tributary named the Porcupine, to the westward, falls into Behring's sea; and in 66° N lat., 1,000 m. from its mouth, it is 1¼ m. wide. These three magnificent rivers, falling into different seas, probably represent three distinct river-systems of the NW corner of this continent, each being fed by numerous smaller, yet considerable streams, and the three together draining an extent of country much larger than the whole of Canada. The Rat river flows from Russian America, through the Rocky mountains, at the first complete break in the chain in 67° N lat., into the Mackenzie of the British territory; the latter having a course of 2,800 m. (800 m. longer than the St. Lawrence), and an unbroken navigation of steamboats, from its entrance in the Arctic sea to the Portage of the Drowned, a distance of from 1,200 to 1,300 m. [*Roche.*]

From 67° to 64° 10′, along the eastern shore of Behring's straits, the Russian settlements are mere huts frequented by Siberian hunters. The principal posts, reckoning from N to S along this district, are Kigiltach, Leglelachtoke, Tugulin, Netschick, Tschinigriun, Chibalech, Topar, Pintepala, Agulichan, Chavani, and Nugran, near Cape Rodney. These habitations are from 90 to 120 m. distant from the huts of the Tshoutshes of the Asiatic continent. Behring's straits, which separates them, is filled with desert islands, the most northern of which is called Imaglin. South of Norton sound, to Cape Malowodan, (Littlewater,) there are no Russian establishments, but there are a great number of huts belonging to the natives collected along the shore, between 63° 20′ and 60° 5′ N lat. Bristol bay of Captain Cook, on the north of the peninsula of Alashka, is called by the Russians Kamisezkaia Guba: they preserve none of the British names given by Cook and Vancouver, in their charts, north of 55° N lat. From Bristol bay to New Cornwall, the coast is inhabited by five tribes, forming as many great territorial divisions; their names are, the Koniagi, Kenayzi, Tschugatski, Ugalachmiuti, and Koliugi. The most northern part of the peninsula of Alashka, and the isle of Kodiak, belongs to the Koniagi. A great inland lake, more than 80 m. long, by 36 m. broad, called Lake Cheligoff, communicates with Bristol bay by means of the river Igtschiagick. The Kenayzi inhabit the western coast of Cook's inlet, or the Kenaiskaia Guba. The Rada factory, visited by Vancouver, is situated here, in N lat. 61° 8′; and notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, grain thrives well on the banks of Cook's river. The Tschugatski inhabit the coast between Cook's inlet and the head of Prince William's sound, or Tschugatskaia Guba. There are three small factories and three small forts in this district,—Fort Alexander, near the mouth of Port Chatham,—the forts of the Turk's island, or Green island of Vancouver,—and Tchalca, or Hinchinbrook island. The Ugalachmiuti extend from Prince William's sound to Behring's bay, or the bay of Jackutal. The factory of St. Simon is near Cape Suckling, the Cape Elie of the Russians. The Koliugi inhabit the mountainous country of New Norfolk and the northern part of New Cornwall. The proximity of mountains covered with eternal snow, and the extent of the American continent in the latitude of 58°, render the climate of this part of New Norfolk, and the country of Ugalachmiuti, excessively cold and inimical to vegetation. A mountainous belt runs along the whole coast from the head of Cook's inlet in N lat. 60°, to the SE point of the gulf of Georgia in N lat. 49°, where this belt joins the chain that traverses the district of the Lower Columbia. The most conspicuous summits of this chain are Mount St. Elias, visible 60 leagues distance on sea; and Mount Fairweather.

Beyond the island of Quadra, to the NW, is the entrance of Queen Charlotte's sound, communicating with the coast by a great number of inlets, bays, and islands. These last, denominated Queen Charlotte's islands, extend from 51° 42′ to 54° 18′ N lat., and from 129° 54′ to 133° 18′ W long., and are named Washington isles by American navigators. Dixon's inlet separates these islands on the NW from the archipelago of the Prince of Wales. The principal island, denominated Prince of Wales' island by Vancouver, and Isla de Ulloa by the Spaniards, is the most western of the group, and of large extent. Port Buccarelli, on its western coast, is a fine haven, surrounded by seven volcanoes which continually throw up flames and ashes. This port lies in 55° 24′ N lat. Immediately to the north entrance are King George's islands, and the archipelago of Pitt. At the NE extremity of this group, Cross sound penetrates far into the continent. At the entrance of Prince William's sound are three small islands denominated Montague, Hinchinbrooke, and Kay's islands. The Aleutian islands extend from the SW point of the peninsula of Alashka, between the parallels of 51° 40′ and 55° N lat., dividing the sea of Behring, as it is sometimes called, from the great Northern ocean. These islands are divided into three groups: the Aleutians, properly so called,—the Andreanof islands,—and the Lisii, or Fox islands, sometimes also called Kawalang. Malte Brun says, "they constitute one single and unique chain; and might be compared to the piles of an immense bridge which has formerly been thrown across from continent to continent." They describe between Kamtschatka in Asia, and the promontory of Alashka in America, an arc of a circle which almost joins the two lands together.

The whole population of the north-west coast, together with its islands, from the entrance of Juan de Fuca to Cross sound, is supposed not to exceed 10,000 persons. The Russian colonies in the north-west of

America are represented in the journals of the day as having acquired a high degree of prosperity in consequence of their excellent administration. They have become principally important to Russia with reference to furs and tea, because for several years it has become evident that the fur-animals have begun to diminish in the NE of Siberia, or that they have retreated into regions almost inaccessible to man; so that Russia is no longer in a condition to pay for the tea which she annually receives from China with the furs of Siberia. The commercial movement of the Russo-American company amounted in 1845 to rather more than 3,000,000 of silver rubles. Its commercial operations bore principally upon furs and tea. The company imported into Kiachta 30,000 furs, which, with some other articles in request there, were exchanged against 6,150 chests of Chinese tea, the greater part of which was afterwards sold at Nishni-Novgorod. The commodities necessary to the inhabitants of the colony were partly brought by land from Siberia, partly from Cronstadt, and from England in the vessels of the Hudson's bay company. Down to 1845 the colonial company possessed a factory at Ochotsk, which was transferred in that year to Ajan, a more southerly point, and more favourably situated than Ochotsk for commercial operations. From this point it is proposed to introduce agriculture amongst the nomadic tribes of the vicinity, and to establish commercial relations with the Tunguses, a race still entirely savage, spread over the frontiers of China, not far from Ajan. Some families of this nomadic race have been recently located near the bay of Ajan and the shores of the river May; the essays which they have made in the culture of wheat have succeeded beyond all expectation. Similar essays had not succeeded at Ochotsk, which is situated more to the north, and in a more rigorous climate. If the company should come to establish commercial relations with the Tunguses in the new factory of Ajan, it may have important results for its commerce, for this people would open a fruitful source for the furs which abound in that part of Siberia little visited still by hunters. At the commencement of 1846, the population of the Russo-American colonies amounted to 7,783 souls, of whom 560 only were native Russians. The fair held at New Archangel, the capital of the colonies, in April 1846, was visited by nearly 2,000 Koloches, who supplied the market with fresh provisions.

AMERICANOS (Rio de Los), a river of California, rising in two head-streams known as the North and South forks, which unite their waters about 25 m. above the influx of the conjoint stream into the Sacramento. The North fork rises in the Sierra Nevada, in about N lat. 38° 44′, and flows W and then SW, at first through regions of perpetual snow, and then amidst magnificent pine-forests, and between steep and rocky banks, until it enters a smooth and grassy region which extends to the valley of the Sacramento, at a point where that river is 300 yds. broad. Fremont's exploring party in 1843 descended upon the Sacramento by the valley of the Americanos. It was on this river, at a point about 50 m. from New Helvetia, that, in Feb. 1848, the existence of the extraordinary auriferous deposits in California was first discovered. See article California.

AMERICUS, a thriving village of Sumter co., in Georgia, U. S., 100 m. SW of Milledgeville. Pop. 1,700 in 1854.

AMERKOTE, or Oomurkote, a town on the E frontiers of Sinde, 85 m. E of the Indus, in N lat. 25° 20′, once the cap. of an independent Rajput principality named Dhat, in the SE of Multan, and celebrated as having been the birth-place of the great Akbar, whose father, flying from the field of battle at Kanouj, "after unheard-of distress," says Ferishta, "found shelter here under the protection of Raja Rana; and upon Sunday, the 5th of Rigib, in the year 949, [A. D. 1541,] the prince Akbar was brought forth by Hamida Banu Begum."

AMERONGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, arrond. of Amersfoort, 14 m. ESE of Utrecht. Pop. 1,440.

AMERSFOORT, a town and arrond. of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 25 m. SE by S of Amsterdam, on the Eem river. Pop. in 1830 of arrond. 11,782. Bombazeen fabrics are manufactured in the town, and a considerable quantity of tobacco is raised in the environs. Large grain markets are held in A. Between Utrecht and A. there is an extensive elevated tract of heath, about 6 m. in length, and as many in breadth, with a few dunes or low sandy hills scattered over it, called the Amersfortberg; and between A. and the Zuyder Zee stretches a tract called Emland or Eemland, from the river which intersects it.—A. was the birth-place, in 1547, of the celebrated Johan Van Olden Barneveldt, who was so iniquitously condemned and executed at the Hague in 1619.

AMERSHAM, or Agmonde'sham, a parish and borough in Buckinghamshire, 26 m. WNW of London, 33 m. SE of Buckingham, on the Colne. Area of p. 10,544 acres. Pop. 3,662. Black lace, straw-plait, and wooden chairs, form the principal manufactures of the town. It was disfranchised by the Reform act.

AMERTENHORN, a mountain in the Swiss cant. of Berne, having an alt. of 1,349 toises, or 8,620 ft. above sea-level.—*Hoffmann.*

AMES, a village in Montgomery co. New York, U. S., 56 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 175.

AMESBURY, a hundred on the E side of Wiltshire, containing 16 parishes. Area 35,832 acres. Inhabited houses in 1851, 1,059. Pop. 5,389.—Also a parish and town in the foregoing hundred, on the Avon river. Area of p. 5,890 acres. Pop. 1,171. The town is 7 m. N of Salisbury. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated Druidical temple called Stonehenge.—Also a town in Essex co. Massachusetts, U. S., 44 m. NE of Boston, on the N side of the Merrimac. Pop. 2,471.

AMESVILLE, a township in Athens co. Ohio, U. S., 84 m. SE of Columbus. Pop. 1,431.—Also a town in Boone co. Illinois.

AMETTES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Bethune. Pop. 420.

AMEYDE, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S Holland, 7 m. from Schunhoven.

AMEYZIEUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Champagne. Pop. 527.

AMFREVILLE-LA-CHAMPAGNE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Eure, arrond. of Louviers.—The cant., comprising 26 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 11,976. Pop. of the com. in 1841, 745.

AMFREVILLE-LA-MI-VOIE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Rouen, cant. of Boos. Pop. 811.

AMGA, a river of Siberia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, rising in the Stanovoi mountains, in N lat. 56° 30′, and flowing by a NE course into the Aldan, in N lat. 62° 51′, after a course of 400 m.

AMGOLI TAGH, or Mount St. Simeon, a range of limestone rocks in the pashalik of Aleppo, NE of Antioch, remarkable for the great number of monasteries and other relics of the early ages of Christianity which are scattered over it, and in its stony and almost inaccessible vallies. The Amgoli river descends from it to the lake of Antioch.

AMHARA, one of the great divisions of Abyssinia, comprising all the territory on the northern side of the upper basin of the Blue Nile; and extending to that of the Tacazze, which divides it from Tigré on the E and N. The district forms a high table-land, crossed by numerous mountain-chains, in many districts extremely abrupt and almost impassable, and presenting towards the northern extremity of the Samen range, the highest summits in Abyssinia. The intercommunication of some localities is stated by Alvarez to be limited to a single pass, easily defensible by gates. In the province of Amhara properly so called, in the SE of the district now described, is the famous valley of Amba-Geshen, in which the children of the royal family of Abyssinia were formerly immured. In the centre of the district is the large Lake Zana, Tzana, or Dembea, containing several islands, on the largest of which is a monastery, described as surrounded by lemon, orange, and citron trees, in luxuriant fruitage. This lake, which has an alt. of 6,110 ft. above sea-level, although it occupies the lowest part of A., abounds with hippopotami, and contains several islands the greater number of which are inhabited. In Bruce's map it is laid down as 60 m. in length, and 35 m. broad; but its dimensions vary greatly with the season. The plains, which are generally well-cultivated, produce wheat, maize, barley, sugar-canes, peaches, pomegranates, figs, and black grapes. Mines of copper, tin, and lead, exist in various districts. The men of this district are reputed the handsomest, and are said to form the finest troops in the empire.—The Amharic language, a Shemitic dialect, has its name from this province, where it is said to be spoken in the greatest purity. —See article ABYSSINIA.

AMHERST, a province of Tenasserim; bounded on the N by Birmah and Siam; on the E by a lofty range of unexplored mountains which divide Tenasserim from Siam; on the S by the prov. of Tavoy; and on the W by the bay of Bengal. Its general appearance is that of a vast alluvial plain, partially enclosed by the high mountain-range referred to, and having its surface broken by a double line of hills from 200 to 800 ft. in height, forming in some parts a narrow continuous chain, in others exhibiting sharp precipitous eminences of singular and picturesque aspect. These are principally of limestone formation; but along the course of the Saluen, which divides this prov. from Birmah on the W, there runs a sandstone ridge of from 200 to 300 ft. in height, from Moelmyne or Muelmein to its embouchure. In addition to the magnificent Saluen, which has a course of nearly 1,000 m., descending from the frontiers of China, the Ataran and the Gyne rivers water this prov.; and these three rivers form, by their junction opposite Muelmein, an estuary of from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, with a depth sufficient for vessels of several hundred tons burden. About 3,000 sq. m. are periodically inundated and fertilized like the Delta of Egypt by the overflowing of these rivers in this prov. [*Parl. Rep.*] The banks of the Saluen, from the town of Amherst up to Muelmein—a distance of 25 or 30 m. by the windings of the river, though only 9 m. in direct distance—present an uninterrupted line of jungle; and the horizon is bounded by forest-clad hills running parallel with the stream, and from 1 to 5 or 6 m. distant. The greater part of the surface presents an interminable wilderness of forest and jungle. The chief characteristic of the climate is the extreme length and severity of the wet season: rain begins to fall in April, and continues with little intermission till October, yet the climate can hardly be considered unhealthy. During the months of August and September, while rain continues constant at Muelmein, the thermometer ranges from 73° to 78°; or from 85° to 87° without rain. The wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, buffalo, bison, deer, and various species of monkeys. The pop. of this prov. has rapidly increased since it was ceded to the British; and probably has now reached 50,000, of whom about 2,000, nearly all Burmans and Talains, are in the town of Amherst, which is situated near the mouth of the Saluen, on a high cliff, forming the last point of land which may be regarded as the bank of the river, in N lat. 16° 4′. Pop. 1,600.

AMHERST, a district of Cumberland prov. in Van Diemen's Land, stretching along the r. or W side of the Clyde river.—Also an island in Arctic America, off the N coast of Melville peninsula, in N lat. 69° 40′, W long. 83° 30′.—Also the most southernly of the Magdalen group in the gulf of St. Lawrence.—Also an island in Lake Ontario, SW of Kingston, in N lat. 44° 5′. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. in 1850, 1,213.—Also a township in Nova Scotia, in Cumberland co. Area 26,750 acres. Its principal village is situated near the isthmus which separates Chignecto bay from Northumberland strait.—Also a township in Hancock co., state of Maine, U. S. Pop. 323. —Also the cap. of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 30 m. S of Concord, on the Souhegan, a branch of the Merrimac. Pop. 1,613.—Also a township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 7 m. E by N of Northampton, 82 m. W of Boston; in N lat. 42° 22′ 15″, W long. 72° 31′ 28″. [*Amer. Alm.*] Pop. 3,057. It is the seat of Amherst college, founded in 1821.—Also a township in Erie co., New York, 10 m. NE of Buffalo. Pop. 2,451.—Also a township in Lorain co., Ohio, 8 m. W of Elyria. Pop. 1,184.—Also a central co. of Virginia, on the N side of James river. Area 418 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,576, of whom 5,577 were slaves. Tobacco is the chief produce of the district.

AMHERSTBURGH, a town of Upper Canada, in Essex co., on the E side of Detroit river, 3 m. above its entrance into Lake Erie, 269 m. by land from Toronto. It has a fluctuating pop. of about 1,500. Its harbour is good, with anchorage in 3½ fath.; and during the late war it was a frontier post and naval depot. It is celebrated for the manufacture of a fine and durable straw-plait. There is a military station here, Fort Malden.

AMHERST ISLES, a group off the SW end of Corea, in N lat. 34° 30′, E long. 126°.—Also a group off the SW coast of Arracan, in N lat. 18° 45′.

AMIATA, a mountain of Tuscany, in the district of Sienna, 14 m. SE of Montalcino. Alt. 5,805 ft. It appears to be of volcanic formation.

AMIATKA, the largest of the Andreanof group, in the Aleutian archipelago, in N lat. 51° 35′.

AMIAYN, a town of Birmah, on the l. bank of the Ningti, 30 m. above its confluence with the Irawadi.

AMICARE, a river of Venezuela, flowing into the Caroni, opposite Guri, 80 m. SE of Angostura.

AMICU, or AMUCU, a lake of Venezuela, in Cumana, the El Dorado, or "great lake with auriferous banks" of former geographers. In 1836, Mr. Schomburgk having ascended the Ripununi, some distance beyond the frontiers of British Guayana, entered a small creek, by which he approached the river Pirara, and soon found himself on the shores of the lake Amicu, not above a league in length, and disclosing only a few pools of water amid the dense mass of rushes. Its elevation above sea-level is 520 ft. The Pirara, issuing from the lake on its northern side, is received by the Mahu, which, joining the Takoto, flows into the Rio Branco. Such is the insignificant character of Lake Amicu in the dry season; but after the rains it presents another aspect. The creeks of the Ripununi then join the Pirara, establishing a communication between the rivers of Guayana and those which flow into the Amazon; the

country around is flooded to an immense extent; and the hillocks of mould disseminated over the barren plains, and continually increased by decaying vegetation, with their tufts of trees, appear like so many islands in a vast sea. Such is the famous lake of El Dorado, supposed, at the time of M. von Humboldt's return from America, to be at least 40 leagues long, and now reduced to a circumference of not more than 2 or 3 leagues.

AMICULDUNGAMA, a town of Hindostan in the Mysore, 12 m. NW of Bangalore.

AMIENS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and city of France, in the dep. of the Somme. The arrond. has an area of 184,018 hectares; and comprises the 10 cant. of Amiens, Conti, Corbie, Hornoy, Molliens-Vidame, Oisemont, Picquigny, Poix, Sains, and Villers-Bocage. Pop. in 1831, 178,409; in 1846, 188,232.—The cant., comprising 12 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 52,037.—The city is situated on the Somme, at an alt. of 400 ft. above sea-level, on the road from Boulogne to Paris, 50 m. SE of Abbeville, and 75 m. NE from Paris; by railway, 91 m. from Paris, and 75 m. from Boulogne; in N lat. 49° 53′ 43″, E long. 2° 18′ 12″. Pop. in 1852, 52,140. It is intersected by several branches of the Somme, which afford valuable water-power to the numerous manufactories in and around the city. A boulevard occupies the site of the ancient ramparts, but the old citadel is still entire on the r. bank of the Somme. The principal buildings are the town-house, the college, the corn-market, and the cathedral. The latter building is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe. Its entire length is 442 ft.; and its vault is half as high again as the roof of Westminster abbey. A. is the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan of Rheims, and whose diocese comprises the dep. of the Somme. It is also the seat of a cour royale, a tribunal of commerce, a school of medicine, and a royal college which numbered 300 pupils in 1839; and possesses several normal schools, a public library of 45,000 vols., and a botanical garden. The weaving of cotton-velvet, and spinning of cotton and woollen yarns, form the principal manufactures of the place. The cotton manufacture, first introduced in 1765, now gives employment to 18,000 persons.—A. was anciently the capital of Picardy. In the time of Julius Cæsar it was called *Samarobriva*, and was the capital of the Ambiani, whence its present name may be derived. Cæsar convened a general meeting of the Gauls here; and here Valentinian proclaimed his son Gratian by the title of Augustus. About the middle of the 5th cent. the Romans were expelled by Clodion, and Morovée was proclaimed king, in whose reign A. was besieged by Atilla. Clovis conferred A. upon Clotaire; and it formed part of the dominions of the Crown until the decline of the house of Charlemagne, when it came to be governed by counts of its own. In 1185, Philip of Alsace, Lord of Amiens, by his marriage with Isabella of Vermandois, ceded the town to Philip Augustus. In 1435, with other towns of the Somme, it was mortgaged by Charles VII. to Philip of Borgoyne, but was redeemed by Louis XI. in 1463. Two years later, it was ceded by the treaty of Saint Maur to Charlerois; but was soon reannexed to the dominions of Louis. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597. Many important political negotiations have been conducted in A. Among these may be mentioned that in which Louis IX. was umpire in the dispute between Henry III. of England and his barons; and that of King John, relative to negotiations for the payment of his ransom, and for the reformation of abuses which had arisen during his captivity. A definitive treaty of 23 articles was concluded at A. between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Batavian republic, March 25, 1802. Britain retained of her conquests the islands of Ceylon and Trinidad; and the harbour of the cape of Good Hope remained open to her ships. France regained her colonies; and the Arowari was made the boundary of her possessions in Guayana, on the side towards Brazil. The republic of the Seven Islands was acknowledged; and Malta was restored to the order of the same name. Spain and the Batavian republic also regained their colonial possessions, with the exception of Ceylon and Trinidad. The French were to evacuate Rome and Naples, together with Elba. The house of Orange was to be indemnified; and the *status quo ante bellum* guaranteed to the Porte. During the brief continuance of peace, the first consul fitted out an expedition against St. Domingo, and wished to place French consuls in all the ports of Ireland. He also annexed Piedmont to France; made himself president of the Italian republic; framed a new constitution for Switzerland, and marched a force into that country to support it: while by keeping a French army in Holland he rendered its independence a mere shadow. On the other hand, Great Britain declined evacuating Egypt and Malta, maintaining that France had committed various acts of aggrandizement in violation of the treaty. On the 10th of May, 1803, the British court demanded, as conditions on which alone all new differences could be reconciled, indemnification for the king of Sardinia, who had been expelled from the continent,—restitution of the island of Lampedosa,—and the evacuation of the Batavian and Helvetian republics by the French troops. These conditions the French refused; whereupon England declared war, May 17, 1803.

The total length of the A. and Boulogne railway is 76¼ m. It is entirely executed with the exception [in Nov. 1849] of some small works at Abbeville. The expenses of its construction were 37,500,000 francs, or about £19,500 per mile. There are 10 stations on the line; and the distance is performed in 2 hours, or 26 m. an hour including stoppages.

AMIGNY-ROUY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Chauny. Pop. 1,498.

AMILGAMBO, a town of La Plata, on a branch of the Angualasta, 35 m. NE of Rioja de la Nueva.

AMILGOT, a village in Sinde, 20 m. E of Shikarpur, near the r. bank of the Indus, over which there is here a ferry, in N lat. 27° 53′.

AMILLY-SAINT-FIRMIN, a com. of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Montargis. Pop. 1,618.

AMILORA, a river of Brazil, in Para, flowing by a N course into the Madeira, in S lat. 6° 48′.

AMILPAS (Cuautla), a town of Mexico, situated upon a branch of the Rio de los Balsas, in a fertile and highly cultivated plain. It is celebrated for its heroic defence in the war of the Revolution, under Morelos, who maintained himself in it for several months against the Spanish general Calleja.

AMILPAS (Zacualpam), a town of Mexico, 30 m. E of the above, finely situated at the southern base of Popocatepetl, in a plain whose general level is about 5,000 ft. above the sea.

AMIRANTES (Les), a collection of eleven small islets, in the Indian ocean, forming the SW part of the Seychelles. They are mere masses of coral mixed with sand, united together by a bank of sand and coral, and rising very little higher than the level of the sea. They are without water, and only frequented in the turtle-fishery season. The most northerly, L'islot Africain, is in S lat. 4° 59′, E long. 53° 32′: the most southerly, l'Isle des Neuf, in S lat. 6° 12′, E long. 53° 14′. They are distant 840 m. N ¼ NW ½ W from the Mauritius. They were ceded with the Seychelles to Britain in 1814.

AMISSA, a river of Africa, on the Gold coast, flowing into the ocean in N lat. 5° 3′, W long. 0° 40′.

AMITE, a county in the SW of the state of Mississippi, U. S. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,511,

whereof 5,741 were slaves. Cotton is the chief produce.—Also a river of Louisiana, rising in the foregoing co., and flowing S to Lake Maurepas.

AMITSARSUK, a harbour on the E coast of Greenland, in N lat. 63° 11′ 12″.

AMITY, a township in Alleghany co., New York, U. S., 6 m. S of Angelica, on the Genesee river. Pop. 1,792.—Also a township in Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 739; and another in Berks co. Pop. 1,566.

AMJAR, a river of Hindostan, in Malwa, which rises to the W of the Mokundara pass, and, flowing first NE, and then SE, falls into the Kali Sindh.

AMJERAH, or AMJHERRA, a Rajput principality of Malwa, in Hindostan, to the E of Dhar. Area 584 sq. m. Pop. in 1820, 57,232. The capital, of the same name, is in N lat. 22° 32′, 60 m. SW of Oojein.

AMLAI, or AMLIA, one of the Fox islands, about 44 m. in length; in N lat. 52° 44′, W long. 172° 20′.

AMLWCH, a parish in Anglesey, North Wales. Pop. in 1851, 5,817. Houses 1,344. It derives its importance from the great copper mines called the Parys and Mona mines. The existence of these mines is supposed to have been known to the Romans; but the modern workings commenced only in 1768. The works formerly yielded from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ore, or about 3,000 tons of copper, annually; but the produce of late years has only been from 700 to 800 tons of copper, or about 1-18th part of the copper produced in the United kingdom. The port is capable of admitting 30 vessels of 200 tons burthen; but is dry at low water. Pop. in 1851, 3,169. Amlwch unites with the Beaumaris district in returning one member to parliament.

AMM, a river of Sweden, rising in a lake about 10 m. NE of Jonköping, and falling into Calmar sound, opposite Œland isle, in N lat. 57° 8′.

AMMAN, or AMMON, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik of Damascus, on the stream called Nahr or Moiet Amman, in N lat. 32° 5′, E long. 36° 9′, 25 m. E of the Dead sea. It is supposed to mark the site of the ancient metropolis of the Ammonites, or rather of Philadelphia built by Ptolemy Philadelphus in the 3d cent. The valley in which it stands is covered with ruins, amongst which is an unusually perfect Roman amphitheatre.

AMMELSHAIN, a village of Saxony, on the Sanbach, NW of Grimma. Pop. 300.

AMMER, a river of Bavaria, in the Isar circle, rising near Ettal, in the mountains on the frontiers of Tyrol, and running N into the Ammersee in the Pfaffenwinkel or Priest's corner, as the district is called, whence it emerges by a NE course, and flows into the Isar opposite Dirzhausen. The Ammergau, or vale of the Ammer, is famed for its picturesque beauties. It contains two villages known as Upper and Lower Ammergau, the former with a pop. of 930; the latter with 554. The manufacture of wooden toys and utensils forms the chief employment of their inhabitants.—There is a river of the same name in Wurtemberg, rising near Herrenberg, and flowing into the Neckar near Lustnau.—A range of mountains, in the desert of Angad, in Algiers, bears this name.

AMMERELF, a river of Norway, in Jämtland, flowing into the gulf of Bothnia, to the N of the island of Alnö.

AMMERNDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat. Pop. 440.

AMMERS (GREAT and LITTLE), two villages of Holland, in the prov. of S Holland, near Schonhoven; the former with a pop. of 650.

AMMERSCHWIHR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut Rhin, cant. of Kaiserberg. Pop. 2,137.

AMMITOK, an island off the coast of Labrador, at the entrance to Davis straits, in N lat. 59° 20′, W long. 63°.

AMMON, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, 9 m. SE of Uznach.

AMMON, or AMUN, an oasis in the Libyan desert, now generally known as the oasis of Siwah, which is its principal town. It is, according to Browne, 6 m. long, and 4½ m. wide. Minutoli reckons it 9 m. in length, and as nowhere exceeding 2 m. in breadth. Hornemann says it is 50 m. in circumference; but in this estimate he evidently includes some of its dependencies. A large proportion of it is covered with date-trees; and the olive, apricot, vine, fig, banyan, plum, pomegranate, and apple-tree thrive well. Watermelons, cucumbers, acorns, rice, and barley are cultivated. The domestic animals are the hairy sheep and the goat of Egypt, the ass, the buffalo, and a few cows and camels. Minutoli estimates the pop. at 8,000. Hornemann says that it furnishes 1,500 warriors, which would imply a pop. of from 6,500 to 7,500. Cailliaud represents the administration as being confided to 12 sheikhs, 6 of whom hold office for life, and the other 6 are elected at the expiration of every 10 years by a majority of votes. Siwah, the principal town of this oasis, is in N lat. 29° 12′, E long. 26° 6′.

AMMONOOSUC (UPPER and LOWER), two rivers in New Hampshire, U. S. The Upper A. rises in the White mountains, and, after a course of 90 m., falls into the Connecticut in Northumberland co. The Lower A. also rises in the White mountains, and, after nearly the same length of course, falls into the Connecticut in Bath co. It has a fall of 50 ft. about 6 m. from the Notch in the White mountains.

AMMU. See AMU.

AMOL, or AMUL, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, 48 m. SW of Farabad, 22 m. from Balfrush. The Herhaz, a stream descending from the mountains to the S, flows through it. In 1822 it was reported to possess a pop. of from 35,000 to 40,000. The only object of interest which it contains is the mausoleum of Mir Buzurg. "This city and the circumjacent country are, however, replete with interest to an enthusiast in Persian antiquities: every hill and every forest is classic ground." [*Fraser.*] Many of the scenes described in Ferdusi's heroic poem are laid in this vicinity. The bazars are extensive and well-supplied, but there are few symptoms of extensive commerce about the place. The revenue derived from the government of A. may amount to £7,500, of which about one-half is raised from the town, and the other half from the villages annexed to the district.—There is a town of the same name in Tartary, on the l. bank of the Jihun, in N lat. 38° 55′, which is said to be a large, populous, and commercial place.

AMONEBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Ohm river, 1½ m. S of Kirchhayn. Pop. 1,500. A fierce battle was fought here on the 21st of September 1762, between the French and the allies.

AMONSGRUN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Elbogen, 11 m. SE of Eger, celebrated for its manufacture of fancy glass.

AMORBACH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Mayne, 20 m. S of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2,712.

AMORGO, or AMORGA, the ancient *Amorgus*, an isle of the Greek archipelago, one of the Cyclades, nearly 18 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth; in N lat. 36° 50′, E long. 25° 55′. Pop. 2,500. It has two ports on the NW side, St. Anna, and Port Vathy. The interior is mountainous and rocky; the vallies yield corn, olives, and wine. It was the birth-place of Simonides.

AMORGO-POULO, or LITTLE AMORGO, a small uninhabited isle, 6 m. SW of the foregoing.

AMORO, a town of Abyssinia, between the rivers Abai and Maleg, on the route from Sacala to Killali.

AMOROBIETA, a village of Spain, in Biscay, 12 m. SE of Bilbao. Pop. 1,400.

AMOSKEAG, a village in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, U. S., 17 m. S by E of Concord, on the Merrimac river, which here falls 54 ft. in the distance of 1½ m. Boats pass these falls by a canal 1 m. in length with 9 locks.

AMOTAPE (Sierra de), a mountain-ridge in Peru, in the prov. of Truxillo, branching off in a SW direction from the Andes towards Cape Parina.

AMOU, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Landes, arrond. of Saint-Sever. The cant., comprising 17 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 13,799. Pop. of the com., which is 20 m. SW of Saint-Sever, 2,040.

AMOUNA (Point), a headland on the coast of Albania, 7 m. SE of Parga, in N lat. 39° 12′.

AMOUNDERNESS, a hundred in the county of Lancaster, comprising 9 parishes, and having an area of 145,110 acres, with a pop. in 1841 of 94,033. Its chief town is Preston on the Ribble.

AMOUR (Saint), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Jura, arrond. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. of the cant., which comprises 16 com., in 1831, 7,830; of the com., 2,595.—The v. is 20 m. SW of Lons-le-Saulnier. A good deal of iron is wrought and forged in and around it.—There is a com. of the same name in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire. Pop. 792.

AMOUR. See Amur.

AMOY, an island of China, off the coast of the prov. of Fokien; in N lat. 24° 47′, E long. 118° 10′. It is a barren rocky island, presenting little more than bare rocks and gravelly sand to the eye of the explorer; but it forms the grand key to the whole prov. of Fokien, which, on an estimated surface of about 57,000 square miles, has a pop. of 14,000,000, and is the especial though not the exclusive tea-district. The island is about 12 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth. Its centre is occupied by an elevated and cultivated table-land; and on its E and N sides there are some patches of cultivated ground which yield rice, wheat, and vegetables. Its capital, of the same name, is a principal third-class city of China. The outer town is divided from the city by a chain of steep rocks running transversely to the beach, over which a paved road leads through a pass to the city. The outer harbour skirts the outer town, while the city is bounded in nearly its whole length by the inner harbour and an estuary which deeply indent the island. Including the outer town, and a suburb on the NE, the city cannot be much less than 10 m. in circumference. It is surrounded by castellated walls of from 20 to 30 ft. in height, and was defended against the British expeditionary force in 1841 by numerous batteries, bristling with 500 guns, and constructed with great skill. [*General Gough's despatch.*] Gutzlaff estimated the pop. in 1831 at 200,000; which is probably an overestimate.

The people of A., and generally those along this coast, retain an hereditary aptitude for the sea, and chiefly supply the war-junks with sailors. Two circumstances probably tend to maintain the maritime propensities of the inhabitants of this part of China. First, the province in which A. is situated is so far removed from the grand canal as to afford few inducements to inland navigation; secondly, the proximity of the opposite coast of Formosa keeps up a constant intercourse by sea. The language or dialect of A., in common with that of the rest of Fokien, is so peculiar as to be hardly intelligible elsewhere. Thus *ch* is always pronounced *t*; hence the difference between *cha* and *tea* for the great staple production of China. The first name was adopted by the Portuguese from Macao, and the second by the English from A., when this port first became the seat of the English trade. Du Halde—whose authority may always be relied on—visited A. himself, and gives a favourable account of it. He pronounces it to be a "famous sea-port," and forming one of the best harbours in the world. "It is hemmed in," he says, "on one side by the island, and on the other by the continent, and by abundance of other islands which are high and shelter it from every wind; it is also so spacious withal that it can contain many thousands of vessels, and the sea here is so deep that the largest ships may come up close to the shore, and ride there in perfect safety. You see here," he continues, "at all times, a great number of Chinese barques which are on their voyage to the countries bordering upon China; and about twenty years ago you might see here many European vessels, but now they come hither but seldom, and all the trade is removed to Canton. The emperor keeps six or seven thousand men here in garrison under the command of a Chinese general. In entering into the haven, you double a cape, or rock, and this divides itself in two, almost as the *mingaut* does in the port of Brest; the rock is visible, and rises several feet above water. Three leagues thence stands a little island having a hole through which you see from one side to the other, and on this account called 'the bored island.' Between this port and the isle of Formosa, the islands of Ponghou form a small archipelago, which are occupied by a Chinese garrison; and the Mandarin who resides there has a constant eye upon the vessels which trade from China to Formosa, and from Formosa to China; and their continually passing and repassing, yield a considerable revenue to the state." Another traveller speaks of it in the following words:—"The coast of A. is washed by the Chinese sea, which forms itself into a channel, making the passage of A. This channel is at all times practicable; though at those periods when the monsoons have their changes, this, like all other parts of the Chinese shores, is unsafe. A. is perhaps one of the best natural harbours to be found along the coast, and was the first station for the Europeans trading to China. It is ample, and its depth of water renders it capable of receiving vessels of great burden; and the island of Formosa lies, like a great breakwater, as a defence for the coast."—As early as 1670, the English company had instituted a very fair trade at A., which for a time proved tolerably successful; but through some cause it gradually declined, and at length the company, in 1681, ordered their establishments here, and at Formosa, to be withdrawn, and a trade if possible to be established in their stead at Canton and Fokchow. A. was then taken possession of by the Tartars. These people have always shown a great disinclination to foreign trade; and the consequence was, that from the moment of their being planted in these parts, the English have been excluded from Ningpo and A. In 1685, the ship Delight was sent out to attempt the re-establishment of the trade at A.; and, about the same time, active exertions were made by the company towards securing a regular commerce at Canton. This trial, and others which succeeded, were attended with various success; but the high duties and extortions which the rapacious mandarins endeavoured to put upon the English drove them away at last in disgust. "The ignorance of the A. merchants," complain the English traders at this period (1734), "and the little encouragement they gave us, makes us almost despair of doing any business at that place." In 1744, the Hardwicke sailed into the inner harbour of A.; but the merchants showed no disposition to trade, while, in fact, there seemed few to trade with;

and after fifteen days of ineffectual trial, the Hardwicke left, without a single article of cargo. In the attempts made in 1832 by the Lord Amherst, a small country-ship, to establish if possible a surreptitious trade in opium at the prohibited ports, A. was tried. On this occasion the natives showed a hospitable disposition towards the strangers; but commerce was effectually prevented by the mandarins, except in one or two instances. By the treaty of 1842, British subjects, and a British consul, are allowed to reside at A., and the trade of the port is thrown open to all nations. The total amount of British and foreign trade with A. in 1847, was £271,441, of which £186,896 was British; in 1848, £212,416, of which only £97,373 was British. Consul Layton, however, reports his belief that the whole trade in 1848 amounted to more than £300,000; that the contraband trade in 1848 could not be under £80,000, and was probably much more; that the total tonnage frequenting the port had increased from 11,426 tons in 1845, to 15,592 tons in 1848; and that the whole trade, with the exception of the Spanish trade from Manila—which amounted in 1848 to £12,382—was actually British, although carried on in foreign ships. This commerce is slowly increasing. But in 1856 A. took of British goods only about £120,000, and of woollens £3,000. The principal articles of import are cotton from India; cotton-yarn from England; rice from Java, Manila, and Arracan; biche-de-mar from Java and the Straits; tin from Macao; fish, timber, rattans, and sandal-wood. The chief articles of export are sugar, paper, preserves, alum, and the coarser black teas.

AMOYENBA, a river of La Plata, in the prov. of Salta, flowing into the Andahuailas on the E side, 30 m. above Mustavas.

AMPANAN, a village of the island of Lombos, in S lat. 8° 32′, E long. 116° 9′, on a bay of the same name.

AMPAZA, a port on the coast of Zanguebar, in S lat. 2°, at the mouth of the Patta.

AMPELONIA, a town of the Morea, on the E declivity of Avlona, 23 m. W by S from Tripolitza.

AMPEZZO, a town of Lombardy, on a branch of the Tagliamento, 32 m. NNW of Udine. Pop. 1,900.

AMPFING, a village of Bavaria, in the Isar circle, 6 m. W of Muhldorf. Pop. 500. The emperor Louis of Bavaria here defeated Frederic of Austria, on the 28th of September, 1322.

AMPHILA BAY, [Arab. *Hanfelah*,] a shallow embrasure on the W coast of the Red sea, in the territory of the Dankali. Its extent is about 16 m. along shore, by 12 m. in depth. It contains thirteen islands, of which the largest—also called Amphila—is situated to the N of Ras Amphila which forms the southern extremity of the bay. The northern extremity is formed by Ras Morah. These islets are composed of marine alluvies; and some of them rise to the height of 30 ft. above high water mark. The banks of those nearest the coast are generally steep, tide-worn, and difficult of access. Kouta contains ruins of houses and fortifications, but is now uninhabited; some are frequented by fishermen; and goats and camels find pasturage upon them. The shores of the bay form an extensive plain, covered with a thick jungle, chiefly of rack-tree, and bounded at the distance of 15 m. by an amphitheatral range of mountains. On a small arm of the bay is the village of Duroro; and a little to the N is that of Madir. The inhabitants of these villages and the neighbouring coast and territory consist of various tribes, each maintaining a state of independence. They are of nomadic habits, and are nominally Mahommedans. A chart of Amphila bay is given by Salt.

AMPHITRITE ISLES, a cluster of five low islets in the Chinese sea. N of the Paracels. They are connected by a reef, and form a chain of about 12 m. in length, of which the central lat. is 16° 56½′ N, E long. 112° 19½′.

AMPILLY-LE-SEC, a commune and village o. France, in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. SW of Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 535.

AMPLEFORTH, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 2,270 acres. Pop. 434.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Thisy. Pop. 4,873. There are some linen and cotton manufactories here.

AMPLIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Arras. Pop. 555.

AMPLITZ, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 5 m. S of Goben.

AMPNEY-CRUCIS, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. E by S of Cirencester. Area 2,660 acres. Pop. 662.

AMPNEY-DOWN, a parish adjoining the above. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. 443.

AMPOCAN, a town of La Plata, 85 m. NE of San Juan de la Frontera.

AMPORT, a parish in Hampshire, 5 m. W by S of Andover. Area 3,933 acres. Pop. 745.

AMPOSTA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the W bank of the Ebro, 9 m. from its mouth. Ford calls it "a miserable, aguish, mosquito-plagued port." There is a canal from this place to Rapita and the port of Alfaques.

AMPSIN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 3 m. NE of Huy. Pop. 832. Manganese and alum are mined here.

AMPTHILL, a parish and town of Bedfordshire. Area of p. 1,961 acres. Pop. 1,961. The t. is 8 m. S by W of Bedford. Its chief trade is that of the principal market in a rich agricultural district. Its only manufactures are lace and straw-plait.

AMPTON, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N by E of Bury St. Edmonds. Area 736 acres. Pop. 131.

AMPUDIA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Palencia. It was once the see of a bishop. Pop. 400.

AMPUIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Sainte Colombe. Pop. 1,924.

AMPURIAS, or Empurias, a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, prov. of Gerona, on the Fluvia or Llobregat river, near its entrance into Rosas bay; 15 m. NE of Gerona; in N lat. 42° 5′, E long. 3° 6′. Pop. 2,200. The Castellon d'Ampurias is at a little distance to the N.

AMPUS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Var, arrond. of Draguignan. Pop. 1,268.

AMRA, a river of Sweden, in the prov. of Jamtland, flowing into the Ragunda, 17 m. E of Stugun.

AMRAH, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, on the route from Bassorah to Mecca, 85 m. NE of Mecca.

AMRAJEE KOTE, a town in Sinde, on the l. bank of the Indus, 16 m. above Tatta.

AMRAN, a small town of Arabia, in a territory of the same name, in the prov. of Tehama, 20 m. NW of Sanaa. It is walled and protected by a castle. —Also a town and fort of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, 22 m. SW of Mallia.

AMRAN MOUNTAINS, a range in Afghanistan, forming the eastern buttress of the table-land of Pisheen and Shawl. The Kojuk pass leads through this range, attaining an elevation at its summit of 7,457 ft., which is at least 1,000 ft. below the highest summits of the range.

AMRAVUTTY, a town in the Northern Circars of Hindostan, 20 m. NNW from Guntur.

AMRAVUTTY, a large town in the prov. of Berar, Hindostan, 34 m. SE from Ellichpur. It is pleasantly situated in a plain extending along the S bank of the Kistna. Its streets are laid out in straight lines. The most remarkable buildings are the pa-

godas and mosques, and the rajah's palaces. About 500 yds. from its W end are the ruins of Durnacotta, the ancient capital of this district.

AMRI, a town of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Nile, about 20 m. above the cataract of Doulga.—Also a village of Sind, in N lat. 26° 7′.—Also a river in Beluchistan, flowing S into the Vehrab.

AMRICHSHAUSEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, bail. of Kunzelsan. Pop. 300.

AMRISWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, on the Aach. Pop. 1,400.

AMRITSIR, or Amritsur, [*i. e.* 'the Pool of immortality,'] formerly called Chak, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 44 m. E from Lahore, in N lat. 31° 33′, E long. 74° 48′; 1,312 m. NW from Calcutta. It is about 9 m. in circumf., and contained in 1849, 19,015 dwelling houses, with a pop. of 92,000, of whom 9,000 were Sikhs. Its staple manufactures are shawls, silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. On account of its situation between Cabul and Delhi, Cashmere and the Deccan, it is a place of great trade; and is even supposed to exceed Lahore in population. It is encircled by fortifications of great thickness, and has an immense fortress built by Runjit Singh, the circuit of which is about 2 m.; but its chief importance is derived from a *tulao* or sacred pool constructed by Ram Daas, one of the earlier pontiffs of the Sikh faith, who died in 1581. This holy basin, or tank, is 135 paces square, and has in its centre a temple dedicated to Govind Singh. The voluntary contributions of pilgrims and devotees support this place, to which 600 *akalis* or priests are attached. Runjit Singh constructed a canal from the Ravi to this place. It is 34 m. in length, but is an inefficient work. The trunk railway line from Calcutta to Peshawur passes A. A railway has been projected from A. to Lahore, and thence to Multan, where it will join the Sind railway to Kurrachi.

AMROAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 22 m. N of Sumbul. There are large plantations of sugar and cotton in the environs; but the district generally is sterile and thinly peopled.

AMROM, or Amromoe, an isle of Denmark, in the North sea, belonging to Sieswick; in N lat. 54° 38′, E long. 8° 29′. Pop. 600.

AMRUS, a town of Lower Egypt, on the r. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 18 m. NW of Menuf, opposite the mouth of the Buhireh canal.

AMSCHELBERG, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, 24 m. S of Prague. Pop. 250.

AMSELL, a town of Sweden, in the laen of W. Bothnia, on the l. bank of the Vindel-elf, 75 m. SSW of Pitea.

AMSHAUSEN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Minden, circle of Halle. Pop. 520.

AMSHIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Tripoli, in N lat. 34° 12′.

AMSOING, a village of Luxemburg, on the French frontier, 4 m. E of Virton. The combined Austrians and Prussians here received a severe check from the French, on the 12th of August, 1792.

AMSOLDINGEN, a village of the Swiss cant. of Bern, at the foot of the Stockhorn, 4 m. SW of Thun. Pop. 355.

AMSTADTEN, or Amstetten, a town of Lower Austria, on the road between Vienna and Lintz. It has some iron works. Pop. 900.

AMSTAG, or Amsteg, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, 7 m. S of Altdorf. Pop. 260. A large cattle-fair is annually held here.

AMSTEL, a river of Holland, formed by the confluence of the Drecht and Mydrecht, running through the city of Amsterdam, and discharging its waters into the Het Y, a branch of the Zuyder-zee, after a N course of about 10 m. It gives to Amsterdam the Latinized name of *Amstelodanum*.

AMSTELVEEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 6 m. S of Amsterdam, between the Amstel and the sea of Haarlem. Pop. 5,000. It is well-built, and has some manufactures.

AMSTERDAM, the principal city in the kingdom of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, at the confluence of the Amstel with an arm of the Zuyder-zee, called the Het Y, or Wye; in N lat. 52° 23′ 17″, E long. 4° 54′; 32 m. NE of the Hague; 107 m. N of Brussels; 340 m. N by E of Paris; and 5 W of the Zuyder-zee. By railway it is distant from Haarlem 12 m., from Leyden 30 m., from the Hague 40 m., from Rotterdam 57 m., from Utrecht 23 m., and from Arnheim 56 m.

Besides its public buildings, Amsterdam, according to Busching, contained, in 1732, 26,385 dwelling-houses, and several extensive ship-yards, and manufactories of ropes, cordage, tobacco, &c., with a pop. of 200,000. The number of inhabitants in 1796 was 217,000; in 1808, 208,000, among whom were 20,000 Jews. In 1820, however, there were but 180,000; of whom 90,000 were Calvinists, 38,000 Catholics, and 30,000 Lutherans. On the 1st of January, 1830, the pop. was estimated at 202,364; in 1843 at 212,000, of whom 24,000 were Jews. In 1850 its pop. was officially returned at 224,235.

On account of the lowness of the site—originally a salt marsh—the greater part of this city is built on piles driven to a depth of 40 or 50 ft. Its general form is that of a crescent, or rather of a theatre, in which the port occupies the place of the stage; the streets are in straight lines, and some of them are lined with rows of trees. A large semicircular moat runs round the walls; and five canals, which supply all the rest, describe, in the interior of the city, five parallel curves. By the intersection of its canals, A. is divided into 95 little islands, which are connected and braced together as it were into one city by no less than 660 bridges. It is from 8 to 9 m. in circumference, and covers a space of 900 acres. "If it be not heresy," says a lively anonymous writer, "to compare Venice with any other city in the world, I should be inclined to say that A. is the Venice of the north. Like the queen of the Laguna, the queen of the Zuyder-zee is seated on a throne of islands girded by innumerable canals: but the resemblance goes no further. In the Dutch Venice we must not look for the palaces and gondolas which confer the twofold character of grandeur and romance on the ancient city of the doges. The palaces of A. are small red brick houses, with white angles and pointed tops; her gondolas are large clumsy-looking boats, for they are usually laden with butter and cheese. But the quays of A. are delightfully shaded by rows of verdant trees, an ornament which Venice cannot boast. In the better quarters of the town, such as the Keyser-Gracht, the Heeren-Gracht, and the Cingel, the outsides of the houses are painted and varnished as carefully as the pannels of the interior. Unfortunately good taste does not always dictate the choice of colours: some houses are blue, others green or yellow, whilst the corners and peaked tops being plastered white, and ornamented with rude sculpture, increase the singularity of their appearance. The houses have invariably at least three windows on each storey in front; some have more; those which have five are houses of the very highest class. All are built on piles; for the stratum of earth is very thin, and water is found 7 or 8 ft. below the surface. Building a house is here a secondary consideration; it is necessary to begin by building the ground on which the house is to stand." Compared with Rotterdam, the architecture of A. is

not, generally speaking, so mediæval and picturesque; there is, however, greater massiveness in the buildings, and a more sombre hue pervades their exterior. With much that is beautiful and pleasing, and with a trade which affords the means of support to every industrious man, A. has the disadvantage of a damp atmosphere, and of an offensive mephitic smell which often rises in summer from the canals. The Amstel at its entrance into the city is 11 inches below the mean level of the German ocean, and the lowest tide is only 1½ ft. lower than the Amstel. It is therefore evident that the canals can be emptied only at low water, and that but partially. The city suffers also from the want of good spring-water, which, until recently, was brought a distance of 12 m., but is now being introduced from a great artificial reservoir near Haarlem; and from the inconvenience of high and narrow dwelling-houses, with a crowded population. In earlier times A. was a strong fortress. Its twenty-six bastions, and its means of inundating the country, made even Louis XIV. cautious of attacking it; but, in 1787, when threatened by a Prussian army, it was obliged to surrender after the capture of the fortified villages in the vicinity. A. can now be defended only by inundating the surrounding country; the ancient fortifications are converted into boulevards, and planted with trees, while the bastions are occupied by gigantic mills. On the side towards Haarlem the city is at present protected by the sluice of Halfwegen; on the eastern side, by the fortress of Naarden.

With the exception of two great Gothic churches, and five or six steeples remarkable only for their deafening chimes and Spanish architecture, the public buildings of A. are not distinguishable from private houses. The most remarkable is the palace, which almost entirely fills the square called the Dam, and forms the central point of the city. This palace was the town-hall in the time of the republic; and its architecture was originally in the purest Gothic style; it was, however, modernized and disfigured for the purpose of being converted into a residence for Louis Bonaparte. This splendid building stands upon 13,659 piles; and is 282 ft. long, 235 ft. wide, and 116 ft. high, without reckoning the high tower. The exchange, built between 1608 and 1613, upon five vaulted arches, under which the Amstel flows into the Damrack, was 250 ft. long, and 140 wide; but its foundations having given way, the building has been demolished, and a new exchange erected in front of the palace. The churches in A. are numerous. The Dutch Reformed have ten; the French, one; the English, one; the Lutherans, three; the Roman Catholics, eighteen; even the Greeks and Armenians have a church; and the Jews seven synagogues. The Nieuwe Kerk dates from 1400, but was renewed in 1645. It is 350 ft. in length. The principal bridge over the Amstel, where it enters the city, is 610 ft. in length, by 64 ft. in width, with 11 arches, through which large ships easily pass. Among the literary institutions is the athenæum or college, an academy of the fine arts, and a school-of-navigation.

The harbour is spacious and secure, and the largest ships can approach the quays and warehouses. It has recently been much improved by the formation of additional docks and basins. Two enormous dykes serve the double purpose of protecting the city from inundation, and gaining from the Y—pronounced Ey—two capacious basins or dykes capable of holding nearly 1,000 vessels, and closed by large sluice-gates. About 3,500 vessels enter A. annually from the sea; and about 350 by the Rhine, the Meuse, and the various canals. In 1840, 4,177 vessels, of a total tonnage of 437,695 tons, entered A.; and 3,981 cleared out. Of the former number 1,062 were English. In 1850, 2,000 vessels = 343,149 tons, and in 1855, 2,119 = 388,235 tons, entered with cargoes. The entire entries at the different ports of the kingdom, in the latter year, were 7,788 = 1,303,450 tons.

The Helder or new canal, extending from A. to Nieuwediep in the Texal, the extreme point of N. Holland, 26 ft. in depth, is of great advantage to A., obviating the necessity which existed of unloading large vessels before they could enter the harbour, and of encountering the passage through the Zuyder-zee, which was peculiarly difficult with contrary winds. This canal, constructed at an expense of £1,500,000 between 1819 and 1825, extends from A. to Nieuwediep, touching Alkmaar. The distance between the extreme points is 41 m.; but the canal is about 51 m. long. Its breadth at the surface is 123 ft. 7 in.; at the bottom 30 ft. 10 in.; depth, 20 ft. 6 in. Like the Dutch canals generally, its level is that of the high tides of the sea, from which it receives its supply of water. The only locks, of course, are two tide-locks at its extremities; but there are also two sluices with flood-gates in the intermediate space. The canal is wide enough to admit of one frigate passing another. The time spent in tracking vessels from the Helder to A. varies according to their size and the means of haulage; fly-boats, with six relays of 4 horses each, making it in 10 hours; whilst large East Indiamen require two, three, or four days, according to the wind. In addition to the facilities afforded by this canal, A. is connected with Harlem and Rotterdam by the Holland railway; and with the port of Nieuwediep on the Helder by a railway passing through Zaardam and Alkmaar, and connected with the Dutch-Rhenish line which, at Oberhausen, unites with the Cologne and Minden line.

A., throughout the 17th and the early part of the 18th cent., might be regarded as the metropolis of the commercial world; various circumstances led to its decline from so distinguished pre-eminence, particularly the rapid strides made by Great Britain, and ultimately the subjugation of Holland by France. It has regained some of its former importance, and at present holds a prominent place in the mercantile world. Its manufactures comprise woollen, linen, cotton, silk, leather, cordage, sail-cloth, refined sugar, borax, spirits, ammonia, sulphur, &c. It has numerous breweries, tanneries, borax refineries, tobacco manufactories, wool factories, glass works, oil works, smalt manufactories, iron founderies, &c. Shipbuilding is carried on extensively; and the art of cutting diamonds and other precious stones has here attained great perfection. The principal imports are sugar, coffee, spices, tobacco, cotton, tea, indigo, cochineal, wine, brandy, wool, grain, timber, pitch and tar, hemp and flax, iron, hides, linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, hardware, rock salt, tin plates, coal, dried fish. The exports consist of cheese and butter,—which articles at one period brought 1,000,000 of ducats annually to A.,—madder, clover, rape, hemp, and flax seeds, rape and linseed oils, Dutch linen, &c., the produce of Holland; of spices, coffee, sugar, cotton, tea, tobacco, from the Dutch colonies and East Indies; and of grain, linens, timber, wool, wines, brandy, &c., from different parts of Europe. The value of the imports and exports amounts to from £3,500,000 to £4,000,000. In 1832, the imports were £4,794,000; the exports, £3,081,000. In 1840 the imports amounted to 95,339,500 florins, or £7,944,958, and the exports to 74,701,000 florins, or £6,225,083. The imports from England amounted to £722,600; the exports

to England to £735,229. The Eastern Dutch Indies imported to the value of £2,939,667; and received exports to the value of £761,623. In the same year (1840) it exported *via* the Rhine 1,027,611 quintals of goods, of which the principal items were sugar and coffee. While the total imports and exports of A. in 1840 amounted to 170,050,500 florins; those of Rotterdam amounted to 172,542,500. The old bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609, and ceased to exist in 1796, at the time of the French invasion. The present bank of the Netherlands was established in 1814.

The government of A. is vested in a council called the *vroedschap*, of 36 members, in whom the supreme power is lodged. The office of council-man is held during life, and vacancies are filled by the survivors. This body elects the chief magistrates, named *echevins*, or burgomasters,—a rank somewhat similar to that of aldermen. The number of these is 12; they have the direction of all public works, and hold the keys of the city-bank. The military protection of the town is intrusted to the militia, consisting of 60 companies of from 200 to 300 men each.

History.] This celebrated commercial city, at one time the most important in Europe, was, at the beginning of the 13th cent., only a fishing-village belonging to the lords of Amstel. About the middle of that cent. it became a small town, and obtained a municipal government. In 1296 it was attacked and plundered by the neighbouring Kennemers, on account of the participation of Gisbert of Amstel in the murder of Count Floris of Holland. In this way A., together with the surrounding district, came under the rule of the counts of Holland, who subsequently granted the city many privileges. It soon acquired an important commerce in the Baltic sea; and, in the 16th cent., was a place of considerable wealth. In 1482 it was walled. In 1560, Guicciardini says of its port, "Ships are constantly seen in great numbers coming in and going out, not only to and from other parts of the Netherlands, but of France, England, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Livonia, Sweden," &c. In 1585, after Antwerp had fallen a second time under the dominion of Spain, its extensive commerce was transferred to A., and the western or new part of the city was built. In 1587, Leicester attempted to take it by treachery; and William II., in 1650, by surprise. Both attempts were frustrated by the burgomasters, who now acquired so much weight in the assembly of the states-general, that their authority, during the greater part of the 17th cent., rivalled that of the hereditary stadt-holder. During this period of prosperity, A. accumulated great wealth, especially after the institution of its bank in 1609: it was the emporium for all the productions of the East and West; and its harbour was always full of ships. In 1653, the war with England did such injury to its commerce that 4,000 houses in the city were left unoccupied; and, it is said, the exchange became overgrown with grass. In 1656, A. was greatly enlarged, and surrounded by new walls with gates. Commerce revived and flourished even during the unquiet period from 1790 to 1794. The forced alliance of Holland with France, which obliged her to follow French policy, operated to the great disadvantage of A. Louis Bonaparte endeavoured to restore the trade of Holland by means of grants and privileges, and even transferred his residence and the seat of government to A. in 1808; but the first measure only irritated Napoleon against Holland; and the other, though it opened some new sources of trade, was followed by various disadvantages. The complete incorporation of Holland with France in 1810, entirely annihilated the foreign trade of A.; and many other measures—as, for instance, the introduction of the monopoly of tobacco and of the *droits réunis*, as they were called—were very injurious to the domestic trade of the city. The revolution of 1813 restored the business of A.; and since that time its commerce has increased very considerably, especially since its recent adoption of free-trade principles.—A. was the birth-place of the poet-soldier Brœckhuysen in 1649; of Spinosa in 1632; of the naturalist Swammerdam in 1637; and of the jurisconsult Bilderdyk in 1750.—*Wagenaar, Beschryving von Amsterdam.* Amsterd., 1760–67, 12 vols. 8vo.—*Dictionnaire Geographique.*—*New Monthly Magazine.*—*Murray's Hand-Book.*—*Macgregor's Commercial Tariffs*, part vi.

AMSTERDAM, a town in Montgomery co., state of New York, U. S., 32 m. W of Albany, on the N side of the Mohawk river, on the Utica and Shenectady railroad. Pop. 1,700.—Also a township in Virginia, 181 m. W by S of Richmond.—Also a village in Cass co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal.—Also a fort on the SW coast of Curaçoa island, in N lat. 12° 10′.

AMSTERDAM (New), an island of the Indian ocean, in S lat. 38° 53′, E long. 77° 37′ [*Stokes*]; S lat. 37° 51′ 20″, E long. 77° 34′ 41″ [*Ashmore*]; S lat. 37° 58′ 30″, E long. 77° 34′ 40″ [*Austrian Expedition*]; about midway between Australia and Madagascar; first visited by Van Vlaming, a Dutch navigator, in 1697; and explored, in 1793, by Macartney's embassy. Its length is upwards of 4 m.; its breadth about 2½; and it attains an elevation of 2,760 ft. A fertile but soft, spongy soil covers the island, which bears unquestionable marks of volcanic origin, and has several springs of which the average temp. is about 212°. On its shores immense numbers of seals were formerly taken by the Americans. The neighbouring sea abounds in fish, especially perch and cray.—Also a small, uninhabited island in the North sea, near the NW coast of Spitzbergen. Dutch vessels resort thither towards the end of their whale-fishery. N lat. 79° 46′, E long. 9° 40′.—Also an island off the N coast of Papua, in S lat. 0° 17½′.—Also a small island on the NW coast of Ceylon, 5 m. long, and 2 m. in breadth, in N lat. 9° 50′, E long. 80° 1′.

AMSTERDAM (New) a port of British Guayana, near the mouth of the Berbice, at its confluence with the Canjee, along the bank of which it extends about 1½ m.; in N lat. 6° 20′, W long. 57° 15′. It is the seat of the Berbice government; and bears the epithet New to distinguish it from Old Amsterdam, an earlier settlement, 60 or 70 m. up the river.

AMSTETTEN. See Abstetten.

AMSTOSS, a village of Switzerland, cant. of Appenzell, on the border of the Rheinthal, 4 m. SW of Rheineck. Frederick, Duke of Austria, was defeated here by the Swiss in 1405.

AMTCHITKA, or Amchatka, one of the Aleutian islands, in N lat. 51° 43′. It is about 60 m. in length, mountainous, and bearing little vegetation. A cluster of islets lies on its N side; off its E and W extremities are numerous rocks.

AMT GEHREN, a town of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Wohlrose, at the foot of the Thuringerwald. Pop. 1,542.

AMTITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, 6 m. SE of Gubben. Pop. 550.

AMTSZELL, or Amtzell, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Boden-see, 8 m. NW of Wangen. Pop. 2,200.

AMU. See Oxus.

AMUCHTA, one of the Aleutian islands, about 27 m. in length, in N lat. 52° 33′. There is a volcano upon it.

AMUCU. See Amicu.

AMUL. See Amol.

AMULRIE, a village of Perthshire, on the Bran river, 11 m. N of Crieff. It is intersected by the great military road between Inverness and Stirling.

AMUR, a vast river of Chinese Tartary, the Shilkie of the Tunguse, the Saghalien-Ula of the Mantshus, and the Ke-Long-Kiang of the Chinese, which rises in Mongolia, in N lat. 48° 52′, and 8° W of the meridian of Pekin, or 108° 27′ E of Greenwich; in Mount Kentey, or Kinhan. It is there called the Onon. After a course of more than 200 m. E and NE, it enters Russian Dauria, where, after receiving a multitude of mountain-streams from the NW side of the Kinhan, it is joined by the Ingoda, a stream nearly equal to itself, originating 330 m. to the SW, on the NE side of the snowy range of Suhonda, which gives birth on its NW side to the Shikoi, a tributary of the Selenga, and on the SW to a number of torrents descending to the Onon. The confluent stream runs NE to Nerchinsky, the capital of Russian Dauria, where it equals the Rhine in size, being 660 yds. wide, and very deep. Running still NE, after a farther course of 170 m., it receives, in N lat. 52° 40′, E long. 119° 45′, the

powerful stream of the Argun, which forms the Russian boundary S of the Amur, as far up as the Kulon-nur. The Argun may be denominated the twin-sister of the Amur, being its great southern branch, rising under the name of the Kerlon, on the S side of Mount Kentey, 7° 30′ W of Pekin, in N lat. 48° 35′, about 40 m. to the SE of the Onon Sekim, or 'source of the Onon.' After running 500 m., and watering the richest pastures in Mongolia, it enters the lake of Kulon, and passing through it, receives the name of the Argun, and joins the Amur after a farther course of 300 m., receiving a host of minor streams from the great range of Siolki, particularly the Kalkha, which gives name to the Kalkhas, a powerful Mongolian tribe. Thirty miles below this confluence, the united stream receives, on the N side, the Ajighe Kerbechi, or Gorbitza, from the Yablonnoi mountains, a river which formerly marked the Russian boundary. Fifteen miles above the city of Saghalien-ula-Hotun, in N lat. 50°, and E long. 125°, it receives the large stream of the Seja or Chikiri, called Zia by the Russians, which rises in N lat. 55°, in the Yablonnoi range. This stream receives a multitude of others, both from the Yablonnoi and the Hinkan Alin, and has a SW course of more than 400 m. It is 1½ m. broad at its confluence with the Amur: and so rapid that it requires more than two months to ascend it, though it may be descended in fifteen days in a boat. After a farther course of 80 m. ESE, in N lat. 53°, it changes its direction, running thence 630 m. SE, as far as N lat. 47° 30′, where it receives the Sungari from the SW, a deep and navigable stream. Thence it changes its course again to the NE, receiving the Usuri from the S, after a course of 320 m., and the Hata Hala, a stream of equal size, from the Hinkan-Alin, with a multitude of minor streams on either side. It was long supposed that the strip of land lying to the NE of Mantshuria, and separating the sea of Japan from the sea of Okhotsk, was a peninsular projection from the Asiatic continent, and that the Amur had its mouth in the gulf of Tartary, lying between that peninsula on the E and the Mantshurian coast on the W. During the recent war with Russia, however, it was discovered that there existed a passage betwixt the head of the gulf of Tartary and the sea of Okhotsk, and that Saghalien was in fact an island. To the gulf on the N side of this passage, found between the N end of the island of Saghalien and the Mantshurian coast, has been given the distinctive name of the gulf of Saghalien; and it is now ascertained that while the A. approaches to within a short distance of the coast of the southern gulf at the head of the bay of Castries, the stream turns N at this point, and after a further course of 90 m. through low jungly grounds, and in which it receives the large river Aemgun on the l. bank, discharges itself into the southern gulf of Saghalien, or sea of Okhotsk, in N lat. 53° 10′, at a point 40 m. W of N of the narrowest part of the strait, and about double that distance from Fort Alexandrowsk on the bay of Castries. This northern and principal mouth of the A. is protected by Fort Nikolajewsk or Nikolaefsky, around which has sprung up a bustling trading town. The length of the course of the A., including sinuosities, has been estimated at 2,280 m.; and its average discharge of water, per second, at 298,800 cubical feet. The gulf is discoloured for several miles by the influx of the river. Its basin contains a surface of 900,000 sq. m. It is navigable as far up as Nerchinsky, a distance of 1,500 m., for vessels of large burden: and iron steamers of light draft are expected to ascend 500 m. further. Its mouth is concealed by a vast number of aquatic plants; but the channel, deep and still, presents no impediments to navigation, having neither rocks nor shallows, and its banks are lined with magnificent forests throughout the lower part of its course to within about 200 m. of its mouth, where they become low and jungly. The navigation opens about the 1st of June, and the river continues open till about the 1st of November. The possession of the mouths of this great and important river has recently been conceded by China to Russia; and the frontier line of the two empires, between Chinese Mongolia and Siberia, has been advanced from the Yablonnoi mountains, nearly 500 m. to the N of the most southern bend of the Amur, to the r. bank of that river itself. On the W, the frontier line is the river Argun. Nearly the whole of Mantshuria and the island of Saghalien is now marked in Russian maps as belonging to the czar's dominions; and the river A. has, within the last three years, become the great line of import and export for the Asiatic territories of Russia. Vessels from Hong-Kong, San Francisco and other ports of the Pacific supply Nikolaefsky—now a thriving free port—with sugar, corn, coffee, tobacco, and all other articles required in the interior as far as Irkutsk; and the firs, timber, and productions of Siberia find a free and expeditious outlet at this port. It is said that the Russian government is already contemplating the formation of a railway from a point about 60 m. S of the present mouth of the A. to Castries bay. In a recent article in the *Petersburger Zeitung* it is said: "While we readily and willingly recognize England's rightful claim to work out her historical mission in Southern Asia, we maintain equally firmly that Northern Asia has been made over to Russia's hands. Russia has, however, in Northern Asia an incomparably more difficult task to accomplish than England in Southern Asia. Siberia is a giant that lies muscle-bound in a trance, whose pulse hardly beats, whose breath is hardly drawn, but whose enormous vital powers are awaiting only the moment of waking. The time is now come for us to proceed energetically to work, and call into existence the life that everything is yearning for. On the whole long frontier of South Siberia, from the Ural to the Pacific, we must have good, safe roads of communication that shall open up intercourse with Southern Asia. The warm blood and the genial breath of the South, the exchange of the ample products of the North for the treasures of the South, the cheerful activity of commerce and industry must impart to the cold, stiff life of the North motion and increase of population, so that this part of the world may also become the seat of prosperity and civilization."

AMUR (Jebel), a mountain-chain of Algeria, connected with the Jebel-Auresk by some low ranges, and running towards the frontier of Morocco on the S skirts of the provs. of Algiers and Oran. It varies in alt. from 1,000 to 1,300 metres.

AMURGUR, a fortress in the Punjab, on the road from Lahore to Kashmir, in N lat. 32° 55′.

AMURU, a district S of Abyssinia, skirting the Abai, between Umlaga on the W, and Horro on the E. Its cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 10°.

AMWELL (Great), a parish in Hertfordshire. Area 2,204 acres. Pop. 1,652. The name is supposed to be derived from Emma's well, a fountain which forms one of the sources of the New river, to which London owes a large supply of water. This artificial river, 36 m. in length, with 43 sluices and 218 bridges, was begun in 1606, and completed in six years. In the church, Warner, author of 'Albion's England,' lies interred. The village is 1½ m. SE by S of Ware.—Also a township in Washington co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on Ten Mile

creek. Pop. 1,536.—Also a township in Hunterdon co. New Jersey, on the S branch of the Raritan. Pop. 3,070.

AMYOT (Mount), the southern extremity of a long ridge in New South Wales, on the r. bank of the Lachlan, in S lat. 33° 20′. It consists of ferruginous sandstone. By the natives it is called Camerberdang.

AMYUN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik of Tripoli, the chief place in the district of El Koura, 8 m. S by W of Tripoli.

AN, or Anwen, a village in Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. ENE of Luxemburg.

ANA. See Eno.

ANA. See Chain Island.

ANA (Santa). See Santa Ana.

ANA, or Anah, a town on the SW frontiers of Asiatic Turkey, on the r. bank of the Euphrates; in N lat. 34° 20′, E long. 41° 48′, 160 m. NW of Bagdad. It occupies a narrow strip of land between 5 and 6 m. in length, stretching along the river, and skirted on the left by a chain of hills. Opposite to it, in the river, is a range of richly cultivated and picturesque islands; and beyond, a bare mountain-ridge rises abruptly from the river's brink. The town consists of one long, narrow, winding, but good street; and, for an Arab town, is remarkably clean. The houses, which are clay built, are about 1,800 in number, and are interspersed with numerous date-groves. The bazaars are poor, but afford common supplies. There are two mosques, and about 16 irrigating or wheat-mills, the parapet walls of which extend from the aqueducts to the islands, leaving only a narrow passage for navigation on the left side of the river. The bed of the Euphrates at A., and to a distance, upwards, of 170 m., is extremely rocky; its ordinary depth is from 6 to 9 ft., but in many parts where rocks and shoals exist it does not exceed 22 inches, or 2 ft. Vessels, however, of even 14 or 15 ft. of beam are, by lightening more or less, enabled to navigate this part of the river at all times of the year. The ordinary ferry-boats at A. are flat-bottomed, and formed of inflated goats' skins. On the lowermost and principal of the islands, the ruins of the ancient Anatho commence, and extend about 2 m. in an easterly direction along the left bank of the river. The chief objects of interest belonging to the locality are the remains of four ancient castles—one of them on the great island—and a beautiful Arabesque minaret 80 ft. in height. The preparation of wool and cotton, the former in considerable quantities, constitutes one of the principal industrial occupations of the inhabitants of A. A species of coarse cloth used for cloaks by the Arabs is its only manufactory. The inhabitants—almost exclusively Arabs—who, though addicted to plunder, are reputed much superior in character to the generality of their countrymen in the vicinity—belong to numerous small tribes, principally subject to the great one of Shamar. The defenceless condition of the town renders it liable to hostile attacks; one of the most aggravated description was perpetrated in 1807 by the Wahabees.—*Parl. Report.*

ANABARA, a river of Siberia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, rising under the Arctic circle, running north through the country of the Tunguses, and entering the sea in about N lat. 72°, E long. 108°.

ANACAPRI, a town of Naples, in the isle of Capri. It is finely situated on Mount Solaro, in a romantic situation, affording extensive and beautiful views to the NW of the Tyrrhenian sea, the gulf of Naples, Vesuvius, Misenum, &c.; ascended to by a flight of 552 steps. It comprises a few streets, a church, and a castle. Pop. 1,200.

ANACHUANA, a village on a bay of the same name, on the north coast of the isthmus of Panama; between the point of Carreto and Cape Tiburon.

ANACLACHE, a majestic nevado or snowy peak in that chain of the Bolivian-Andes called the cordillera of the Coast, in S lat. 18° 12′. Its elevation is probably about 18,500 ft.

ANACOPIA, or Anakopia, a small fortified town on the Black sea, in the country of the Abasians, 40 m. W of Isnagur. It has some inland trade, and a small but insecure harbour.

ANACRIA, a town on the Black sea, in Mingrelia, 52 m. W of Koutais.

ANACUR, or Nakour, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, 6 m. N of St. Jean d'Acre.

ANADIA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, in the Sierra de Alcoba, 26 m. NE of Coimbra. —Also a v. of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco.

ANADIR, Anadyr, or Anadirskai, an extensive gulf or sea of Asia, at the NE extremity of Siberia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, opening between Cape St. Thaddee and Cape Tchukotskoi.—Also a river of Siberia, issuing from Lake Yoanko, in the Stanovoi mountains, about N lat. 67° 40′, E long. 167° 10′, and flowing into the gulf now described, in N lat. 64° 15′, after a course of 500 m., through a country covered with rocky and barren hills, and buried under snow for nine months in the year.

ANADO'LI, Anato'lia, or Nato'lia, the largest and most westerly of the pashaliks of Asia Minor, comprising upwards of one-half of the entire extent of the peninsular portion of Asiatic Turkey, or Asia Minor. It is bounded on the N by the Black sea; on the NE by the pash. of Sivas, from which, to a considerable extent, it is separated by the Kizil Irmak; on the SE by the pashaliks of Caramania and Ichil; on the S and W by the Mediterranean; and on the NW by the Hellespont, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It stretches from N lat. 36° to 42°, and from E long. 26° to 34° 40′; and probably contains, exclusive of the numerous islands which skirt its western coasts, a superficies of 100,000 sq. m. Its SE confines are skirted by the Sultan-Dagh, a branch of the Taurus chain, which enters the pash. at the western angle of the adjacent pash. of Karamania, and divides into several ramifications, one of which, running towards the S, terminates at Cape Khelidonia. One of the highest summits of this branch is Mount Takhtalu, the ancient *Solyma*, which rises near the western shore of the gulf of Adalia to the height of 7,800 ft. above sea-level. To the NW of Bazar khan, the summit of the Baba-dagh attains a great height, and gives rise to the Kengiz and the Umgi or Danis which fall into the Mediterranean to the W of the gulf of Macri. Another branch called the Kestane-dagh, the *Messogis* of the ancients, forms the northern boundary of the basin of the Mendere or Mæander. The Kisilja-musa-dagh, or Tmolus, detaches itself from the preceding range near the head of the Little Mæander, and running towards the archipelago, terminates at Cape Caraburun. Between this range and the river Kodus rises Mount Sipylus. Towards the western extremity of the series of mountain-sinuosities which extends across this pash. towards the Hellespont, or in a general direction from E to W, is Mount Ida; and the western point of the crescent-shaped range which encloses the head-streams of the Gatipo, one of the principal tributaries of the Sakaria, is formed by the far-famed Mount Olympus. That range gives rise to the Mæander, and the Kodus or Hermas, both which rivers, after traversing nearly the entire breadth of the pash., fall into the Ægæan sea. The Grimalki, or Caicus, which, after a comparatively brief course, terminates in the gulf of Sandarli, also rises in this chain. The Ala-dagh separates the sources of the Olu and the Filbasu from the Upper basin of the Sakaria; and bending N along the western bank of the Filbasu,

extends to Cape Guelimili, on the S shore of the Black sea. The Ulgaz-dagh, the most easterly of the mountain-ranges of A., terminates at Cape Indjeh.

With the exception of the portion washed by the Black sea, in which the only great indentation is the gulf of Erekli, the coast of A. is remarkable for the sinuosities of its outline, forming numerous gulfs and capes, many of them of great extent, and studded with groups of islands of various dimensions. The principal headlands on the coast of the Black sea, which is 330 m. in length and is generally of considerable elevation, are Cape Indjeh, which forms the most northerly point of the peninsula of Asia Minor, in N lat. 42° 9′, E. long. 34° 56′; Cape Kerempe, in E long. 33° 19′, one of the highest capes on the Black sea; Cape Guelimili or Kilimoli; Cape Baba,—the eastern extremity of the bay of Erekli,—and to the W of the embouchure of the Sakaria, Cape Kirpeh. On the sea of Marmora are the gulf of Ismid, stretching from the southern extremity of the straits of Constantinople to Cape Bashurun; and to the S of this the gulf of Moudania. Passing the straits of the Dardanelles on the coast of the Archipelago, we enter the gulf of Adramyttium to the NE of the great island of Mytilene; and passing Cape Red, we enter the deep gulf of Smyrna, of which the western horn is formed by the peninsula of Cara-burun. The channel of Scio, between that island and the main, leads into the gulf of Scala Novo, another deep indentation of the western coast, whence the Little Boghaz leads between the island of Samos and the main, round Cape St. Mary into the gulf of Balat. Further S, Cape Arbova forms the northern horn of the gulf of Asyn Kale. The gulf of Kos, to the SE of the island of the same name which lies at its mouth, runs far up into the mainland. Cape Krio forms the southern horn of that gulf; and the gulf of Symi, which terminates at Cape Alepu, to the N of the island of Rhodes, completes the outline of the W coast. On the Mediterranean coast are the gulf of Makry, Phineka bay, and Cape Khelidonia, at the SE extremity of the obtuse promontory which forms the western side of the gulf of Adalia; and the western half of that large gulf into which the Aksú and the Dudon discharge themselves.—A. contains several lakes; but none of great extent. The principal are Lake Egerder, near the SE confines; Haji Ghiul, to the NW of the former; and Lakes Minias, Ulubad, and Iznik, near the shores of the sea of Marmora.

The soil, consisting to a great extent of black clay, though much neglected, is generally fertile, admitting of the cultivation of the vine, the olive, and all the other vegetable productions common to these latitudes. The mountain-regions consist of calcareous rock, schist, trap, and chalk. In the vicinity of the Black sea they are generally well-wooded; but towards the interior, they often present entirely naked summits; and in some localities they exhibit a high state of volcanic action, their cavities frequently emitting volumes of flame and naphtha.—The climate in its general character is temperate and salubrious. Snow seldom falls; and even when it caps the higher summits, the vallies may be seen covered with luxuriant vegetation. The sea-breezes which prevail in summer moderate, in the districts exposed to their influence, the intensity of its heat; other districts lying towards the E are scorched by the sirocco; and all those portions of the surface which do not admit of irrigation become, during the drought which prevails—generally without intermission—in the months of June, July, and August, entirely arid. From the neglected state of agriculture, the produce of the soil is inadequate to the local consumption. Rice is grown in considerable quantities on the banks of some of the rivers; but a large proportion of the supply is drawn from Egypt. Gardens are numerous, and produce excellent leguminous and pot herbs, and melons. The grapes, figs, and cherries of the orchards are of delicious quality. Wine of various kinds is made in considerable quantities; but it soon loses its flavour. The districts adjacent to the Black sea are covered with forests of oak, cyprus, and elm; and a portion of the Taurus chain, near the Mediterranean, is equally well-wooded. The shores of the Archipelago are adorned with the box-tree, the arbutus, and the mastic. Pasturage of the most luxuriant description is abundant; yet few sheep or cattle are reared in A. The wool of the sheep is of inferior quality, except in the environs of Angora, where it assumes the remarkable silkiness and length for which the hair of the cats and rabbits of that district is likewise distinguished. The horses are generally of handsome breeds; and the mules and asses are well-adapted for hard labour. Buffaloes are frequently employed for draught, and camels are occasionally to be met with. Stags, gazelles, deer, and hares are very common. Birds of passage, especially the quail, are numerous; and the rivers abound with fish. A. contains mines of copper, lead and iron; quarries of marble, lime, freestone, fine white clay, salt-petre and gypsum; several mineral springs and saline lakes and marshes. The chief articles of produce or of commercial importance are tobacco, hemp, lint, madder, indigo, poppies, saffron, sesame, silk and cotton. Honey and wax are produced in great abundance in the vicinity of the Black sea and of the sea of Marmora. Pitch is manufactured in considerable quantities in the environs of Sinope. Cheese is made in the vicinity of the sea of Marmora, but it is not of good quality. The principal manufactures of the pashalic are silk and cotton fabrics of various descriptions; the chalis or camlets of Angora; gold and silver tissues, bonnets, gloves, stockings, coverlets, sail-cloth, tobacco-pipes, and combs.

Notwithstanding the exactions of its governors, the inhabitants of A. seem to enjoy an amount of personal comfort and liberty rarely to be met with in the Ottoman empire. They conduct an active commerce, consisting in wool of different kinds, camels' hair, the hair of the tiftik, a species of goat, silk, cotton, skins and tongues of buffaloes, hares' skins, wax, honey, cheese, butter, wine, rice, fruits, gall-nuts, soda, timber, turpentine, potter's clay, various articles of manufactural produce, &c. The ports on the Black sea supply Constantinople with salt-fish.

The pash. or vice-royalty of Anatolia is divided into 17 sanjaks or military districts, viz., Kójah íli, Bóli, Kastamuni, Kankari, Enkureh or Ammúriyà, Karà-Hisár-sáhib, Hamid, Tekeh, Menteshá, Aïdín, Sighlah, Sárú-khan, Karà-sí, Bíghá, Khudávendikár, Sultán-Oní, and Germiyán or Kútáiya. Of these, 14 are governed by the pasha, who resides at Kutaiya Sighlah; and 3 on the coast, belonging to the pashalic of the Islands, are under the administration of the Kapúdán pasha of the empire. The district of the N coast, between the Kizil-Irmak and the Sakaria, is under a Turkoman chief, a successor of Cara-Osman-Oglu, who pays tribute to the Porte, but who rules with almost absolute sway. The principal towns and cities are Uskudar or Scutari, Izniknud or Nicomedia, Burusah or Prusa, Maghnisa or Magnesia, Alchisar or Thyatira, Izmir or Smyrna, Ayasoluk or Ephesus, Antaliyah or Attalia, Erekli or Heraclea, and Sinub or Sinope. The pash. of A. is said to be the most densely peopled in proportion to its extent of any portion of the Ottoman empire. Four-fifths of the inhabitants

are Turks; the remainder are chiefly Greeks and Armenians. Hordes of nomadic Turkomans, who are principally cultivators of the soil, locate themselves in winter in the interior. The languages in commonest use are the Turkish, Greek, and Armenian; and in the commercial towns French.—The geography of this district is further elucidated in the article ASIA MINOR.

ANADORN, a village in co. Down, 4 m. W of Downpatrick.

ANAFA, or DAR-EL-BEIDA, a small port of Marocco, in the district of Fez, in N lat. 33° 27′, in a beautiful and fertile locality. It formerly belonged to the Portuguese, and was then very flourishing, but is now rapidly falling into decay. The neighbouring plain is very fertile in grain.

ANAFONITRA, a town in the island of Zante, near the NW coast, in N lat. 37° 52′.

ANAGADA. See ANEGADA.

ANAGALLIS, a town of South Africa, in the district of Georgia, on a branch of the Roka, in S lat. 33° 47′.

ANAGNI, a decayed town, the representative of the ancient *Anagnia*, in the States of the Church, and prov. of Frosinone, 38 m. SE of Rome. Pop. 5,450. It occupies a lofty and commanding position in the vicinity of Monte Cassino. It is the see of a bishopric. In the vicinity are the hot springs anciently called *Thermæ Aniæ*. A. was the birth-place of Pope Boniface VIII.

ANAGOU, a district of Upper Guinea tributary to Dahomey. It is about 165 m. from the sea; and is bounded on the NE by the kingdom of Dahomey; on the S by Kerrapay; and on the NW by Burrum.

ANAH. See ANA.

ANAHILT, a parish in co. Down, 3½ m. SE of Hillsborough. Area 6,777 acres, of which 465 consist of bogs and lakes. Pop. 3,210.

ANAHUAC. See MEXICO.

ANAJAZ, a river of Brazil,—the largest in the island of Maraho or Joannes,—which rises to the W of Salgado, and running in a westerly direction falls, after a course of 48 m., into the estuary of the Amazon. It is navigable at high water; and is much infested by alligators.

ANAKLIA, or ANAKRIA, a small but strongly fortified sea-port of Russia, in Mingrelia, at the confluence of the Enguri with the Black sea, in N lat. 42° 25′. The suburbs, which are extensive, consist of detached houses inhabited by Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. A. has a custom-house and carries on a considerable trade with Turkey. Pop. 600.

ANAKOSTIA. See POTOMAC.

ANAK-SUNGEI, a state in the island of Sumatra, extending along the SW coast, from the river Manjuta to the Urei. It contains mines of gold and copper, and produces excellent timber. Its capital is Moco-Moco, situated at the mouth of a small stream. This state has arisen on the ruins of that of Indrapura. Its first monarch, Gulema, was placed on the throne in 1695, by the assistance of the English. The government is Malayan; but the majority of the inhabitants are aborigines.

ANALABOO, a district on the NW coast of Sumatra, which produces considerable quantities of pepper.

ANAM, a small town of Hindostan, in the Oude territories, 34 m. SW of Lucknow.

ANAM. See ANNAM.

ANAMABOE. See ANNAMABOE.

ANAMARIS, a people of S America, who inhabit the banks of the Madeira, in the Brazilian prov. of Para, 120 m. above the confluence of that river with the Amazon.

ANAMBAS, three clusters of small islands and rocks in the Chinese sea, between the Malay peninsula and the island of Borneo. They are inhabited by Malays; and are called Scianthan by the natives. They are distinguished as the North or Little A., in N lat. 3° 27′, E long. 106° 15′; the Middle or Great A., in N lat. 3° 2′, E long. 105° 53′; and the South A., in N lat. 2° 18′, E long. 106° 10′. The whole group extends about 150 m. from N to S, and as much from E to W. Their general structure is granitic.

ANAMICKEE, a co. in the NE part of Michigan, U. S., on the W side of Lake Huron. Area 600 sq. m.

ANAMIRAPUCU, a river of Brazil, prov. of Guayana, rising in the Serra de Araray, and, after receiving the tribute of several minor streams, flowing into the estuary of the Amazon, in S lat. 0° 15′.

ANAMUR, by the Turks called Eski-Anamur, a cape of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Itshil, opposite Cyprus, in N lat. 36°, E long. 32° 51′. This cape, the ancient *Anamurium*, on a coast generally bold, terminates in a high bluff knob, one side of which is inaccessible; the other has been fortified by a castle and outworks which are separated from the rest of the promontory by a flanked wall with towers descending to the shore. The promontory of A. is the most southerly point of Asia Minor; and affords, on its E side, good anchorage for coasters during a fresh breeze from the west. In the subjoined cut, from Captain Beaufort's work on Karamania, *a a* represents two lines of aqueducts, on different levels, which wind along the hill for several miles, and supply the fortress with water.

The adjoining plain contains several villages, from which cattle may be readily obtained.

ANANA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, prov. of Vittoria, 16 m. SSW of Orduna.

ANANDPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Kuhlur, in N lat. 31° 17′, at the foot of a high peak.

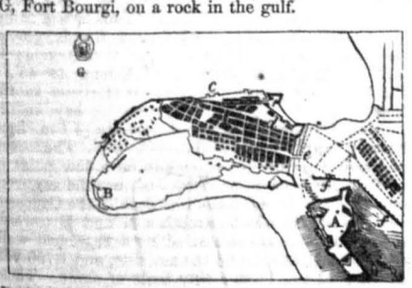
ANANES, or ANNANES, a cluster of three islets, in the Greek archipelago, about 11 m. SW of Milo.

ANANURI, a town and fort of Russia, gov. of Georgia, district of Seristo, on the river Arkala; 40 m. NW of Teflis, in N lat. 42° 5′, E long. 44° 45′.

ANAPA, a town and Russian fortress in the country of the Abkhasses, on Sunjik bay, in the Black sea, 70 m. ESE of Theodosia, 46 m. from Kertche, in N lat. 44° 53′ [*Khatov*]. The town, formerly 2 m. in circuit, stands on a low point of land running out about 1,000 yds. into the sea, from a large plain in which the branches of the Caucasus terminate, and which stretches N and E towards the Kuban. It is surrounded by a bastioned wall, extending 2,700 yds. on the sea side, and 1,750 yds. on the land side, and solidly built of stone. These defences, which comprised several heavy-armed batteries, were blown up and destroyed by the Russians when compelled to evacuate the place by an allied French and English expedition in 1856. The Russian garrison at this period is said to have amounted to 8,000 men. The pop. of the town itself in 1824 was estimated by Marigny at 2,000. It exports hides, hare and sheep skins, tallow, wax, and honey; and the custom-house duties under the Porte amounted to from 15,000 to 40,000 piastres. Its roadsted is a little bay to the NE, of insecure anchorage. In 1784 the Turks built A. to protect the Tartars and the Nogois; and since then the productions of Circassia cir-

culated chiefly through this new channel, as they had formerly done through Taman and Temruk, before these places were seized by Russia. In 1790, the Russian general Bibikow, with 8,000 men, was repulsed in an attempt to take A.; but in the following year, though defended by a Turkish garrison of 10,000 men, aided by 15,000 mountaineers, and a pop. of 5,000, it was taken by assault. Restored by Russia to Turkey, it was again taken in 1807, and the fortifications partly destroyed. The treaty of Bucharest in 1812 once more restored it to the Turks. In 1824 the sanjak of A. was united to the pashalik of Trebisond, and the Porte, to secure its possession, allowed considerable pensions to the leading Circassian chiefs in the vicinity. The Russians, who again took this place after a difficult siege in 1828, maintain themselves here with great difficulty. Convoys cannot come down the right bank of the Kuban without escorts of 1,000 men, although the distance between the fortress and the mouth of the river is not more than 30 m.—*Marigny.—Spencer.*

ANA'PLI, Nauplia, or Na'poli di Romani'a, a town of the Morea, beautifully situated at the head of the gulf of Argos, upon the roots of a magnificent acropolis, which is crowned by a fortress so strong by nature that the Venetians made it their seat of government; as also did the Turks, until Tripolizza obtained a preference on account of its more central situation. [*Hughes.*] It stands on the NE slope of the hill, facing the main land. The houses rise up immediately from the water's edge. Its port is formed by the projection of a steep cliff across the NE side of the bay; but is now so much filled up with mud and rubbish as to be capable of admitting only small polaccas; yet previous to 1821 it was the depot of all the produce of Greece, and carried on an extensive commerce in sponges, silk, Velani acorns, oil, wax, and wines. The interior of the town is mean and filthy to an extreme [*Pecchio*]; but the view from the summit of Palamidhi, its acropolis, rising from it to the SE, is one of the most picturesque in the world. In the subjoined sketch A is the acropolis; B the situation of the flag-staff, or highest peak immediately to the S of the town; *c* is the landing-place; *d* the palace; *e*, entrance bridge; *f f* the line of aqueduct coming from a rocky ridge near Tiryns; G, Fort Bourgi, on a rock in the gulf.



Dodwell, in 1805, estimated the pop. at 4,000; Waddington, in 1824, at from 7,000 to 8,000; but in the following year Count Pecchio thought it might amount to 15,000. The fortifications were chiefly built by the Venetians. They are very formidable, and if well-garrisoned, A. might be esteemed the Gibraltar of the Archipelago. Its climate is bad, and the town frequently suffers from epidemics, in consequence of its filthiness, and its vicinity to the large marsh which extends from the head of the gulf 2 or 3 m. inland. Its ancient name was Nauplia, written Nauplion by the modern Greeks. It is now generally called Anapli, corrupted Napoli and Di Romania has been added to distinguish it from the Italian town of Napoli.—*Pecchio.—Waddington.—Gell.—Leake.—Hughes.*

ANARAJAPURA, the ancient cap. of the kingdom of Kandy, in Ceylon. Its ruins are about midway between the N extremity of the island and Kandy. Its circum. is said to have exceeded 60 m.; and nearly in the centre of the space formerly occupied by the royal city, is a "mean village," which still retains the name of A. A writer in the *Naval and Military Magazine*, [1835, Part 3,] who visited these ruins in 1834, describes them as gigantic and imposing. He saw, he says, 1,600 pillars, which, disposed in a square, supported one of the royal palaces; and four dagobahs, solid structures of brick, two of which were about 270 ft. in height; while the solid contents of one were 416,000 cubic yards! Lieut. De Butts says there are six dagobahs; and describes them as "immense solid domes, the alt. of which is equal to their greatest diam." They are surmounted by spiral cones, which, in some measure, relieve their vastness and massiveness.

ANA (Santa), the name of a number of small villages in South America. See Santa Ana.

ANASCO, a river of Porto Rico, forming a bay at its mouth, in N lat. 18° 30′, W long. 67°.

ANASS, a river of Guzerat, rising in Malwa. Where it enters Guzerat its bed is as broad as that of the Dee at Bangor, but it appears to be left nearly dry during the hot season.—*Heber.*

ANASTAMIA, a port of Japan, on the S coast of Niphon. Its chief commerce is in wood.

ANASTASIA, or St. Anastasias, an isle of Florida, U. S., opposite St. Augustine, in N lat. 19° 50′, W long. 81° 20′. It is about 25 m. in length, and is separated from the mainland by a creek called the Matanzas.

ANASTASIA (Sainte), a commune of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. of St.-Chaptes. Pop. 1,023.

ANATAXAN, one of the Ladrone islands, 9 leagues NW of Medinilla.

ANATOLIA (Santa), a town in the States of the Church, prov. of Macerata, 6 m. S of Fabriano.

ANATOLIA. See Anadoli.

ANATOLICO′, a town of Western Greece, in Ætolia, at the entrance of a bay bearing the same name, 7 m. W. of Missolonghi. It is situated on a low island; and the water of the bay, or lagune rather, is so shallow on the W side that a mole projecting from the mainland reaches half-across to the island. A. is a point of great natural strength.

ANAVA, a river of Brazil, prov. of Guayana, rising in the Serra de Araray, and running eastwards to the Rio Brânco, a tributary of the Amazon, into which it flows in 0° 49′ N lat.

ANAVILHANA, or Anauillana, a river of Brazil, prov. of Guayana, running into the Rio Negro, about 50 m. above Fortaleza de Barra, opposite the islands known as the Anavilhanas.

ANAZO, a river of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Angote, formed by the united streams of the Ancona and Meli. After running nearly due E it takes the name of Yasso, under which appellation it falls into the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, S of Ras-Bir.

ANBA'BO, a village on the shore of the bay called Ghubbat-el-Kharáb, on the Danakil coast of the Red sea, 4 m. WSW from Tajurrah. The road from the latter town to A. runs either on or parallel to the beach.

ANBAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Irak-Arabi, on the Euphrates, 45 m. W of Bagdad.—Also a town of Turkestan, prov. of Balkh, 70 m. SW of Balkh.

ANCA (Point), a headland of Chili, at the entrance of the Valdivia.

ANCAON, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 5 m. SE of Coimbra, near the confluence of the Deuca and Ceira. Pop. 400.

ANCASTER, a parish in the parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. 589. The town of A., which is 6 m. NE of Grantham, by many antiquaries is regarded as the *Causennæ* of Antoninus; and the *Coriuensis* of the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester.

ANCASTER, a village and township of Canada West, in the co. of Wentworth, 7 m. from Hamilton. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 4,082; of the v., 500.

ANCE, or ANSE A' LA BARQUE, a bay on the S coast of Hayti, between Morne Rouge and Cape Baienet.—Also a bay of Lower Canada, on the r. bank of the Saguenay, about 2 m. from its mouth.

ANCE A' CATHARINE, a bay of Lower Canada, on the Saguenay, district of Quebec, formed by Point Allouettes, and the point of the Saguenay. It is about 2 m. wide, and from 2 to 30 fathoms deep.

ANCE DE BOTEILLE (CAPE A L'), a cape on the shore of Lake Superior, NW from Peek island.

ANCE DE L'ETANG, a creek on the S shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. NW ½ N from Great Fox river. A river issuing from several lakes falls into the head of it.

ANCE DES MORTS, a bay of Lower Canada, co. of Rimouski, on the Mitis river. It is a deep cove about 4 m. in circuit.

ANCE (GRANDE), a bay of Martinique, on the N coast between Point du Bourg and the Rocher Bourjeau, with a small river of the same name flowing into it, on which stands the town of St. Hyacinthe.—Also a large bay in the isle of San Cristoval, in Solomon's archipelago.—Also an extensive bay of Guadaloupe, in the district of Basse Terre, of which the Gros Morne headland forms the southern side.

ANCELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. of Saint-Bonnet. Pop. 1,104.

ANCE (PETITE), a town of Hayti, on the N coast, on a bay of the same name, 5 m. SE of Cape Henry.

ANCENIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, the chief place of an arrond., 21 m. NNE of Nantes, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1852, 3,680. The Loire is navigable for small vessels to this town, which carries on a considerable commerce in wine, vinegar, beet-root sugar, corn, and wood.—The arrond. of A. is divided into 5 cantons, viz., Ancenis, Ligné, Saint-Mars-la-Jaille, Riaillé, and Varades. Its area is 78,217 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 47,397; in 1836, 45,765. The cant., which comprises 7 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 13,087.

ANCERVILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Meuse, arrond. of Bar-le-Duc. The cant., which comprises 18 com., had a pop. of 11,811 in 183.—The com., which is 12 m. SW of Bar-le-Duc, had a pop. of 2,239 in 1841.

ANCHESMUS. See ATHENS.

ANCHESTRI, or ANGISTRI, an island off the coast of Argolis, in the Morea.

ANCHITTY, or ANCHITTYDURGAM, a fort of Hindostan, prov. of Coimbatoor, 25 m. from Coveriporam. It was taken by the British in 1799.

ANCHOLME, a river rising near Spridlington, Lincolnshire, and falling into the Humber near Ferraby, a little to the W of Barton. It has been made navigable from Glandford bridge, near Market-Raisen. Its total course does not exceed 30 m.

ANCHOR BAY, an anchorage in St. Estevan channel, on the W coast of Patagonia, of which the N point of entrance is in S lat. 50° 55′, W long. 74° 17′.

ANCHOR ISLAND, near the southern entrance of Dusky bay, New Zealand, in N lat. 45° 46′, E long. 166° 16′. On the northern side of this island is a secure harbour; but its narrow limits, and a sunken rock at the western entrance, render it inconvenient to get out to sea from.

ANCHOR ISLES, or ANCORAS, two islets off the E coast of Brazil, 7 leagues S by W from St. Anne's isles. The easternmost is in S lat. 22° 46′, W long. 41° 46′.—There are some islets bearing the same name in the Bissagos archipelago, off the SE end of Jatt.

ANCHOR POINT, a point of land on the NW coast of America, in N lat. 59° 39′.—Also a headland on the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, on the W shore of Port Dalrymple, where the width of the port is contracted to ¼ m.

ANCHORITES, or HERMITS' ISLANDS, a group of islets in the Pacific ocean, 280 m. N of Papua, first discovered by Bougainville in 1768, and visited by D'Entrecasteaux in 1792. The principal island is in S lat. 1°, E long. 145° 24′. This group is scarcely 14 leagues in circumference. The productions are similar to those of the Admiralty group.

ANCHUELA, a village of Spain, in New Castile, between Alcolea de Pinar and Used in Aragon. It is beautifully situated in a valley shut in by swelling hills, and the vicinity is fertile in corn, wine, and oil. —*Townsend.*

ANCIAONS, a town of Portugal, prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 12 m. W of Moncorvo. Pop. 1,200.

ANCIZAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, in the cant. of Arreau, 15 m. SSE of Bagnères de Bigorre. Pop. 987.

ANCLIFFE, a hamlet in the parish of Wigan, in Lancashire. There is a celebrated well here called the Burning well, from the surface of which a vapour rises which takes fire on the application of a light, and burns for some hours if not disturbed.

ANCLOTES KAYS, a cluster of small isles, on the W coast of Florida, near St. Clement's point.

ANCO, a town of Peru, prov. of Heramargo, on the Pampas, 48 m. above its junction with the Apurimac.

ANCOBAR, or ANCOBRA, or GOLD RIVER, a river of Africa, on the Gold coast, flowing into the gulf of Guinea, between Cape Apollonia and the Dutch fort of St. Anthony, in about N lat. 4° 48′. Its estuary is obstructed by rocks; but it has, in most places, about 12 ft. of water.

ANCOCUS CREEK, a river of New Jersey, U. S., running into the Delaware, 6 m. SW of Burlington. It is navigable 16 m.

ANCOLAN, a small isle off the N coast of the peninsula of Luçon in the Philippines, near the entrance of San Miguel's bay.

ANCOMANI, a peak in the Bolivian Andes, in the Nevado di Sorata. It probably attains an alt. of 24,000 ft.

ANCONA, a delegation or province of the Papal States; bounded on the N and W by the delegation of Urbino; on the E by the Adriatic; and on the S by the delegation of Macerata. It contains a superficial area of 75 sq. leagues. It is intersected by a chain of the Apennines, and its entire surface is bristled with mountain-ridges. Its vallies, watered by the Esino, Musone, Aspido, and Missa, are fertile, and produce wheat, Indian corn, lentiles, beans, hemp, wine, fruits, tobacco, and silk. According to a recent cadastral return, 1,104,000 lbs. of tobacco were grown in this province. The inhabitants are, generally speaking, industrious in their habits. They rear great numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs; and manufactories of leather and silk, and various articles of taste, exist within the delegation. The principal exports are wool, corn, hemp, and silk. The climate of Ancona is pure and salubrious. Its pop. is estimated at 160,000.

ANCONA, the capital of the delegation, is situated on the Adriatic, in N lat. 43° 36′, and E long. 13° 35′, 12 m. NNE of Macerata, and 142 m. NNE of Rome. It de-

rives its name from the form of the bluff headland, the *Cumerium promontorium*, on the side of which it occupies a strong position between two projecting heights, the Monte Ciriaco and Monte Comero or Guasco. It is the principal naval station in the Papal States; and is defended by a citadel, the only remaining portion of the ancient fortifications, and a fort. The harbour, naturally good, is protected by two moles, on the more ancient of which is the celebrated triumphal arch of Trajan, formerly the entrance to the old harbour, but now, by subsequent alterations, elevated above the quay. A similar monument in honour of Pope Benedict XIV., decorates the new mole; at the extremity of which is the lighthouse, constructed by Pope Clement XII. Besides the cathedral—a structure of the 10th century—A. contains a town-hall, government-house, arsenal, exchange, 10 churches, a college, 2 hospitals, 16 convents, and a lazzaretto. Its streets, with one exception, are narrow, ill-built, and gloomy; houses of the meanest description mingle with the large and well-finished dwellings of the wealthy portion of the inhabitants. A. is the most commercial city on the E coast of Italy; and is the principal entrepot between Europe and the Levant, the Ionian islands, and Greece. With Corfu regular communication is established by steam-boats. In 1732 it was rendered a free port by Clement XII. In 1856, the shipping belonging to the port consisted of 56 square-rigged vessels of from 86 to 546 tons, with a tonnage of 10,920 tons in all; besides 42 small craft of from 28 to 106 tons. The harbour has 22 ft. of water at its entrance, but shallows to 7 ft., with a muddy bottom. In 1841, 42 British vessels, with cargoes of a total value of £201,000, entered this port; and 64 left it with cargoes valued at £157,300. In 1840 the amount of British imports was £137,660; of exports £87,160; the total imports in the same year were £574,880; exports, £298,720 [*Parl. Paper.*] In 1850, the mercantile vessels which cast anchor in the port of Ancona amounted to 2,825 = 111,262 tons. The number of vessels that left the port was 2,686 = 109,100 tons. The imports amounted to 13,376,939 francs, and the exports of native produce to 4,960,058 f. The chief articles of export are raw silk, wool, lamb and kid skins, grain, silk, sail-cloth, sea-biscuit, soap, alum, verdegris, sulphur, oak and walnut timber, and almonds, linseed, and saffron from the Abruzzo. The manufactures consist of silk-stuffs, glass, pottery, paper, mats, and carpets. The monies current are *scudi* and *bajocchi*. One scudi = 100 bajocchi; one bajocco = a half-penny. In weights, 154 Ancona lbs. = 112 English; and 64½ metri = 1 ton or 252 gallons. An annual fair is held here on the 20th of August. A. contains, with its suburbs, a pop. of about 29,000, of whom 5,000 are Jews. It is the seat of a civil tribunal, of a court-of-appeal for the marches, and of a bishopric; and is governed by a delegate, who is a prelate of the Roman church.—A. is said by Strabo and Pliny to have been founded about the year 400 B. C., by a colony of Syracusans. It was incorporated by Pope Benedict XIV., in 1532, with the Papal States. In 1797 it was seized by the French. In 1799 it underwent a siege by the Russians, Austrians, and Turks; and was captured after a gallant defence. On the 22d of February, 1832, the town and citadel were taken possession of by the French, and held by them until 1838, as a balance to the aggressions of Austria in the N of Italy. In 1849 it was rescued by an Austrian force from the patriots who had seized it.

ANCORAYMES, a town in Upper Peru, at the foot of the Cordillera d'Acayma, on the eastern shore of Lake Titicaca, 70 m. NNW of La Pas.

ANCOVE, a district of Madagascar, nearly in the centre of the island inhabited by the people called Hovas and Amboilambs. It contains the capital of the island Tananarivo or Antana-Rivo; and is subdivided into the 3 districts of Vonizongo, Isamano, and Eurezina.

ANCRAM, a township of New York, U. S., on Ancram creek, 20 m. SE of Hudson. Pop. 1,770. Here are a lead-mine and extensive iron-works.

ANCRUM, a parish and village on the Ale river, in Roxburghshire, 3½ m. NNW of Jedburgh. Pop. 1,554, of whom 499 were in the v. The soil is rich and well-cultivated; several excellent quarries of freestone are wrought here.

ANCTOVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Colvados, cant. of Caumont. Pop. 1,112.

ANCUD (El), a large bay or gulf at the southern extremity of Chili, on the western coast of Patagonia. It contains a cluster of islands to which the Spaniards attached the dignity of a province, sometimes called Aqualay, sometimes El Ancud, and, in modern times Chiloe, from the name of the principal island. See Chiloe, and Carlos (San).

ANCY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Tarare. Pop. 988.

ANCY-LE-FRANC, a canton and town of France, dep. of Yonne, on the Armançon, 10 m. SE of Tonnerre. Pop. 1,423.

ANCY-SUR-MOSELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Gorze. Pop. 1,104.

ANDA, a river of Russia, rising a little beyond Lake Angozero, separating the governments of Olonetz and Archangel, and flowing into the Vig.

ANDACOLLO, a town of Chili, prov. of Coquimbo, the seat of a mining district.

ANDAHUAYLAS, a town of Peru, prov. of Heramango, in a territory of the same name, between the Pampas and Pachachaca rivers, 55 m. SE of Huamango.

ANDAGIRI, or Andigri, a populous town of Sumatra, in a district of the same name, on a river said to be well-adapted for commerce. The chief production of the district is pepper.

ANDALGALA (Lago de), a lake of La Plata, prov. of Catamarca, about 50 m. in length from NE to SW, and 20 m. across in its widest part. It contains three islands; and receives, at its NE extremity, the superfluous waters of the Lago de Palcipa, through the Andalgala river. It also receives the Betlen river; yet has no visible outlet.

ANDALUSI'A, or more properly Andaluci'a, the largest and most southernly of the provinces of Spain; situated between 36° and 38° 30′ N lat., and 2° and 7° 20′ W long.; and bounded on the N by Estremadura and La Mancha; on the E by Murcia; on the S and SE by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Portugal. Its length from E to W is 348 m.; and its average breadth from N to S is about 100 m. Its superficial extent is about 28,800 sq. m.— The southern districts of the prov. are intersected by the lofty ridges of the Pœno-Bætic range, which extends from Cape Tarifa on the W, to Cape Gata on the E, a distance of about 240 m. The highest portion of this chain, called from its snow-clad summits the Sierra Nevada, comprises the Cerro de Mulhacen, in N lat. 37° 6′, W long. 3° 10′, the loftiest mountain in Spain, which rises to the height of 11,660 ft. [*Rozas Clemente*] above sea-level, and the Picacho de Veleta, in N lat. 37° 4′, W long. 3° 14′, which has an alt. of 11,385 ft. [*Ibid.*] To the S of this range, and running in a parallel direction, are the Alpujarras which branch into the Sierra de Gador and the Sierra Contraviesto. The Sierra Nevada is connected by the Sierra de Cazorla with the Sierra Morena—the *Montes Marianos* of the Romans—a portion of the Marianique range, running from NE to SW, and forming the

northern boundary of the prov. These mountain-chains are intersected in all directions by vallies, and enclose many rich and beautiful level tracts, of which the finest and most extensive is the Vega de Grenada, an inclined plain about 90 m. in circumference, shut in on the N by steep mountain-acclivities, and in all other directions by hills rising in successive ranges, and intersected by five rivers and several canals. The vale of the Guadalquivir, the vallies of the Sierra Morena, and the country behind Cadiz, are perhaps the richest districts in Spain.—The principal rivers in A. are the Guadalquivir, which rises in the Sierra de Cazorla, and after traversing the entire extent of the prov., falls, with the waters of 28 subsidiaries, into the sea at San Lucar de Barrameda, after a course of 280 m.; and the Guadiana, which has a total course of 460 m., and for some distance forms the boundary line between Spain and Portugal. The Guadalquivir is no longer navigable to Seville for vessels drawing more than 9 ft. water.—A. possesses a great variety of climate. The temperature of the lofty ranges of Granada differs considerably from that of the mountains of Cordova, Jaen, or Seville. In the central districts, the heat of the plains is temperated by the mountain-breezes; but towards the coast, where it is exposed to the action of the African *solano*, it is often intense. Generally, however, the province is not insalubrious. Haussmann asserts that in travelling in Spain from N to S, no sooner is the Sierra Morena crossed, than the country assumes a novel and meridional aspect: an African tint is diffused, not only over vegetation, but over man and animals, by the exposure on the S and SW to the African winds, and the strong reflection of the solar rays from the steep and naked mountains. M. Huot comprises A. in what he calls the Bætic region of Spain, extending from Cape Palos on the E, to Cape St. Vincent on the W; and from the southern slope of the Sierra Morena and of the mountains of Algarve on the N, to the shores of the Mediterranean on the S. The tract skirting the sea in this region is African in the character of its vegetation, being characterised by the banana, the dwarf-palm, and the cactus. The zone N of this, and rising above it, embraces the flora of Italy and Spain. There the cystus, the myrtle, the orange, the lemon, the *Agnus castus*, and the tamarisk, bloom in rich profusion. To this zone succeeds that in which the staple vegetable productions of Europe thrive best. Beyond that is the region of the pine-forests; above which that of the Alpine plants stretches to the line of perpetual snow. Notwithstanding the number of rivers, irrigation is, in many districts of A., necessary to the productiveness of the soil; but its returns are of the richest description, consisting of large quantities of grain and fruits of all kinds and of surpassing quality. The sugar-cane is cultivated along the coast. The vine and olive grow luxuriantly in all parts of the prov.; the latter, in some parts, covers immense tracts; but the country being parcelled out in immense estates, pasturage is extensively followed, little land is enclosed, agriculture is in a backward state, and a considerable importation of corn is annually required for the wants of the pop. The forests of the Sierra Nevada and of the Sierra Morena afford many valuable articles of commerce. The principal production in the animal kingdom is the horse, of which the Andalusian breed is greatly celebrated [*Buffon*]—although it has very little in common with the English blood-horse. He is round in his quarters, broad-chested, long-legged, and long in the pastern [*Ford*].—The strong bull peculiar to this prov. is reared on the Sierra Morena. Sheep and pigs are abundant; wolves and boars are numerous in the forests, and monkeys on the rock of Gibraltar, and on the Sierra de Ronda. The scorpion, several species of snakes, the tarantula, and the chameleon are common. A. possesses mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, quicksilver, arsenic, antimony, coal, &c., all of which—with the exception of the lead mines of Adra—have long been neglected. It contains likewise extensive quarries of the finest marble. The Sierra de Gador, which rises 2,600 veras above the sea, is one enormous block of marble; and the Sierra de Filabris, between Almeria, Granada, and Guadin, consists of a single ridge or bank of pure white marble, 2,000 ft. high. Alabaster and many species of precious stones are found in the mountain-districts.

The commerce of Andalusia has suffered much from the depressing influence of the custom's laws and duties which now prevail in all the Spanish port, and which, to a great extent, have excluded the legal trader from competition with the contraband. It chiefly consists in the importation of colonial produce from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine isles, in Spanish vessels. Under the same flag are imported into Cadiz, cocoa, hides, cochineal, indigo, and the productions of South America. Manufactured goods, such as silks, linen and woollen cloths, iron hoops, tin, glass, hard and earthen ware, butter, and cheese, are imported from England, France, and Germany in Spanish vessels. Cod-fish—still an article of considerable consumption in this prov.—is chiefly imported under the British flag. Large quantities of staves for wine casks, and occasionally some tobacco for the royal monopoly, are imported in American and other foreign vessels from the United States. Timber is brought from Russia, Sweden, and Norway.—The principal exports are wines, the finest of which are grown in the SW corner of the prov., in the immediate vicinity of Xerez. Fruits, olive-oil, cork, salt, wool, some brandy, anchovies, quicksilver, and the lead of Granada are also exported.—The chief manufactures exist at Cadiz and Seville; and consist of a coarse species of linen for home use, woollen cloths, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, glass, and earthenware.—Cadiz and Malaga are the only sea-ports of any commercial importance, though there are many minor harbours which carry on trade with the fisheries and the adjacent coasts. Cadiz is the most important sea-port in Spain. It possesses a good harbour; but its navigation is intricate from sandbanks off its entrance. Its proximity to the Atlantic renders it peculiarly available for the American trade. Malaga has a bar-barbour, but it is safe and commodious; and the town pursues an active trade in wine and raisins, and is the staple place for the commerce of the whole province. The annual value of its exports is estimated at £375,000. St. Lucar, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, is of dangerous access, but is much frequented as being the harbour of Seville and Cordova. Within the bay of Gibraltar, Spain possesses a good port sheltered by a mole at Algeciras. The harbour of Almeria is well-sheltered and capacious. On the SW of the prov. is the Punta de Europa, on which stands the fortress of Gibraltar. Besides the sea-port towns already mentioned, this prov. contains Cordova formerly a flourishing city, now possessing a pop. variously estimated from 30,000 to 50,000; Seville, situated on the beautiful Guadalquivir, which connects it with the Mediterranean; and in its immediate neighbourhood Xeres de la Frontera, famous for its wine; Jaen, with a pop. of 12,000, or, according to other authorities, 27,000; Andjar, with 14,000, celebrated for its manufacture of a particular species of earthenware; and the beautiful Moorish city of Granada, with the magnificent palace of the Alhambra, and a pop. estimated at 80,000

By a decree of the Cortes in 1822, A. was divided into the 8 provs. of Almeria, Cadiz, Cordova, Granada, Huelva, Jaen, Malaga, and Seville. This arrangement is understood to have been annulled by a royal decree of 3d Aug., 1837, which attached the provs. of Granada, Almeria, and Malaga, to the captain-generalship of Granada; and assigned to that of A. the provs. of Seville, Huelva, Cadiz, Cordova, and Jaen. The area of A., according to the administrative arrangement of 1822, was 27,220 sq. m., and the pop. of this area in 1857 was 3,066,023; but if the three provinces of Granada, Almeria, and Malaga, are detached from this area, A. will have a surface of 17,600 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,806,589 in 1857. The total pop. of the prov. was estimated, in 1826, at 1,543,000; of whom 608,000 belonged to the towns. In 1787 it was returned at 788,153. The Andalusians retain many of the characteristics of their Arab blood. They are a pleasure-loving, work-abhorring race, more celebrated for their social and intellectual qualities than for those of a practical and industrial character [*Ford*]. They speak the dialect of Castile, corrupted by the admixture of Arabic words, and still more by false pronunciation.

The mineral wealth of this territory early attracted colonists from Tyre and Carthage, whose *Tartessus* this country was, and as early as the 3d cent. it became a portion of the Roman empire. In the Gothic invasion, this prov. was overrun by the Vandals, and hence it became known to the Moors—in common with a strip of the African coast on the opposite side of the straits—as the *Belad-al-Andalosh*, i. e., 'the Territory of the Vandal,'—whence its present name. At the beginning of the 8th cent. a signal victory was obtained by the Moors over the Goths in the battle of Xeres de la Frontera, and from that time A. became the chosen seat of the Moors in Europe. Under the Moors, Andalusia was divided into the four kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, Granada, and Jaen, which are sometimes known as the Andalusias.—*Malte Brun.*—*Murray's Encyclopædia of Geog.*—*Laborde, Itineraire descriptif de l'Espagne*, Tom II.—*Townsend's Travels*, vol. II.—*Ford's Hand-Book* and *Gatherings.*—*Bory de St. Vincent, Guide du Voy. en Espagne*, 1823.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, a group in the bay of Bengal, forming the larger and more northerly portion of the island-chain which stretches from the southern extremity of the Birman empire to the NW of Sumatra. The Andaman cluster is situated between N lat. 10° 30′ and 13° 40′, and E long. 92° 21′ and 93° 12′; and consists of two larger and several smaller islands. Of the former, the principal, named the Great Andaman, consists of three nearly equal parts, formed by the intersection of Stuart's sound and Andaman's straits, presenting a total length of 150 m., and in breadth varying from 18 to 20 m. Its coasts are indented by deep bays, forming excellent harbours; and the surface generally is of a hilly character. Its highest elevation, named Saddle peak, towards its NW extremity, rises 2,400 ft. above sea-level. It possesses no rivers of importance; but is watered by numerous streams, which, during the SW monsoon—which blows eight months of the year—swell into torrents. The surface is to a great extent covered with wood.—The Little Andaman, the most southerly of the Andaman group, situated about 30 m. to the S of the Great Andaman, from which it is separated by Duncan's passage, and within 90 m. of the most northernly of the Nicobar group, is 28 m. in length, and 17 in breadth. It is more elevated than the larger island; and equally well-wooded. Its coasts contain no harbours, but afford excellent moorage.—The minor islands are Preparis the most northerly of the group, Great Cocos, Narcondam, Barren, a volcanic island which rises 1,800 ft. above sea-level, and Rutland, to the S of and separated from the Great Andaman by Macpherson's strait. The action of the tides is regular; their direction is westerly, and their highest rise 8 ft. The variation of the needle is 2° 30′ easterly.

The principal produce of this island-group is timber, consisting of teak, iron-wood, red wood and ebony. The mangrove affords one of the principal articles of subsistence to the natives. Melons, ground-rattans, aloes, bamboos, cutch, &c., are exceedingly abundant. Some traces of metals have been found in the southern extremity of the Great Andaman; and in some of the mountain-bases there are beds of bluish schist containing breccia and red ochre. The only quadrupeds are hogs of a small size, and, on the borders of the forests, monkeys, ichneumons, and rats. Birds are scarce and extremely shy. The principal are parroquets, pigeons, crows, king-fishers, curlews, swallows of the species famous for the edible nests which they form in the recesses of the rocks, and—as transitory visitors—hawks. The coasts abound with turtle and many varieties of fish, of which the most valuable are mullet, skate, soles, shads, gurnas, pomfrets, rock-fish, sardinas, roe-balls, sable, alcose, cockup, grobers, seer-fish, shrimps, prawns, cray-fish, and a species of whale; they are infested by sharks of an enormous size. Shell-fish are abundant; and oysters of excellent quality are met with in some localities. Among the reptile tribes are immense guanoes, snakes, and scorpions. The shores abound with shells of the most beautiful varieties, gorgonias, madrepores, murex, and cowries.

The aborigines, whose total number does not exceed 2,500, and who are divided into a number of small hordes, are an anomalous race of the most degraded and repulsive description. They are fierce, cunning, and vindictive, and present in their features and general aspect the appearance of a degenerate class of Negroes. They are perfectly black, and rarely exceed five feet in height. Their heads are large, their shoulders high, their bodies protuberant, and their limbs disproportionately small. The only covering of their persons consists of mud, in which they keep themselves constantly encased as a protection from the noxious insects with which the islands are infested. Their woolly hair they dye with a solution of red-ochre. Their habitations are of the rudest description, consisting of four poles united conically at the top and covered with branches of trees, with an opening only large enough for ingress and egress, and a heap of leaves for a couch. They have no species of vessel capable of resisting the action of fire. The few implements they possess are of the rudest kind. Their chief weapons of offence are bows and lances. The former are usually from 4 to 5 ft. long; the string consisting of a peculiar vegetable fibre, or of a slip of bamboo; and the arrow of reed, pointed with fish-bone, or hard dried wood. Their lances are of iron-wood. They likewise use shields constructed of layers of bark. They employ the bow and spear with great dexterity in the taking of fish, aided by a small hand-net which they make of the filaments of bark. In tempestuous weather these wretched beings are reduced to the most urgent want, feeding on rats, lizards, and snakes; and when such resources fail, often perishing from famine and cold. No sufficient evidence has hitherto been obtained to verify the suspicion of their being anthropophagi. Their canoes are constructed of bamboos, or formed of a piece of timber which they shape by burning or by means of sharp stones. They worship the celestial bodies and various imaginary terrestrial genii, and believe in the existence of an evil genius whom they denominate the demon of storms, and whose wrath they deprecate in a wild species of chorus. The language of the Andamaners seems to present no affinity to that of any other people of the E; but it is affirmed to be not disagreeable, and even their songs are said not to want either melody or expression. The desiderata of the possession of a commodious place of shelter to the E of Bengal for ships of war, and of a depot for the reception of convicts, induced an attempt by the government of Bengal, in 1791, to establish a colony in Port Chatham, a well-sheltered and extremely picturesque indentation at the SE extremity of the Great Andaman. Two years subsequently the attempt was transferred to Port Cornwallis, a bay towards the NE point of the same island, presenting local advantages not inferior to those of the former. But the extreme unhealthiness of the climate, in conjunction with the ferocious dispositions of the natives and their excessive hostility to foreigners, rendered the attempt abortive.

ANDANCE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of Serrieres, on the r. bank of the Rhone, 14 m. above Tournon. Pop. 1,381.

ANDAPURGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, on the r. bank of the Salundy, 54 m. W of Balasore, in N lat. 21° 25′.

ANDARAVIA, or HINDERABIA, an island in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 45′. It is within a mile of the main, and possesses excellent water.

ANDARD, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Angers. Its principal production is white wine. Pop. 1,123.

ANDAYA, or ANDAJA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes. It takes its rise in the Sierra Matta Gorda, runs in a NE direction, and after a course of 150 m. unites with the San Francisco, about 7 m. above the town of Espiritu Santo. Its gravel is said to contain precious stones, especially diamonds.

ANDAYE. See HENDAYE.

ANDECHS, or ANDEX, a hamlet in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and bailiwick of Starnberg, on an isolated mountain named Heiliger-Berg near Lake Ammer. It contains a church, in which there are several curious tombs, and a castle, formerly a Benedictine monastery.

ANDEER, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Hinter-Rhein, on the Splugen road, 18 m. SSW of Coire, at an elevation of 3,375 ft. above sea-level

Pop. 570. It has a considerable cattle-market. In the environs are the mineral springs and baths of Pigren, and the ruins of the ancient fort of Bärenburg.

ANDEGAST, or ANTOGAST, a hamlet of Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, and bailiwick of Aberkirck, on a lake of the same name, 2 m. SE of Oppenau.

ANDEL, a parish and village of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant. Pop. 738.

ANDELAIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, and arrond. of Laon, 1 m. S of La Fere. Pop. 184. It has manufactures of the sulphate of iron, alumina, and copperas.

ANDELFINGEN, a parish and market-town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, and the chief place of the district of the same name. It is on the l. bank of the Thur, which is here crossed by a covered bridge, 5 m. above its junction with the Rhine, and on the high road between Schaffhausen and Winterthur, about 7 m. to the SSE of the former town, and 17 m. NNE of Zurich. It contains about 349 houses, and a pop. of 2,566. The surrounding district produces fruits in great luxuriance. Its wines, especially those of the Val de Flaach, are highly esteemed. The vicinity of A. was the scene, in 1799, of several engagements between the Austrians, Russians, and French.

ANDELLE, a small river of France, which rises in the dep. of the Lower Seine, about 3 m. to the SW of the town of Forges, and, running S, enters the dep. of Eure, passes the towns of Charleval and Pont-St.-Pierre, and unites with the Seine about 3 m. above Pont-de-l'Arche, after a course of 33 m., of which 27 are navigable. Its principal affluent is the Lieure. The commerce on this river consists chiefly in the transit of the timber of the forests of Bray and Lions. Near its mouth are the great copper-works of Romilly.

ANDELOT, a commune and town of France, dep. of the Upper Marne, on the r. bank of the Rognon, 12 m. NE of Chaumont. Its principal manufacture is cutlery. Pop. of the com. 1,029.

ANDELSBUCH, a village of Tyrol, in the circle and 8 m. SE of Bregenz. Pop. 660.

ANDELYS (LES), an arrond., canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Eure. The arrond., which contains an area of 100,365 hectares, comprises 6 cant., viz.: Lions-la-Forêt, Econis, Etrepagny, Gisors, Les Andelys, and Ecos; and in 1836 had a pop. of 64,385. The cant., comprising 19 com., had in 1831 a pop. of 12,093. The united townships of Les Grandes and Les Petit Andelys, are situated on the r. bank of the Seine—the former at the distance of 1½ m. from the river in a NE direction—21 m. SE of Rouen, and about the same distance NE of Evreux. Les A. was formerly walled and fortified; and near the Seine is the celebrated fortress of Chateau Gaillard, built by Richard Cour-de-Lion. It had a pop. in 1836 of 5,085. The chief manufactures are fine cloths, cashmeres, ratteens, which equal in quality those of Holland, and silk gauzes. There are also several tanneries, a spinning mill, and 2 printing establishments. In the environs, apples are extensively cultivated for cider. The commerce of A. consists in cattle, grain, wool, linen fabrics, and the scales of the ablet which are used in the manufacture of false pearls. Fairs are held in April, June, and September, lasting each time two days.

ANDEMA, or ANT ISLANDS, a group of the Caroline archipelago, in about N lat. 6° 40′, E long. 158° 3′. They are four in number, and are covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees.

ANDEN, or ANDENNES, a commune and town of Belgium, the chief place of a cant., in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, on the l. bank of the Meuse, 10 m. ENE of Namur, on the road to Huy. Pop. 5,143. It contains an ancient nunnery with a beautiful church, possesses 2 porcelain manufactories which produce annually 350,000 pieces, 8 manufactories of delft-ware, 8 of pipes, 4 tile-works, a blast furnace, a paper-work, a cotton-printing work, and several tanneries. The environs abound with clay of various descriptions, and coal. The town of A.—which is pleasantly situated in a kind of semicircular amphitheatre—was devastated by the Liegeois in 1151; and was burnt in 1467 by the garrison of Huy, during the revolt of Liege against Charles, duke of Burgundy.

ANDEOL-DE-BOURLENC (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, and arrond. of Privas, near the r. bank of the Rhone, 8 m. S of Viviers. Pop. 1,514.

ANDEOL-DE-FOURCHADES (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Le Chaylard. Pop. 1,086.

ANDERAB, or INDERAB, a town of Independent Tartary, situated on a small river of the same name—a tributary of the Oxus—in Kunduz, 160 m. ESE of Balkh, and 90 m. NNE of Cabul, at the opening of the only practicable pass of the Hindoo-Coosh between these two towns. It carries on a considerable transit-trade with Hindostan and Bukharia. The environs afford large quantities of lapis lazuli.

ANDERBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. E by N of Alford. Area 1,845 acres. Pop. 280.

ANDERLECHT, a commune and town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2 m. to the W of Brussels, of which it is considered a suburb. The industry of the town consists principally in the manufacture and printing of cotton-fabrics. There are also oil and tan works, gin-distilleries, and iron-founderies. The butter of the environs is much esteemed. Pop. 2,800.

ANDERLUES, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the road from Charleroi to Mons, 8 m. to the west of the former town. It has a fine castle, and formerly possessed extensive nail-works. Its principal manufacture is the preparation of chicory-coffee. Pop. 2,662.

ANDERMATT, or URSERN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, near the Reuss, in a plain 5,722 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean, 4½ m. to the N of the St. Gothard, and 18 m. S of Aldorf. Pop. 1,300. It contains a church, two chapels, a capuchin hospital, and a town-house. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are the rearing of cattle and the transport of merchandise. A little to the N of this town are the celebrated Urner Loch or Tron d'Uri, and the Pont du Diable.

ANDERMATTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, on a small river which flows into the Simmen on the r. bank, 27 m. S of Bern.

ANDERNACH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, gov. of Coblenz and circle of Mayen, on the l. bank of the Rhine, 9 m. NW of Coblenz, in N lat. 50° 28′, and E long. 7° 23′. Pop. 3,785. This town, once a Romish citadel, retains interesting relics of its early history; and the massive ramparts and vaulted portals give A. an air of sombre antiquity. A. possesses manufactures of leather, pipes, delft-ware, pottery, and cutlery; and has a considerable commerce in wine, charcoal, potash, mill-stones, and tarras, a species of volcanic sand much used by the Dutch in the construction of their dikes, which is quarried at Brohl and at Kruft. The mill-stones, for which this town has been famous since Roman times, are made of a species of porous lava which is quarried at Lower Mendig near the lake of Laach. A. has the privilege of levying toll on the navigation of the Rhine. In the vicinity of this town, at the village of Namedy, is the great timber-entrepot at which the produce of the forests of the South is collected and formed into floats, usually from 600 to 800 ft. in length and from 60 to 70 ft. in breadth, for conveyance to the port of

Dordrecht. The vineyards of the environs are celebrated for the excellence of their produce. This town formerly belonged to the Elector of Cologne.

ANDERNOS, a commune and fishing-port of France, in the dep. of Gironde, arrond. of Bordeaux, on the NE side of the basin or lagune of Arcachon, 25 m. WSW of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,169.

ANDERONIA, a town on the island of Egripos or Negropont, situated near the SW extremity on the l. bank of a small river, about 1½ m. from the coast, 9 m. NW of Karysto.

ANDERSDORF, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 8 m. NE of Neustadt. Pop. 370.

ANDERSFIELD, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. Area 10,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,920.

ANDERSKOW, or ANTVORSKOV, a town of Denmark, in Sieland, in the prov. of Soroe, on the road from Slagelse to Naestvid.

ANDERSON, or ANDERSTONE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 7 m. S by E of Blandford-Forum. Area 570 acres. Pop. 59.

ANDERSON, a town of Ohio, U. S., on the Ohio river. Pop. 2,311. It embraces the village of Newton, 10 m. NE of Cincinnati, and all the Virginia military lands which lie in Hamilton co.—Also a central co. of Kentucky, U. S., comprising an area of 170 sq. m., intersected by the head-waters of the Salt river. Pop. in 1840, 18,493; of whom 1,059 were slaves. Its capital is Lawrenceberg.—Also a central co. of E Tennessee, U. S. Its surface, which presents an area of 750 sq. m., is hilly and generally fertile. It is watered by the Clinch river. Pop. in 1840, 5,658, of whom 425 were slaves. Its cap. is Clinton.—Also a district in the NW of S Carolina, U. S., lying between the Saluda and Savannah, and intersected by several of the tributaries of these rivers. It contains about 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 21,475. Its cap. is 127 m. NW of Columbia. Pop. 500.—Also a co. of Texas, in the E central part, intersected by Salt river. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,884. Capital, Palestine.—Also the cap. of Madison co., Indiana, U. S., 34 m. NE of Indianapolis. Pop. 500.

ANDERSON (CAPE), the E extremity of St. Lawrence island, at the S entrance of Behring's straits.

ANDERSON'S CREEK, a small river of Indiana, U. S., which falls into the Ohio, about 7 m. above the junction of Green river.

ANDERSON'S INLET, a creek in Bass's straits, between Cape Liptrap and Cape Patterson, into which the river Toluncan flows.

ANDERVILLE (CAPE), a headland of France, near the NE extremity of the dep. of La Manche.

THE ANDES,

An immense chain of mountains, extending in an unbroken chain, nearly parallel with the western coast of South America, from Cape Froward in the straits of Magalhaen, to the mouth of the Atrato in the isthmus of Darien; that is, from S lat. 53° 54′, to N lat. 9° 25′, or more than 63 degrees, or 4,350 m. in a direct line. The Peruvian name of the chain is *Antis*, the name of a tribe which dwelt in the province of Quito; or according to others, the native term for copper, from the abundance of which this chain is supposed by them to derive its name. Be this as it may, this name, originally applied by the Incas to a small portion of the chain, is now given to the whole range, and even to its branches; though, strictly, the designation *Andes* [pronounced An′diz] or *Cordillera de los Andes*, is confined to that portion of the chain which lies to the S of the equator, for to the N of that line the designation is unknown in the different regions intersected by this great mountain-system. The appellation Andes, however, is even frequently applied to the great continuous range which runs NW through North America. It is conceived that the Mexican Alps, and the Rocky mountains, are a prolongation of the Andes, which are regarded by most geographers as extending from Cape Horn, in S lat. 55° 58′, to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in N lat. 69° 12′. It may be here remarked, that though the chain continues uninterruptedly to the sources of the Cauca and Magdalena, it does not run in a direct meridional line; for Cape Horn, its supposed southern termination, is nearly 27 degrees to the W of Quito, under the equator; the direction, therefore, of the chain is from NE to SW generally; but the inclination is by no means uniform, varying in different parts of its course towards the equator; and thus the sinuosity of the course adds to the length of the chain. At Cape Froward, the chain is narrow, and runs directly N to 21° S lat., where its breadth expands, and the direction trends NNW to 5° S lat., when it turns NNE. At 8° N lat. the chain having completely lost its colossal height, turns westward towards the isthmus of Darien, where it wholly disappears for a considerable distance, and is considered by some geographers to terminate.

Throughout their whole extent on the S American continent, the distance of the A. from the ocean is seldom more than 60 m. Their greatest breadth is between the parallels of 15° and 18° S, where a line drawn from E to W, at right angles to the axis of the chain, would measure 400 m. Their mean height, under the equator, is about 15,360 ft.; but this varies exceedingly in different parts of the range.

This great chain may be considered as divided into five parts, bearing the names of the regions which it traverses. In Patagonia, from Cape Froward to 41° S lat., it is denominated La Sierra Nevada de los Andes, or 'the Snowy mountains of the Andes.' It bears the same name in Chili; but the common appellation is that of the Andes of Chili. In its passage through Bolivia and Peru, it is known as the Cordillera Real or Royal cordillera, or the Great cordillera of Bolivia and Peru. From the northern frontier of Peru to 2° N lat., its general name is the Chain of Quito. In New Granada it has no general designation; and we may therefore denominate it the Andes of New Granada. The word *cordillera* is sometimes used alone to designate the A., which are called the Cordilleras of South America. Dr. Pœppig has described the general impression produced by the scenery of the A., as contrasted with that of other great mountain-chains, in the following striking terms: "The character of the A. is widely different from that which everybody, on even a short acquaintance, acknowledges to be the distinguishing one of the Alps of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Without entering into the particulars of natural history, which might detract from the expression of the general features, it is perhaps not quite impossible to give a brief account of this difference. An awful extent of desert,—the perfect nakedness of the immense rocky precipices, a gigantic scale which cannot for a moment be lost sight of,—the scanty vegetation of the gorge-like vallies,—the ceaseless ruin and rolling down of the rocky mountain-walls which extend in endless uniformity and bareness, and a universal savageness that makes one shudder,—such are the principal characteristics of the A. In the outline of the Alps there reigns an extraordinary variety; one peak rises above another; near the form of the rounded dome springs up that of the pointed pyramid, or of the zigzag and grotesquely notched ridge. Not so in the A., which far and near, appear like an undivided wall with few and widely separated culminating points. Every single group of them presents an immeasurable and

uniform mass which fills the mind with the idea of adamantine fixedness and solidity. But the very circumstance that nature here disdains to heighten the expression of the great by contrast, is the cause why the A. make a much profounder impression on the mind than the Alps: yet, this impression being derived from a single element—vastness, the fancy finds it difficult to retain, for a length of time, a faithful image of such scenes."

Magalhaen's Andes.] The great archipelago which lies to the S of the southern extremity of the American continent may be regarded as formed by the crests of a submarine continuation of the A. These islands often rear their summits considerably above the line of perpetual snow, which in so high a latitude is about 3,500 or 4,000 ft. above sea-level. The greatest height in the Tierra del Fuego islands is Sarmiento, in S lat. 54° 27′, E long. 70° 51′, which has an alt. of 6,910 ft. It rises from a broad base, and has a bi-forked summit. Sarmiento called it Volcan Nevado or 'the Snowy volcano.' Its summit is almost always enveloped in condensed vapour; but when the sky is cloudless, it presents a magnificent appearance. Mount Buckland, in N lat. 54° 26′, E long. 7° 22′, has an alt. of 4,060 ft. It is a pyramidal block of slate with a sharp-pointed apex. Mount Skyring, in S lat. 54° 25′, and E long. 72° 8′, has a peaked summit of 3,000 ft. alt. Bell Mount, near Strait Le Maire, on the outer coast, has an alt. of 4,000 ft.; while that of Cape Horn is about 3,000 ft. [*King.*]

Patagonian Andes.] The Patagonian division of the A., extending from the frith of Sinsalid to the parallel of 42°, is little known, having been seldom visited. Its height appears to range from 3,000 to 8,000 ft. Its base is here thickly wooded; while from its highest summits glaciers descend to the coast. Melimoyu here attains an alt. of 7,400 ft.; and Yanteles, in S lat. 43° 30′, reaches 8,030 ft. The range appears to have at some former period occupied a greater breadth in this portion of the continent, but by some extraordinary convulsion to have had the whole of its western declivity suddenly broken off and submerged in the ocean, in which it forms numerous rocky islets, running parallel to that portion of the chain which has survived the great cataclysm. Several volcanoes exist in this portion of the chain. The sources of the Rio Camarones, which, with the Gallegos, is the only river of note which originates on the eastern flank of the chain, are in the vicinity of the Minchinmadom, which, under the parallel of 42° 48′, rises to an alt. of 8,000 ft. To the south of the parallel of 41° 30′, the chain approaches so near the sea that the steep islets of the Guaytecas may be regarded as detached fragments from the Andes. The snowy cone of Cuptona is 9,612 ft. high.

Chilian Andes.] The Chilian A., extending from the gulf of Ancud, in 42° S lat., to the mountain-knot of Porco, in 20° S lat., are elevated in all their points above the limits of eternal snow. Among their summits are Antuco, alt. 13,000 ft., and Aconcagua, alt. 23,200 ft. Their mean breadth is about 120 m. They are steep to the W; and their general distance from the sea is from 85 to 110 m. Between the mountains and the shore are extensive plains from 1,200 to 2,000 ft. above the sea; and on these, as a base, the mountains rise with a steep acclivity to a mean elevation of 12,000 ft. In the northern part of the chain, beyond the high peak of Tupungato, in S lat. 33°, the mountains descend to the coast in a series of terraces, and form a shore bank from 300 to 500 ft. in height. On their western slope upwards of one hundred streams originate; but their courses are far from equalling those of the Rio Negro, the Rio Colorado, and others which descend from the eastern slope towards the Atlantic, watering immense and fertile vallies. The A. of Chili are said to contain fourteen volcanoes, in a state of constant eruption; and a greater number whose eruptions are made at intervals. Earthquakes are frequent here, and often destructive. Nine passes traverse this part of the chain, which, for six months in the year, are nearly impracticable from the snow which then blocks up all communication. The most important of these passes is that by which the great line of road between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso is carried across the A. Ascending from the western skirt of the Pampas to the city of Mendoza, which has an elevation of 4,486 ft. above sea-level, it passes the Paramillo range, and ascends the Rio de Mendoza to La Cumbre, *i. e.* 'the Summit,' between Tapungato and Aconcagua, where it has an elevation of 12,700 ft. It then descends the valley of the Quillota to the town of Santa Rosa. The view from the Cumbra is not such as one might expect from the elevation of the ground. The slope of the ridge is gradual on both sides, particularly the eastern; and inferior ridges intercept, in a great degree, the view of the distant plains, which, where partially discovered, seem to fade away in the horizon. The line, apparently strictly horizontal, which marks the limit of the everlasting snows on the surrounding summits of the Cordillera, adds to the stern effect of those perpendicular rocky buttresses which characterise the A.

Cordillera of Bolivia and Peru.] From 20° S, near Potosi, where the cordillera of Peru commences, the main range separates into two great branches, running to 14° S, and enclosing between them an extensive and very elevated plateau, extending from Carangas to Lampa, or from the 10th to the 15th parallel, and embracing the small Alpine lake of Paria, the river Desaguadero, and the great Titicaca lake, which, at an alt. exceeding that of the loftiest of the Pyrenees, presents a surface above twenty times the extent of the lake of Geneva, and discharges its overplus waters by evaporation only. The western branch separates this plateau from the coast; the eastern separates it from the immense steppes of Chiquitos and Moxos; and in S lat. 17° 23′ it forms a knot sending off towards the E, and to the N of Cochabamba, a transverse snowy range, which rises above the line of perpetual snow, but lowers in its progress till it is lost in the upland plains of the Chiquitos. This transverse branch is denominated the cordillera of Cochabamba, and separates the valley of Gupai-el-Grande from the basins of the Mamore and the Rio Beni. It is also called the Altas de Intinuyo, and the Sierras Altissimas. The western cordillera, in the volcanic peak of Gualatieri, probably attains an elevation of 22,000 ft.; and in the nevado of Anaclache, 18,500 ft. Three enormous nevados or snowy peaks soar above the city of Arequipa; and about 20 m. to the N of that city, Chuquibamba rears his huge trachytic dome to an alt. of 21,000 ft. The eastern side of this cordillera gradually sinks into a valley, itself elevated 13,000 ft. above sea-level.

The Bolivian or eastern cordillera has a mean elevation of 16,000 ft. This chain, sometimes known as the Cordillera Real, separates the plateau abovementioned from the immense plain of Chiquitos and the Moxos; and the courses of the Rio Beni, the Madeira, and the Pilcomayo, from those which flow into the Desaguadero, and the lake of Titicaca. From the 14th to the 17th parallel of latitude, the chain attains uninterruptedly the inferior limits of eternal snow; many of its peaks surpass 20,000 ft. in height; and it contains the most elevated summits of the A. which have yet been measured. Those of Sorata, and Illimani, covered with ever-during snow, greatly surpass the gigantic peaks of Colombia, of Chimborazo, Cayambe, Antisana, and Cotopaxi.